NOCTUIDAE SIBIRICAE

VOLUME I

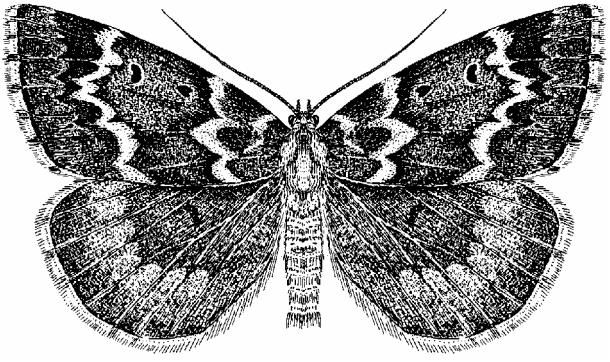
AN ANNOTATED CHECK LIST

NOCTUIDAE SIBIRICAE

VOLUME I

AN ANNOTATED CHECK LIST OF THE NOCTUIDAE (S. L.) (LEPIDOPTERA, NOCTUOIDEA: NOLIDAE, EREBIDAE, MICRONOCTUIDAE, NOCTUIDAE) OF THE ASIAN PART OF RUSSIA AND THE URAL REGION

VLADIMIR S. KONONENKO



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EDITORIAL FOREWORD

Hopefully this book will open the new series, "Noctuidae Sibiricae" dealing with the fauna of the Noctuidae (sensu lato) of the Asian part of Russia (often called "Siberia"). This series continues and extends the issue Noctuidae Europaea from the Ural Mountains (the geographical limits for Noctuidae Europaeae) to the Pacific coast of Russia.

Five years ago, during the first of many pleasant visits to me in Sorø by Vladimir Kononenko, I complained about the lack of knowledge of the Noctuidae (s. l.) fauna of Siberia – i.e. the large gap between the chain of the Ural Mountains and the Pacific coast / North America. I mentioned the need for a genuine book on the subject. We discussed the possibility of producing and overcoming such an immense task, working our way through the various problems and the possible solutions. After a few hours of fruitful discussion Vladimir volunteered to undertake the work.

Vladimir has been working more than 30 years in the taxonomy and zoogeography of the Noctuidae, mainly the East Palaearctic fauna. He is the author of more than 100 publications, among them three monographs. Vladimir conducted his field work in many remote corners of East Siberia and the Far East. He took part in three expeditions in a joint project between Finnish and Russian Academies for comparative study of the insect fauna of Siberia and Northern Europe initiated by Kauri Mikkola in the early nineties. With his knowledge of the Noctuidae and relevant Russian literature, Vladimir is currently the only person qualified to perform this challenge. Furthermore, he is familiar with all museums and collections that possess material collected from Siberia and, through colleagues in the Russian Academy of Sciences and other former Soviet museums and institutions, it has been possible for him to study almost all critical records or reports from Siberia. For the processing of plates Vladimir has studied and designed application of the computer graphics for scientific illustrations with excellent, professional results.

The knowledge about the Noctuidae (s. l.) of the Asian part of Russia is in a diversity of publications, which makes it difficult to survey. It appears in small or less well known journals, entirely in Russian – with no abstract in a foreign language, often published in only a few stencil-copies, as a thesis, or they are published as small and little known local faunas that have all been out of print for a long time. Therefore one of the first goals was to gather all available information.

A decision was made to split the work, Noctuidae Sibiricae, into three volumes: the first goal being:

- to produce a complete list of all Noctuidae (s. l.) taxa that have been reported from Siberia;
- to write taxonomic and faunistic comments to all questionable taxa or data;
- to integrate the East Palaearctic and Oriental original taxa to the modern classification of the Noctuidae (s. l.);
- to compile a complete list of relevant literature from Siberia;

The above constitutes the contents of volume 1, the text of which has been edited by David Agassiz. However, just as the first version of the completed book was finished, Fibiger and Lafontaine (2005) finished their work on the Noctuidae (s. l.) systematics, and Vladimir decided to update all the text according to this new systematic order, which is also reflected in the new 'European List of Noctuoidea (Fibiger & Hacker, 2005).

The subsequent volumes of Noctuidae Sibiricae will contain a text for each taxa, mainly covering short diagnosis, the distribution data, larval food plants, the period activity for larvae and imagines, colour photos of all species and subspecies from Siberia, and illustrations of male and female genitalia.

Many lepidopterists and other entomologists have supported this study and have been extremely helpful during this exhaustive work and they will be properly acknowledged in the author's foreword. It is the hope that all friends of lepidopterology will appreciate this new series that will give necessary information for biologists both inside and outside Russia.

Sorø, 4th June 2005

Michael Fibiger, Editor in Chief

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The preparation and publication of this book would be impossible without the encouragement and friendly help of many Lepidopterist colleagues, both professional and amateur. They have assisted me through consultation, in discussions, by making comments or criticisms; by permission to work on their collections, with loans of material, genitalia slides and type–specimens from the collections under their curation. I express my cordial thanks to the following:

Prof. Dr. C. M. Naumann, Dr. D. Stüning, Dr. W. Speidel (ZMFK, Bonn, Germany), Dr. W. Mey (MNHU, Berlin, Gernany), Mr. G. Behounek (Grafing b. Münich, Germany), Mr. H. Hacker (Staffelstein, Germany), Mr. B. Shmitz (Germany), Mr. L. Kühne (Potsdam, Germany); Mr. M. Honey, (BMNH, London, Great Britain); Prof. Dr. N. P. Kristensen, Mr. D. Nilssen, Mr. Alex Madsen, Mr. Gert Jeppesen, (Copenhagen, Denmark), Dr. B. Gustafsson, (Stockholm, Sweden), Prof. Dr. K. Mikkola, Mr. J. Kullberg (ZMHU, Helsinki, Finland), Mr. M. Ahola, Mr. K. Nupponen, Mr. J. Junnilainen (Finland); Mr. H. Thöny (Potü, Brasil); Dr. J. Rawlins (Carnegie Natural History Museum, Pittsburgh, USA), Dr. J. D. Lafontaine (Agriculture Canada, Research Branch, Ottava, Canada); Dr. M. Hreblay (Erd, Hungary), Dr. L. Ronkay (HNHM, Budapest), Mr. G. Ronkay (Budapest, Hungary); Mr. S. Sugi, Dr. M. Owada, Dr. S.-I. Yoshimatsu (NSM, Tokyo, NIAST, Tsukuba, Japan), Dr. J. Viidalepp (IZB, Tartu, Estonia), Prof. Dr. H. J. Remm (Tartu University, Estonia); Dr. P. Ivinskis (Vilnus, Latvia); Mr. N. Savenkov (Riga, Latvia); Dr. A. Zilli (Italy, Roma); Prof. Dr. Z. F. Kljutshko (Kiev State University, Ukraine); Dr. I. L. Sukhareva, Dr. A. L. Lvovsky, Dr. A. Matov, (ZI, St. Petersburg, Russia); Dr. A. V. Sviridov (ZM Moscow State University, Russia); Dr. A. V. Nekrasov (Moscow, Russia); Dr. V. V. Dubatolov, the late Dr. G. S. Zolotarenko (ZM IASE, Novosibirsk), Dr. E. A. Beljaev (IBSS, Vladivostok) and many other colleagues.

I am deeply grateful to Prof. Dr. K. Mikkola, initiator and organiser of numerous expeditions for comparative study of the insect fauna of Northern Europe and Siberia and the exchange programme between entomologists of Finnish and Russian Academies of Sciences for his support and encouragement for this work, for discussions and valuable critical comments.

My special thanks expressed to late Prof. C. M. Naumann, for his kind support of museum work in preparation of this book, as well as other projects on Palaearctic Noctuidae.

My great thanks to Dr. L. Ronkay and Mr. G. Ronkay for fruitful discussion of many critical taxa and their kind help given me in course of study of the collection of HNHM.

I am indebted to Dr. M. Fibiger (Sorø, Denmark) who inspired me to start the "Noctuidae Sibiricae" project, critically revised the manuscript and made generous efforts for its publication.

My special thanks to Mrs. Mariann Fibiger (Sorø, Denmark) and Dr. D. Agassiz for linguistic correction of the English.

The museum work for Noctuidae Sibiricae project has been supported in part by grants from the Finnish Academy (in the year 1998, and in the year 2003) and the Finnish Natural History Museum in the year 2001, the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) in the years 1999, 2001 and 2004 and by Ernst Mayer Traveling grant in the year 2004.

I hope that this book will be helpful to noctuid researchers, both professional and amateur lepidopterists, as an introduction to the noctuid fauna of the Urals, Siberia and the Russian Far East, as well as a stimulus for further research into insect diversity in these regions.

At present a large amount of material of Noctuidae from Asiatic Russia is accumulated in Western museums and in many private collections. I would be greatly appreciate from my colleagues any further comments, critical notes, and additional information on the specific diversity and distribution of the Noctuidae (s. l.) in Asian Russia.

Vladimir Kononenko
Vladivostok, July 3rd, 2005

PREFACE

It gives me great pleasure to present to my colleagues and other interested readers an annotated Checklist of the Noctuidae s. l. (i.e. Nolidae, Erebidae, Micronoctuidae and Noctuidae) of the Asian part of Russia.

The Noctuidae (s. l.) is the largest, most diverse complex of related families of the order Lepidoptera, superfamily Noctuoidea with a worldwide distribution with over 25000 species in the World, i.e. about 20–25% of the total number of Lepidoptera species. Well over 10000 species are known from the Palaearctic region and at least about 1400 species are known from the Asian part of Russia. The representatives of this complex of families have great ecological as well as economic significance. They are an important component of natural or agricultural systems due to their high specific diversity, the abundance of many species, high migratory ability of imagines and phytophagous feeding habits of larvae.

The classification of the higher taxa of the Noctuidae (s. l.) is not completely resolved. The rank, taxonomic position and composition of some subfamilies and tribes are still disputed, uncertain, or not fixed yet. For this reason and because of the former family Noctuidae recently has been splitted for three families (Fibiger & Lafontaine, 2005) I have entitled my present work "Checklist of the Noctuidae (*sensu lato*)". I have included in the list the family Nolidae with subfamilies Sarrothripinae, Chloephorinae, Eariadinae and Eligminae which were considered by former authors either as subfamilies of Noctuidae, or (some of them) as distinct families, or as subfamilies of Nolidae and most recently fixed by Holloway (1998) in Nolidae. On the other hand the subfamily Pantheinae is treated here as a noctuid subfamily, while Rawlins & Kitching (1999) raised its rank to family level.

The Asian part of Russia is a vast territory extending from the eastern slopes of the Ural Range in the West to the Pacific coast of North Asia in the East, and from the Arctic Ocean in the North to the Kazakhstan and the Mongolian Steppes in the South. Even though the faunistic surveys and collecting of insects, particularly Lepidoptera, in this huge country were initiated in the mid 18th century and continued during the next century by expeditions of the Russian Academy of Sciences (I. Gmelin, P. Pallas, A. Middendorff, G. Radde, R. Maak, L. Shrenk, N. M. Przhevalsky, I. Chersky, A. Chekanovsky, O. Herz, E. Toll and other explorers) and continued for more than 200 years, the inventory of such huge family as Noctuidae is not yet complete.

The most comprehensive guides to the World or Palaearctic fauna of the Noctuidae, including those of the Asian part of Russia, since the beginning of the 20th century were for a long time the classical catalogues by Staudinger & Rebel (1901), Hampson (1903–1913, 1914, 1920) and the colour plate monographs by Seitz (1909–1914, 1931–1938). Since the publication of the last famous issue numerous descriptions of new taxa, taxonomic revisions, and faunal lists have been published for the Palaearctic by R. Püngeler, O. Bang–Haas, C. Corti, M. Draudt, Ch. Boursin, E. Dufay, A. Kostrovicky, I. Kozhantschikov, S. Sugi and others.

During last two decades the Noctuidae have become the subject of intensive study by many lepidopterists in Europe, Asian countries and North America. Our knowledge of noctuids of the Palaearctic region as a whole, as well as of the Asian part of Russia has been improved considerably. The taxonomy and classification of the Noctuidae is undergoing dramatic changes. Numerous species have been described or discovered from the study area and neighbouring regions. Some subfamilies, many genera or other taxonomic groups have been revised; numerous changes have been introduced in the nomenclature. Guide books, checklists and catalogues of the Noctuidae have been published for Asian countries: Japan ("Moths of Japan" by Sugi, 1982a, Owada, 1982); China ("Iconographia Insectorum Sinicorum" by Chen, 1982; "Noctuidae of Xizang" by Chen *et al.*, 1989; "Noctuidae Sinica" by Chen, 1999); Taiwan ("Checklist of the Lepidoptera of Taiwan" by Inoue, Sugi, Owada, 1992); Korea ("Illustrated Catalogue of

the Noctuidae in Korea" by Kononenko, Ahn, Ronkay, 1998); the Himalayan region (series "Moths of Nepal" by Haruta, Yoshimoto, 1992–1998; Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998); the Near East, including South East part of Russia ("Die Noctuidae Vorderasiens" by Hacker, 1990) and Europe: ("Systematic list of the Noctuidae of Europe" by Fibiger & Hacker, 1991, 2005; "Noctuidae Europaeae" by Fibiger, 1990, 1993, 1997; G. Ronkay & L. Ronkay, 1994, 1995; Ronkay, Yela, Hreblay, 2001; Hacker, Ronkay, Hreblay, 2002; Goater, Ronkay, Fibiger, 2003; "The Lepidoptera of Europe. Noctuidae" by Nowacki & Fibiger, 1997; "Noctuidae of Central Europe" by Nowacki, 1998). Worldwide nomenclature catalogues of generic and specific names of the Noctuidae have been published (Nye, 1975; Poole, 1989).

At the same time no modern general guide, catalogue or checklist exists for Noctuidae from the vast territory of Asian Russia between Europe and the Far East. Various local faunal, descriptive and taxonomic articles dealing with the Noctuidae from different regions of the Asian part of Russia have been published by both Russian and foreign authors. However they are dispersed in separate articles published in small local journals or as collections of papers and are often inaccessible to researchers. Although considerable museum materials and literature on taxonomy, distribution, and ecology of noctuids in Asian part of Russia have been accumulated, these data are difficult to use due their scattered nature.

The present Checklist aims partially to fill this gap and summarise our modern knowledge of the fauna, taxonomy and nomenclature of the Noctuidae (s. l.) of Asian part of Russia within its administrative borders. It is based on collections of museums and private collectors listed below, literature sources and materials collected by the author in the years 1972–2005 in the Russian Far East and East Siberia.

Of special help for this project has been the vast material of Noctuidae collected during the joint Finnish – Russian expeditions to Siberia and the Russian Far East (project No 20 between the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Finland, coordinated by Prof. Dr. Kauri Mikkola in the years 1981–1993 and by Mr. Seppo Koponen, Lic. Ph., in the years 1994–1998) and during subsequent expeditions of private Finnish collectors to the Southern Ural and to the Altai Mts. (K. Nupponen and others). Details are given in connection with each area.

The Checklist is given in the form of a table, it includes 1413 species known to occur in the Urals and neighbouring regions, Siberia and the Russian Far East. The distribution of each species in 17 regions from the Urals to the Pacific coast is tabulated. Although the Urals belong to Europe I include in the list the faunal data for this zoogeographically very important region as a transitional area between Europe and Asia. The distribution of each taxon is sketched using appropriate codes. Only specific names are listed in the table. Subspecific taxa, synonyms (mainly regional and some recently introduced for widely distributed species) uncertain taxa, and taxonomically of faunistically problematic cases are discussed in the chapter "Comments". The taxonomic changes made in this book are listed in the taxonomic summary. The generic synopsis includes names of genera recorded in the region with complete synonymy. The literature sources for Noctuidae of the Asian part of Russia and neighbouring countries as well as general publications on taxonomy of the Noctuidae are listed in the "Bibliography" with a guide in the chapter "Literature"

INTRODUCTION

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present Checklist is based on the material collected by author in the Russian Far East and East Siberia in the years 1972–2005 as well as on the collections of Institute of Biology and Soil Science, Far Eastern Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, Vladivostok, Russia; Zoological Institute Russian Academy of Sciences, St Peterburg, Russia; Zoological Museum Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia; Zoological Museum Tartu University, Institute of Zoology and Botany, Estonian Academy of Sciences, Tartu, Estonia; Zoological Museum Kiev State University, Ukraine; Zoological Institute Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Kiev, Ukraine, Zoological Museum of Helsinki University, Finland; Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary.

In the course of revision and identification of the noctuids from the Asian part of Russia most type-specimens of taxa described from Siberia, the Russian Far East and neighbouring territories and other material has been examined from the above mentioned collections and following museums: Zoological Museun of Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany (Zoologisches Museum für Naturkunde zu Humboldt Universität); Zoological Institute and Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany (Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexaner Koenig); the Natural History Museum [British Museum (Natural History)], London, Great Britain; Swedish Museum of Natural History (Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet), Stockholm, Sweden; Entomological Institute Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan, National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan. The names of the museums are referred to by acronyms below (see list of museums and institutions).

LIST OF ABBREVIATION OF MUSEUMS AND INSTITUTIONS

BMNH	– The Natural History Museum, London, Great Britain
EIHU	– Entomological Institute Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan
HNHM	– Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary
IBSS	– Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences of Far Eastern Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, Vladivostok, Russia
IZB	– Institute of Zoology and Botany Estonian Academy of Sciences, Tartu, Estonia
MNHU	– Natural History Museum Humboldt University [Museum für Naturkunde Humboldt Universitet] Berlin, Gernany
NHRM	– Swedish Natural History Museum [Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet], Stockholm, Sweden
NIAES	– National Institute of Agro–Enviromental Science, Tsukuba, Japan
NIAST	– National Institute of Agriculture Science and Technology, Rural Development Administration, Suvon, Republic of Korea
NSMT	– National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan
ZFMK	– Zoological Institute and Museum Alexander Koenig [Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander König], Bonn, Germany
ZISP	– Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia
ZIK	– Zoological Institute Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Kiev, Ukraine
ZMASE	– Zoological Museum of the Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk, Russia
ZMHU	– Zoological Museum Helsinki University, Helsinki, Finland
ZMKU	– Zoological Museum Kiev State University, Kiev, Ukraine
ZMMU	– Zoological Museum Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
ZMTU	– Zoological Museum Tartu University, Tartu , Estonia
ZMUC	– Zoological Museum University Copenhagen

Valuable noctuid material from Asian part of Russia and neighbouring countries from the private collections of the following persons has been studied: Dr. A. V. Nekrasov (Russia, Moskow); Mr. N. Savenkov (Riga, Latvia); Dr. P. Ivinskis (Vilnus, Lituva); Mr. G. Ronkay (Budapest, Hungary); the late Dr. M. Hreblay (Erd, Hungary); Dr. W. Speidel (Bonn, Germany); Mr. G. Behounek (Grafing, Germany), Mr. L. Kühne (Potsdam, Germany); Mr. Thöny (Brazil); Mr. J. Junnilainen (Finland), Dr. M. Fibiger, Mr. D. Nilssen (Denmark), Mr. B. Shmitz (Germany).

Very important faunistical data for the Ural region based on collections of Finnish amateur lepidopterists in 1997–2002 have been obtained from the collections of Mr. K. Nupponen and Mr. M. Ahola (Finland).

The general and regional distribution of species and their occurrence in the selected regions was clarified by materials from the above mentioned museums and collections as well as from literature sources cited in the chapters "Literature" and "Bibliography".

The records of species in the selected regions have been considered as authentic if they were described or recorded from the region in collections examined or collected in the region, reported in several trustworthy publications. The cases of synonymy, misidentification, doubtful records as well as eastern or western limits of distribution for some critical species are discussed in the chapter "Comments"..

CLASSIFICATION

The earlier classifications of Noctuoidae, based mainly on Hampson's (1903–1913) classical work have become outdated. Most Hampsonian noctuid subfamilies at present are recognised as unnatural (Kitching, 1984). The classification of higher taxa the family Noctuidae (s. l.) since Hampson's time has undergone dramatic changes.

During the last two decades it has been a subject for revision on the basis of adult morphology, study of genitalia musculature as well as morphology of immature stages. Although several classifications of the Noctuidae have been proposed (Tab. 1) for North American (Franclemont & Todd, 1983; Poole, 1995), Australian (Nielsen, 1996), European (Fibiger & Hacker, 1991; Beck, 19961, 1999a–2000b; Nowacki & Fibiger, 1998, after Rawlins and Kitching, 1999; Leraut, 1997), and World faunas of the whole family (Speidel *et al.*, 1996; Rawlins and Kitching, 1999) they are often contradictory.

The systems proposed by Speidel *et al.* (1996) and by Kitching & Rawlins (1999) were most comprehensive and well grounded among the recently published classifications of the higher taxa of the Noctuidae (s. l.). The latter classification was used by Nowacky & Fibiger (1998) for the Checklist of the Noctuidae of Europe before the publication by Kitching & Rawlins (1999). However, as the proposed classifications are based mainly on European, North American or Australian faunas (Nielsen, 1996), many taxa of East Asian origin were not included there, by this reason the placement of some groups in these systems were uncertain. The immature stages of many taxa are still unknown, therefore the application of the data on immature stages for classification of the Noctuidae is rather limited.

Very important and progressive step for the developing of the nomenclature and classification of the Noctuoidae of Holarctic fauna is recently published a survey of familty-group names of the Noctuoidea (Speidel, Naumann, 2005) and a review of the classification of higer taxa of the Noctuoidea (Fibiger & Lafontaine, 2005).

According to the last proposed classification (Fibiger & Lafontaine, 2005) the family Noctuidae (s. str.) has been divided for 3 families: Erebidae, Micronoctuidae and Noctuidae. The Arctiid group of families (Arctiidae, Nolidae and Lymantriidae was placed in front of the upgraded family Erebidae, the quadrifinae subfamilies (exept Plusinae) were treated as subfamilies of Erebidae. The new family Micronoctuidae was proposed. The generic and tribial composition of many subfamilies was revised, the subfamily Araeopteronidae was proposed. The tribe Eublemini was removed from Eustrotiinae and rised for the subfamily of Erebidae. The Pantheinae was recognized as a subfamily of the Noctuidae. The classification of artificial subfamily Hadeninae (sensu Kitching and Rawlins,

Tab 1.

RECENTLY PROPOSED CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE NOCTUIDAE (sensu lato)
(only subfamily names listed)

Franclemont & Todt, 1983 (N America)	**Fibiger & Hacker, 1991** (Europe)	**Beck, 1996, 1999–2000** (Europe)	**Speidel *et al.*, 1996** (World)	**Kitching & Rawlins, 1999** (World)	**Fibiger & Lafontaine, 2005** (Holarctic)
HERMINIINAE	HERMINIINAE	HERMINIINAE	HERMINIINAE	ACRONICTINAE	**NOLIDAE**
RIVULINAE	RIVULINAE	HYPENODINAE	RIVULINAE	BRYOPHILINAE	NOLINAE
HYPENODINAE	HYPENODINAE	RIVULIINAE	HYPENODINAE	RAPHIINAE	CHLOEPHORINAE
HYPENINAE	HYPENINAE	HYPENINAE	HYPENINAE	HERMINIINAE	EARIADINAE
CATOCALINAE	SCOLIOPTERYGINAE	CATOCALINAE	EUTELIINAE	STREPSIMANINAE	ELIGMINAE
PLUSIINAE	OPHIDERINAE	SCOLIOPTERYGINAE	STICTOPTERINAE	CATOCALINAE	**EREBIDAE**
EUTELIINAE	CATOCALINAE	OPHIDERINAE	CATOCALINAE	CALPINAE	RIVULINAE
SARROTHRIPINAE	EUTELIINAE	AEDINAE	PANTHEINAE	AGANAINAE	BOLETOBINAE
COLLOMELINAE	NOLINAE	BAGISARINAE	CAMPTOLOMINAE	HYPENINAE	HYPENODINAE
NOLINAE	SARROTHRIPINAE	EUSTROTIINAE	CHLOEPHORINAE	STICTOPTERINAE	ARAEOPTERONINAE
ACONTIINAE	CHLOEPHORINAE	CHLOEPHORINAE	SARROTHRIPINAE	EUTELIINAE	EUBLEMMINAE
PANTHEINAE	PANTHEINAE	EUTELIINAE	NOLINAE	PLUSIINAE	HERMINIINAE
ACRONICTINAE	DILOBINAE	RAPHIINAE	EUSTROTIINAE	AGARISTINAE	HYPENINAE
AGARISTINAE	ACRONICTINAE	ACRONICTINAE	BAGISARINAE	EUCOCYTIINAE	PHYTOMETRINAE
AMPHIPYRINAE	ACONTIINAE	DILOBINAE	PLUSIINAE	ACONTIINAE	AVENTIINAE
CUCULLIINAE	PLUSIINAE	BRYOPHILINAE	ACONTIINAE	EUSTROTIINAE	EREBINAE
HADENINAE	CUCULLIINAE	SARROTHRIPINAE	TYTINAE	BAGISARINAE	CALPINAE
NOCTUINAE	HELIOTHINAE	EUBLEMMINAE	AEDINAE	CUCULLIINAE	CATOCALINAE
HELIOTHINAE	IPIMORPHINAE	PLUSIINAE	STIRIINAE	AMPHIPYRINAE	AGANAINAE
	HADENINAE	HELIOTHINAE	ACRONICTINAE	PSAPHIDINAE	STICTOPTERINAE
	NOCTUINAE	AGARISTINAE	BRYOPHILINAE	DILOBINAE	EUTELIINAE
		CUCULLIINAE	SINOCHARINAE	CONDICINAE	**MICRONOCTUIDAE**
		ERIOPINAE	LOPHONYCTINAE	STIRIINAE	**NOCTUIDAE**
		ELAPHRIINAE	PSEUDEUSTROTINAE	HELIOTHINAE	PLUSIINAE
		PSEUDEUSTROTINAE	AGARISTINAE	GLOTTULINAE	EUSTROTIINAE
		NOCTUINAE	HELIOTHINAE	HADENINAE	BAGISARINAE
			NOCTUINAE	UFEINAE	ACONTIINAE
			CUCULLIINAE	NOCTUINAE	PANTHEINAE
			HADENINAE	**PANTHEIDAE**	DILOBINAE
			AMPHIPYRINAE	**NOLIDAE**	RAPHIINAE
				NOLINAE	ACRONICTINAE
				CHLOEPHORINAE	METOPONIINAE
				EARIADINAE	SINOCHARINAE
				WESTERMANIINAE	AGARISTINAE
				EARIDINAE	CUCULLIINAE
				BLENINAE	ONCOCNEMIDINAE
				RISOBINAE	AMPHIPYRINAE
				COLLOMELINAE	PSAPHIDINAE
				AFRIDINAE	HELIOTHINAE
				ELIGMINAE	CONDICINAE
					ERIOPINAE
					BRYOPHILINAE
					XYLENINAE
					HADENINAE
					NOCTUINAE

1998) has been revised, the classification of Noctuinae have been revieved and many other taxonomic changes were proposed.. The renew check list of European Noctuoidea (Fibiger & Hacker) has been completed on the basis of new classification of the Noctuoidea.

In the present Checklist I accepted the order and composition of subfamilies proposed by Fibiger & Lafontaine (2005), as the latest proposed classification applicable to Holarctic fauna with some modification.

This is the first attempt to integrate the East Palaearctic and some Oriental taxa with Holarctic ones, therefore the taxonomic position of some genera is provisional or tentative. For the sequence of genera within recently revised subfamilies or generic groups (i.e. Herminiinae, Plusiinae, part of "Acontiinae", Acronictinae, part of Cucculliinae, Noctuinae) I follow selected revisions by different authors and adopt them for the fauna of Asian Russia. A tribial subdivision is used according Fibiger & Lafontaine (2005) and Fibiger & Hacker (2005).

The catalogues by Nye (1975) and Poole (1989) and some subsequent publications, as well as the data obtained in result of examination of collection and critical revision of literature have been used for the nomenclature of generic and specific names. Some corrections to Poole's catalogue and recent nomenclatural data are introduced after examination of literature sources and type specimens.

The short comments to position of some East Asian subfamilies and genera in a new classification of the Noctuidae (sensu lato) are given below.

COMMENTS TO THE FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES

Nolidae. Following Kitching & Rawlins (1999) the Nolidae are treated here as a distinct family. According to Fibiger & Lafontaine (2002), the family is placed in front of Erebidae. The other related Noctuoidea families (i.e. Lymantriidae and Arctiidae) are not considered in the Checklist. The Sarrothripinae, Chloephorinae and Nolinae are recognized as a members of Nolidae according to Holloway (1998). The family contains in the regional fauna the subfamilies Nolinae, Chloephorinae, Eariadinae and Eligminae. The subfamily Chloephorinae includes the tribes Sarrothripini, Chloephorini, Camptolomini, Careini, Ariolicini (Holloway, 1998).

Erebidae. The family includes in the regional fauna subfamilies Rivulinae, Boletobinae, Araeptheroninae, Hypenodinae, Eublemminae, Herminiinae, Hypeninae, Phytometrinae, Aventiinae, Erebinae, Calpinae and Catocalinae.

Hypenodinae. The subfamily name is not synonymous with Strepsimaniinae, which is considered as a distinct family of Noctuoidea (Fibiger & Lafontaine, 2005).

Eublemminae The subfamily includes in the regional fauna two tribes Eublemmini and Pangraptini, the later is restricted by the genus *Pangrapta.* The genera *Corgatha*, *Oruza, Sophta*, *Trisateles, Aventiola* are placed to Eublemmini by affinity of the genitalia characters to Eublemma, the type genus of the subfamily. The genus Trisateles was correctly transferred to Eublemminae (Acontiinae auct.) by Sugi (1982), however in European publications it often treated in Herminiinae (Fibiger & Hacker, 2005). The genera *Naranga* and *Holocryptis* are considered in Eublemmini as genera with provisional position. The unassociated group of genera includes *Polysciera*, *Diomea*, *Hypostrotia*, *Naganoella*, *Atuntsea*, *Lophomilia*, *Paragabara*, *Hepatica*, *Gonepatica*, *Paragona*, *Anatatha*. Their systematic position still unclear. After further revision of the subfamily some of them probably will be placed to one of the tribe Eublemmini or to other subfamilies (i.e. Boletobinae, Aventiinae).

Herminiinae. The taxon is treated as a subfamily of the Noctuidae, while in earlier publications (Kitching, 1984; Nielsen, 1996) it was considered as distinct family. In the treatment of the subfamily and sequence of genera I follow to revision of the Herminiinae by Owada (1987, 1992a, 1992b), which is different from those accepted for the European Checklist of Noctuoidea (Fibiger & Hacker, 2005). The genus *Gynaephila* is considered here a member of Herminiinae following Lödl (1998).

Hypeninae. The genus *Stengbergmania* is transferred from Catocalinae to Hypeninae following Poole (1989). The genus *Protoschrankia*

is tentatively transferred from Catocalinae to Hypeninae.

Catocalinae. Following Fibiger & Lafontaine (2005) the subfamily includes in the regional fauna tribes Toxocampini, Acantholipini, Arytrurini, Sypnini, Hypocalini, Melipotini (Synedini), Euclidini, Ophiusini, Catocalini.

The East Asian tribe Sypnini (with genera *Hypersypnoides*, *Sypnoides* and *Daddala* in the regional fauna) was not listed by Fibiger & Lafontaine, its description and validation of "Phillum *Sypna*" sensu Berio for this generic group will be done by Holloway (pers. comm.) in coming issue Moths of Borneo (Catocalinae).

The generic name *Bastilla* instead *Parallelia* (sensu auctorum) and *Dysgonia* (part) (tribe Ophiusini) according to revision by Holloway & Miller (2003).

Micronoctuidae. The family Micronoctuidae is reported for Russia for the first time. It contains two genera, Mimachrostia and Micronoctua, with one species each. Both are known from the South of the Russian Far East. The family is under revision now by Fibiger (pers. comm).

Plusiinae. The Palaearctic and Nearctic fauna of the subfamily were revised by Kostrovicky (1961); Ichinose (1973), Eischling & Cunningham (1978); Kitching (1987) and Lafontaine & Poole (1991). In the treatment and sequence of genera in the subfamily I follow the checklist of the Plusinnae of World fauna given by Ronkay (in Goater et al, 2003). The tribes Abrostolini, Argyrogrammatini, Plusiini are included.

Eustrotiinae. The classification of the *Deltote* generic group is accepted according to the revision by Ueda (1984, 1986). The genus *Anterastria* transferred to tribe Pseudeustrotiinae, subfamily Xyleninae.

Two genera, *Phyllophila* and *Hyperstrotia* have uncertaine position, their genitalia structures does not match well with those of *Deltote* group of genera. The systematic position of the genus *Amyna* is uncertain, it is not connected neither with Eustrotiinae, nor with Eublemminae or Acontiinae. The "*Lithacodia*" *martjanovi* most probably belong to the subfamily Metoponiinae, but its generic position is unclear. Temporary, before further revision I left these genera in Eustrotiinae,.

Bagisarinae. This small, recently recognized subfamily includes the genera *Xanthodes, Brevipecten* and *Chasminia* in the Oriental region. The genus *Imosca* was provisionally placed in Bagisarini by Holloway (1989) and confirmed by Sugi & Sasaki, (2001). The genus *Sphragifera* is considered here aa a member of Bagisarinae. The Bagisarinae, has trifinae type of venation and semi–looper larvae, adulst are characterized by specialized structure of male eight tergite and sternite (Sugi & Sasaki, 2001; S. Sugi, pers. comm.).

Pantheinae. Despite the opinion of Kitching & Rawlins (1999), following Speidel *et al.*, (1996) and Fibiger & Lafontaine (2005) the taxon is given in subfamily rank.

Dilobinae. The subfamily contains sole genus *Diloba*, which is very close by genitalia characters to Calocasia (Pantheinae). Kozhanchikov (1950) considered *Diloba* and *Raphia* (subfam. Raphiinae) as a members of Pantheinae. The subfamily require further revision.

Acronictinae. The order of genera is arranged according to Kozhantschikov (1950) and Sugi (1982) with some modifications. The composition of the genus *Belciana* is provisional. Two regional species of this genus are not congeneric with *Belciana biformis*, the type–species of the genus (see also note for *Belciana*).

Metoponiinae. (Stiriinae auct.). The concept of Metoponiinae used here follows Matthews (1991) and Nowacky & Fibiger (1998) (refered as Stiriinae), Fibiger & Lafontaine (2005) and Fibiger & Hacker (2005). The genus *Usbeca* is transferred from Amphipyrinae to Metoponiinae. Similar to other members of the subfamily, *Usbeca* species have a conical frontal protuberance with prominent transverse comb, 2–3 claws on the apical part of the foretibia and a claw on the 5th segment of the tarsus. The male genitalia of *Usbeca* correspond well with other members of the subfamily. The species "*Lithacodia*" *martjanovi* probably also belong to Metoponiinae, however its generic position is still unclear.

Agaristinae. Despite to the opinion of earlier authors who considered the taxon to have family rank, Agaristinae is recognized as a subfamily of Noctuidae. In the treatment and sequence of genera of the subfamily I follow to the revision of Palaearctic and Oriental faunas of Agaristidae by Kiriakoff (1977).

Cuculliinae. The classification of the Cuculliinae and the genus *Cucullia* particularly is accepted according to the revision by G. Ronkay & L. Ronkay (1995). The *Shargacucullia* is accepted as a subgenus of *Cucullia* (Fibiger & Hacker, 2005). Tribes Oncocnemidini, Psaphidini and Feralini formerly considered in Cuculliinae were upgraded to subfamilies Oncocnemidinae and Psaphidinae by Fibiger & Lafontaine (2005).

Oncocnemidinae. The genus *Phidrimana* was incorrectly placed to Amphipyrinae by Fibiger & Hacker (2005), it transferred here to the subfamily Oncocnemidinae. The male genitalia of Phidrimana amurensis is correspond well to the other genera of Oncocnemidinae (i. e. *Stilbina*, *Calophasia*, ets.)

Heliothinae. In treatment and sequence of genera of the subfamily I follow the World revision of Heliothinae by Matthews (1991). Despite ro the opinion of Matthews the genus *Protoschinia* is considered as a distinct taxon, not a synonym of *Schinia*.

Following to Matthews (1991) I considered *Chazaria* as a synonym of Heliothis, while it is treated in new European list as a distinct genus (Fibiger & Hacker, 2005).

Condicinae. Exept the genera listed in the European list (Fibiger & Hacker, 2005) I included to the Condicinae East Asian genera *Prospalta*, *Chytonix*, *Niphonyx*, *Oligonyx*, *Pyrrhidivalva* and *Dysmilichia*. Two manchurian species "*Hadjina*" sinensis and "*H*." *biguttula* are transferred to the genus *Acosmetia*.

Eriopinae. The genus *Prometopus* is tentatively included to the subfamily.

Bryophilinae. Following to Fibiger & Hacker (2005) I treat the Bryophilinae as a subfamily distinct from Acronictinae. The subfamily, exept genera recorded from Europe, includes the genera *Bryomoia*, *Stenoloba* and *Athaumasta;* the former has been transferred from Cuculliinae (*sensu* Hampson) to Acronictinae [+Bryophilinae] by Kononenko *et al.* (1998). The genus *Cryphia* (*sensu* Nowacky & Fibiger, 1998 and Fibiger & Hacker, 2005) is treated as two genera: *Cryphia* and *Bryoleuca.*

Xyleninae. The genus *Anterastria* is placed to the tribe Pseudeustrotiini; the sole species of the genus has trifinae type of hindwing venation and coremata, which are absent in other members of Eustrotiinae. Its male genitalia similar to those of *Pseudeustrotia.*

The genus *Xanthograpta* is transfered from the Acontiinae (sensu auctorum) to the tribe Apameini. The female and male genitalia of *Xanthograpta basinigra* shows its affinity to this tribe.

The genus *Virgo* is placed to Apameini, subtribe Sesamiina.

The genera *Heraema*, *Mormo*, *Orthogonia*, *Olivenebula* and *Triphaenopsis* are placed to the tribe Dypterygini; the genera *Chandata*, *Xenotrachea*, *Karana* and *Auchmis* are placed to Phlogophorinae. Their systematic position will be clarified under further revision.

The group of genera with uncertaine position includes *Doerriesa* and *Plusilia*. The subfamily placement of *Doerriesa* is unclear and require revision.

The genera *Pygopteryx* and *Phoebophilus* are placed to the tribe Xylenini.

The genus *Caradrina* is treated according to revision by Hacker (2004).

Hadeninae. The subfamily includes 4 tribes: Orthosiini, Tholerini, Hadenini, Leucanini and Eriopygini. The order of tribes and sequence of genera is followed according to Fibiger & Hacker (2005) and Hacker et al. (2002).

The genera *Anarta* (*Hadul*a auct.) and *Hadena* are treated according to revisions by Hacker (1998b, 1999).

The classification of Orthosiini is accepted according to and Ronkay *et al*. (2001) and Fibiger & Hacker (2005).

Noctuinae. The subfamily includes two tribes, Noctuini and Agrotini. In treatment of the subfamily I follow revisions of the European Noctuinae by Fibiger (1990; 1993; 1997), North American Noctuinae by Lafontaine (1987a; 1998, 2004) and other recent publications. The sequence of genera are accepted according to Fibiger & Lafontaine (2005) and the Checklist of European Noctuoidae (Fibiger, Hacker, 2005). Placement of some East Palaearctic genera are adopted for the European List. The egenera *Actebia* and *Dichagyris* are accepted according to Lafontaine (2004) and Fibiger & Lafontaine (2005) Following Lafontaine (1998) the genus *Isochlora* is placed in Noctuinae, its affinities are still uncertain. The synonymy of *Grumia* and *Chamyla* with *Isochlora* is accepted according to Lafontaine (1998).

BRIEF CHARACTERISTIC OF REGIONS

The present study covers the territory of the Ural region and the Asian part of Russia within its administrative borders. The north–east boundary between Europe and Asia follows along eastern foothills of the Ural Range, extending to the south–west across the Ural river, through the Caspian Sea, then along the Kuma–Manych depression, through the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea to the coast of Asian Turkey. In Russian geographic literature the south–western line of European–Asian boundary is often extended along the Great Caucasus Range, therefore the plains and foothills of the North Caucasus region as well as territories of West Kazakhstan neighbouring Russia are not included in the present study. The extensive faunal list for these regions including "South Russia" and partially "Russian Turkestan" in the meaning of the author have been published by Hacker (1990a).

The faunal inventory and zoogeographical study of the Noctuidae of the Asian part of Russia varies from region to region and is very incomeplete for some regions. The southern regions of the Urals, Siberia and the Russian Far East have been explored faunistically much better than the northern parts. Very few data are known for the central and northern regions of Siberia. These reasons were in account for the division of the Asian Russia into subregions (map. 1).

Map 1. Asian part of Russia. UR – Ural; WS – West Siberia; AL – Altai; T– Tuva; K– Krasnoyarsk terr.; S–B – East Sayan and Baikal area; TB – Transbaikalia; YA – Yakutia–Sakha Autonomy Republic; AM – Amur reg.; KH – Khabarovsk terr.; PR – Primorye terr.; SA – Sakhalin Island; KU – Kuril Islands; KA – Kamchatka reg.; MA – Magadan reg.; CH – Chukotka. The grey area shows montane regions with altitute over 500m above sea level.

A brief description of the regions of the Asian art of Russia is given below. It includes a short geographical description of each region, a brief review of the main publications and collections of Noctuidae with the museum where they are deposited, the main collecting localities, faunal data and zoogeographical peculiarities of the fauna. In each case, if the name of locality has been changed the former name is given in italics in square brackets. As the history of lepidopterological exploration of Russia and the former Soviet Union is well described by Tuzov et al. (1997), I have just outlined the main points concerning the faunal inventory of the Noctuidae in the Asian part of Russia.

THE URAL

The Ural is the territory of Russia between East–European and West–Siberian plains. Its main part is represented by the Urals mountain system, extending from North to South for more than 2000 km, with width from 40 to 150 km, most of the range is 1000 – 1200m with maximal altitude 1895 m (Narodnaya Mt. in the Northern Urals), but parts are 500 – 700m. The Urals Range is divided between Polar, Sub–Polar [Pripolyarny], Northern, Mid and the South Urals mountain chains. The climate of the Ural region is continental, more extreme as one moves from West to East and from North to South. The temperature in January is – 20–21° C in the Polar Urals and – 15–16° C in the South Urals, the temperatures in July are +9–11° C and 19–20° respectively. The annual precipitation is about 1000mm in the Northern Urals and 650–750mm in the Southern Urals, on the eastern foothills 500–600mm and on the western foothilss 300–400 mm. The Polar and Sub–Polar Urals are covered by northern taiga consisting mainly of *Picea sibirica* and *Pinus silvestris* on the western slopes and *Larix sibirica* and *L. sukachevi* on the eastern slopes. The upper limit of forest vegetation is 400–250 m. The upper mountain belt is characterised by mountain tundra and barren rocky landscapes. The Northern and part of the Mid Urals belong to the mid taiga zone with dominance of *Picea sibirica*, *Abies sibirica* and *Pinus cembra* on the western slopes and *Larix* and *Pinus* on the eastern slopes up to 800–900m. The vegetation of the Southern Urals is the richest and most diverse. Different kinds of steppe landscapes with *Festuca*, *Stippa* and other Poaceae are dominant in the lowland hills and southern slopes of mountains. In the South dry steppe landscapes are replaced by arid semideserts. At 500–600m steppe vegetation changes to forest with the dominant species being *Pinus*, *Larix* and *Betula*. Mixed broad–leaved forests (*Quercus*, *Acer*, *Tilia*, *Ulmus*) and coniferous trees (*Picea sibirca*) and mountain dark coniferous taiga with *Picea sibirica* and *Abies sibirica* cover the western slopes of the South Urals up to 1200–1250m.

The Ural and the territories adjacent on the west and east sides include the north–eastern part of Arkhangel'sk region, the eastern limits of Komi Autonomic republic, western limits of Yamalo–Nenetsky and Khanty–Mansiisky national regions, Perm, Ekaterinburg, Cheljabinsk, Orenburg regions, eastern parts of Udmurtian Autonomic Republic and Bashkortostan. The Russian part of the Urals in the south abuts West Kazakhstan, Actube and Kustanai regions of Kazakhstan.

The inventory of Lepidoptera fauna including Noctuidae in the Urals began with the descriptive publications by the president of Moscow Naturalist Society Fischer won Waldheim (1820, 1839, 1840) and professor of Kazan University E. Eversmann (1832, 1837, 1841, 1843, ets.). The latter author described numerous new noctuid taxa from the southern Urals, mainly from the vicinity of Orenburg as well as from some other regions of Siberia. He published the first extensive faunal list of the Lepidoptera of the Volga – Ural region and the first and most comprehensive list for that time of the Noctuidae of Russia (Eversmann, 1844, 1855–1857). It is worthy of note that Eversmann clearly separated localities in the Russian part of the Urals, or foothills of the southern Ural from those in "Kirgizian Steppe" (at present the territory of Kazakhstan). The faunal data published in "Lepidoptera Volgo–Uralensis" (Eversmann, 1844a) have been recently reviewed by Anikin *et al*., 2000.

The greater part of Eversmann's Noctuidae collection, including the types is deposited in ZISP. The types of most taxa described by Fischer de Waldheim are lost, some species described by him are unrecognizable. After Eversmann many researchers collected noctuids and published data on the fauna of the Ural region (see chapter "Literature"). Most important faunal publications for the southern Ural and adjacent regions of Kazakstan since Eversmann are publications by Bartel, (1902; 1914), Zhuravlev, 1910; and Kuznetsov & Martynova, 1954).

Most significant Noctuidae collections from the Ural are deposited in ZISP, ZMMU, ZMHU (Duske collection), and NM, Basel, as well as dispersed in some other European collections. A very important contribution to the inventory and revision of the Mid and South Ural Lepidoptera fauna and Noctuidae in particular have been made by the Finnish amateur lepidopterists K. & T. Nupponen, M. Ahola, J. Kaitila and J. Junnilainen in the years 1996–2000 (material preserved in private collections). The collecting localities in the southern Urals are mapped and described by K. Nupponen *et al.* (2000) and Nupponen and Fibiger (2002). Most new faunal data on Noctuidae have been published by Ahola *et al*., (1998) and Nupponen & Fibiger (2002), the rest to be included in a forthcoming issues of "Noctuidae Europaeae" as well as in the present Checklist.

Most important collecting sites (including type–localities) in the Ural region are as follows (listed from North to South): Vaigatsch Isl.; Adzva river (tributary of Pechora); Krasny Kamen, Labytnangi (Tjumen reg.); Perm'; Izhevsk; Ekaterinburg [*Sverdlovsk*], Dvurechensk, Tavatui (Ekaterinburg reg.); Cheljabinsk, Ajlar river, Arkaim, Berlin, Iremel Mt., Kizilskoe, Miass, Moskovo, Sanarka, (Cheliabinsk reg.); Ufa, Bajmak, Bishtiryak, Jantyshevo, Zirgan (Bashkiria); Orenburg [*Chkalov*], Spasskoe [*Spassk*], Orsk (Guberli, Guberla, Guberlinskie Gory [near Orsk].), Burannoe, Pokrovka, Kidriasovo, Kuvandyk, Novoiletsk, Verbljuzhka (Orenburg reg.), ets.; those in neighbourng regions of Kazakstan are Uralsk, Yanvartsevo, Inderskoe lake (West Kazakhstan region); Emba, Tschelkar, Malye Barsurki (Aktube region of North Kazakhstan).

According to the available data, 76 species of Erebidae, 571 species of Noctuidae and 16 species of Nolidae are known from the Ural region, including records of 26 species known from the neighbouring territories of Kazakhstan or from Novaya Zemlja; and 7 taxa is of uncertain record. The composition of the Noctuidae fauna of the Polar and northern Urals does not differ much from that of northern Europe, or northern Siberia. The mid and especially southern Ural fauna has a complex zoogeographical composition, which could be characterised by boreal and boreomontane Holarctic, Palaearctic and Euro–Siberian faunal elements maily in taiga zone and mountaine areas in combination with subboreal and arid European – West Asian and Central Asian faunal elements in hillsides and lowlands.

SIBERIA

Siberia is part of the Asian territory of Russia (including islands in the Arctic Ocean) which extends for about 7000km from the Urals in the West to the mountain ranges of the Pacific watershed in the East; from about 3500km from the Arctic Ocean in the North to Kazakhstan and Mongolia in the South. The region is divided into West Siberia (from the Urals to Yenisey River) and East Siberia (from Yenisey River to the mountain ranges of the Pacific watershed). The mountains of South Siberia form a high ridge which separate the plains and plateau of Siberia from the high plateau of Central Asia. The climate of Siberia is strongly continental; more extreme asone moves from West to East, so the climate of East Siberia is much more continental then that in the Urals and West Siberia. Almost everywhere in Siberia the average annual temperature is below 0° C. The temperature in January is – 16–20° C in the south–west regions and – 40–48° C in the north–east regions (Yakutia). The summer is relatively hot, with temperature in July from +2–5° C (on the arctic coast of the Siberia) to +22–23° (in the steppes of West Siberia). The annual precipi-

tation is from 150–200mm in the tundra zone and steppe regions of Eastern Sayan to 500–300mm (in West Siberia) and to 1000–1800mm in the western slopes of the Altai range.

The earliest data on the Noctuidae of Siberia and particulary descriptions of new species from Altai, Irkutsk and Transbaikalia appeared in the mid–XIX century in publications by Eversmann (1843; 1847; 1856a; 1856). The data on Siberian Noctuidae were included in the first review of the Noctuidae of the Russian Empire "Les Noctuelites de la Russie" by Eversmann (1855–1857), which is often overlooked by modern authors.

WEST SIBERIA

West Siberia includes the West Siberian lowland and the Altai Range. The northern part of West Siberia lies in tundra and forest–tundra zones, the main part of the West Siberian Plain is covered by taiga with Picea, Pinus, Larix sibirica, Betula and Populus. The territory of West Siberia is largley boggy due to the Vasyganskaya depression. The forest–steppe zone lies in West Siberia south of the forest zone. On its edges the steppe vegetation is mixed with arboreal vegetation represented by Betula or Populus tremula forest patches. The southern part of West Siberia lies in the steppe zone. The Altai Range mountain country (a part of the Altai–Sayan mountain system) in the south–east part of West Siberia extends for over 2000km, with average altitude 1000–2000 m and highest peak 4506m (Belukha Mt.). Mountain steppes, mountain forest (with Pinus cembra, Picea sibirica, Abies sibirica and Larix sibirica) and high mountain landscapes are represented in the Altai Range.

Tyumen (with Yamalo–Nenetsky and Khanty–Mansiisky national regions), Kurghan, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Tomsk, Kemerovo regions and Altai territory (with Gorno–Altaiskaya Autonomy) are situated in the territory of West Siberia.

The faunistic exploration of the north Siberia began in the late XIX century with a Norwegian expedition by Nordenskiöld and Russian Academician expeditions. In the arctic zone of European part of Russia (Novaja Zemlja Isl. and Polar Urals) and arctic Siberia the Noctuidae fauna is very limited[1]. The old material from arctic Siberia is deposited mainly in ZISP, some is in NHRM and ZMHU.

The faunistic study of Lepidoptera and particularly Noctuidae in the West Siberian Plain continue from the XIX century (see chapter "Literature"). The most comprehensive recent lists for the region are by Sviridov & Sytnikov (1995) for Tjumen region and by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) for the West Siberian Plain as a whole. The data on West Siberian Noctuinae have been published by Zolotarenko (1970a). The most important collections from West Siberia including types of some newly described taxa are preserved in ZMASE, ZMMU, ZMHU and HNHM, some material is in other museums.

The most important collecting sites in West Siberia are Juribei, Oktjabrskyi, Salekhard [*Obdorsk*], Tjumen (collecting sites for Tjumen region are listed and shown on the map by Sviridov & Sytnikov (1995), Jalutorovsk, Kurgan, Omsk, Tomsk, Novosibirsk (Akademgorodok), Barabinsk, Karasuk, Barnaul.

[1] Six noctuidae species are known for Novaja Zemlja Isl.: *Sympistis lapponica*, *Lasionycta staudingeri* (= *zemblica* Hmps., 1906), *Xestia thula*, *X. aequaeva*, *X. quieta*, *X. liquidaria* [ZISP, NHRM, ZMHU, BMNH]; 20 species are known from Polar Ural: *Diachrysia chrysitis*, *Autographa gamma*, *Syngrapha diasema*, *S. hochenwarthi*, *S. microgamma*, *Hyppa rectilinea*, *Apamea crenata*, *Sympistis heliophila*, *S . lapponica*, *S. nigrita zetterstedti*, *Lasionycta secedens*, *Diarsia mendica*, *Eurois occulta*, *Xestia quieta*, *X. tecta*, *X. fennica*, *X. speciosa*, *X. lorezi kongsvoldensis*, *X. albuncula*, *X. laetabilis* [ZMHU, ZISP]; 28 species are known from the Taimyr peninsula: *Syngrapha parilis*, *S. diasema*, *S. interrogationis*, *S. hochenwarthi*, *Sympistis heliophila*, *S. nigrita*, *S. lapponica*, *S. funebris*, *Hillia iris*, *Papestra biren*, Lasionycta *leucocycla albertensis*, *Polia richardsoni*, *Coranarta carbonaria*, *Euxoa churchillensis*, *E. ochrogaster*, *Xestia fergusoni*, *X. aequaeva*, *X. liquidaria*, *X. quieta*, *X. tecta*, *X. okakensis morandi*, *X. lorezi kongsvoldensis*, *X. laetabilis*, *X. penthima*, *X. albuncula*, *X. innuitica*, *Actebia fennica*, *Feltia arctica*, {ZISP; ZMMU; coll. Savenkov; Kozlov et al. (in press)]; the only one species, *Xestia aequaeva* is known from Lyakhovskogo Isl. (Novosibirskie Isl.) [ZISP]; six species are reported for Vrangelja isl: *Parabarrovia keelei*, *Xestia aequaeva*, *X. liquidaria*, *Polia richardsoni*, *Lasionycta leucocycla albertensis*, *L. staudingeri* (Antonova, Khruleva, 1987) [ZMMU].

According to present data, 51 species of Erebidae, 448 Noctuidae and 16 Nolidae are known from West Siberia, records of 20 sppecies require confirmation, 1 taxon is known from neighbouring territory. Similarly to the Urals, the noctuid composi-tion of the north and central parts of the West Siberian Plain has no specific features, while in the southern part of the region it differs in having a complex zoogeographical composition, including a few West Asian and some Central Asian faunal elements.

The lepidopterological exploration of the Altai Mountains began with publications by Lederer (1853, 1855) based on material collected by the famoust German collector A. Kindermann mainly in the South West and South part of Altai range (Ulba, Ust–Buchtarminsk, Ust–Kamenogorsk, foothills of Altai, Tarbagatai, at present territory of Kazakhstan). Lederer described several new taxa of Noctuidae, most of which have later been found in the Russian part of Altai and in other regions in South Siberia. The types of species described by Lederer and other material are deposited in MNHU as a part of Staudinger's collection. Recent faunal data for the Russian part of Altai have been published by Bubnova (1978; 1980; 1982; 1999) and Zolotarenko & Bubnova (1978, 1980a, 1980b) (see chapter "Literature").

Valuable contribution to the faunal inventory of the West Siberian Plain and the Altai Mts. have been the vast material of Noctuidae collected during the joint Russian – Finnish expeditions in the years 1983–1988 (ZMHU) and during subsequent expeditions of private Finnish collectors to the Altai Mts. (K. & T. Nupponen).

Most valuable and representative collections of the Noctuidae from the Altai Mts. are deposited in ZMASE, ZMHU, MNHU, there is also material in ZISP, BM(NH), and ZMMU, some material is dispersed in other museums and private collections. The most important collecting sites in the Altai are: Biisk, Kulunda, Slavgorod, Rubtsovsk, Gornjak, Zmeinogorsk, Chineta, Gornoaltaisk, Aktash, Ongudai, Shebalino, Katanda, Ust–Koksa, valley of Katun river. Those in the East Kazakhstan are Ust–Buchtarminsk, Ust–Kamenogorsk, Ulba, Lake Zaisan and Tarbagatai.

The fauna of Erebidae (45), Noctuidae (483) and Nolidae (5) of the Russian part of the Altai Mts. amounts total 544 species, of which 33 records require further confimation, 17 species are known from adjacent regions of Kazakstan. The faunal composition of Noctuidae fauna of Altai is similar to that of other montane regions of South Siberia (Tuva, Sayan and Baikal area). It is characterised by a complex combination of alpine, boreal and boreomontane Holarctic and Palaearctic elements with Central–Asian and Central–Asian – Mongolian steppe and xeromontane ones.

EAST SIBERIA

East Siberia includes the Mid Siberian plateau mostly with altitude 500–700m, the North Sibeian lowland, the mountains of South Siberia and the mountains of North–Eastern Siberia. The south Siberian mountains comprise of the ranges of Tuva (Tannu–Ola and Obrucheva Range), the East and West Sayan Ranges, mountains of Baikal area and Transbaikalia. The highest peak in this region is Munku–Sardyk with altitude 3491m. The mountains of north–eastern Siberia bordered on the West by an arc of the Verkoyansky Range with highest altitude 2383m and on the East by the Kolymsky Range with highest altitude 1962m. The highest peak in North–East Siberia is the Pobeda Mt. in the Chersky Chains Range with the altitude 3147m. The seashore of the Arctic Ocean (the Kara, the Laptevs and the East Siberian seas) from the mouth of Yeniseiy to the mouth of Kolyma rivers comprises the North–Siberian lowland. The northern part of the East Siberia lies in tundra and forest–tundra zone; arctic deserts are situated in the islands and on the shore of the Arctic Ocean as well as in mountain ranges. Most of East Siberia is covered by boreal taiga vegetation with dominant trees being *Larix dahurica* and *Picea*, or *Pinus* and *Abies* in the southern regions. The width of the taiga zone in some places is over 2000km. The steppe zone is well represented in the south of the region. The vegetation of mountain regions of the southern part of East Siberia is highly diverse. Mountain steppe, mountain forest, subalpine, alpine and mountain tundra belts are represented here. The mountain steppe landscapes are located in the southern slopes of mountain ranges and their foothills.

Tuva Autonomic Republic, Krasnoyarsk territory (with Khakasskaya autonomy), Buryatia

autonomic republic, Irkutsk and Tschita regions and Yakutia–Sakha autonomic republic are situated in East Siberia.

Study of the noctuid fauna of East Siberia is as yet incomplete and inadequate in the southern, central and northern parts as well as from region to region. Very few data and collections exist for most of the vast Krasnojarsk territory, while the south (in the vicinity of Minusinsk and the Western Sajan Range) has been studied relatively well by W. & I. W. Kozhanchikov's and S. Tshetverikov. Most material collected by W. Kozhanchikow in the vicinity of Minusinsk is deposited in ZISP. Descriptions of some new taxa from Tuva have been published by Corti and Draudt (1933) [types deposited in NM, Basel and MNHU]. The most comprehensive list of Tuva Noctuidae has been published by Viidalepp and Remm (1979) (material deposited in IZB and ZMTU). Valuable collections from this region are deposited in ZMTU, IZB, ZMHU and in some private collections in Europe. The most important collecting localities in Tuva are: Kyzyl, Erzin, Ubsu–Noor lake, Tere–Khol lake, Schawir, Khemchik, Tannu–Ola Range, Academica Obrucheva Range and others, those in Krasnojarsk terr. are: Dudinka, Norilsk, Kresty, Khatanga, Kayak, Krasnoyarsk (Stolby Nature reservation), Maina and Minusinsk.

There are several faunistic publications (see chapter "Literature"), for the East Sajan Range and the territories adjacent to Baikal to the West while no complete list for whole region exists. A list of Noctuidae from Tunkinsky Range was published by Kononenko (1990b) for Baikalsky Nature reservation by Belova (2000).

Well known collecting localities (including type localities) in this region are the Tunkinsky range especially the upper Irkut river (Mondy, Khulugaisha Mt., Nuhu–Daban pass, White Mountains), Munku–Sardyk Mt., Arshan, Tunka, Kultuk, Khamar–Daban range, Sljudyanka, Irkutsk, Ust'–Ordynskyi, Ust'–Kut, Nizhnyaya Tunguska, Nizhneudinsk and Tankhoi (Baikalsky Nature reservation).

An important collection from the region is material from the Baikal area and East Sayan collected by the Irkutsk collector I. Rodionov in the begining of the XX century (deposited in ZISP), some material from the same source is in European museums [MNHU and NM, Basel]). It is worth noting that material from Mondy, Munku–Sardyk, Tunka and some other places in Tunkinsky Range, East Sayan Range has been used for describing new taxa by Bang–Haas (1910, 1912, 1927), Corti and Draudt (1933) (types deposited in MNHU and NM, Basel). The data for Noctuidae from Khulugaisha Mt., collected in the years 1984 (IBSS) have been published by Kononenko (1990). A vast amount of material was collected in the Khamar–Daban Range and other places of the Irkutsk region by a Finnish–Russian expedition in the year 1984 (Mikkola, 1985) (ZMHU).

The first list with descriptions of a new species of Noctuidae from Transbaikalia was published by Staudinger (1897) based on material collected by F. Dorris, and other collectors (the materials is deposited in MNHU) in vicinity of Kyachta and in Malchan Range (called by Staudinger as Kentei, Jablonovy Range or Dahuria). The most complete recent faunal data for south Transbaikalia are the lists of Noctuidae from Dahursky Nature Reserve (Kljuchko *et al*., 1990; 1994b; Kostjuk *et al.*, 1994). Interesting material has been recently collected in the vicinity of Ulan–Ude by J. Kullberg (ZMHU). Most comprehensive articles dealing with Noctuidae fauna of Sokhondo Nature Reserve recently has been published by Bidzilya at al. (2004) and Dubatolov & Zolotarenko (2004). The most important collecting localities in Transbaikalia are: Barguzinsky Range, Ust'–Barguzin, Svjatoi Nos, Kodar, Naminga (Udokan), Ulan–Ude, Verkhneudinsk (village in the vicinity of Ulan–Ude, no longer existing); Malchansky Range, Kyachta, Chikoi, Nerchinsk, Chita, Sokhono Nature Reserve; Zabaikalsk, Niznii Chassuchei, Lake Zun–Torey, Dahursky Nature Reserve; Sretensk. Important collections from Transbaikalia are preserved in ZMKU, ZIK, ZMHU, ZISP, ZMASE, ZMMU, MNHU and some private collections.

The first data on the noctuid fauna of Yakutia were published by Ménétriés (1851), on the basis of material collected by academician Middendorf's expedition, then there was a series of faunal and descriptive publications by Herz (1897; 1898; 1903a; 1903b). The most complete recent list for Central Yakutia is a report of the Biological Institute of Yakutia filial of the USSR Academy of Sciences (Maksimova, 1979b) and a subsequent

short list of the Noctuidae from the mountains of Eastern Yakutia by Zolotarenko (1990b). The main collecting localities for Noctuidae in Yakutia are: Vitim, Viljuisk, Verkhojansk, valley of Jana river, Batagai, Yakutsk, Pokrovskoe, Khandyga, Suntar–Khayata Mts, Tiksi and Indigirka. Material from Yakutia is very scarce in museums and private collections. Most important collections are preserved in ZISP (Herz collection, including type specimens), ZMASE, IBSS and in Yakutsk Biological Institute.

In the present study the Noctuidae (s. l.) fauna of Tuva and Krasnoyarsk territory amount to 369 and 328 species respectively, among them 3 and 4 Nolidae, records of 9 spp. require confirmation; those from East Sayan and the Baikal region number 374 species including 2 Nolidae, records of 12 spp. require confirmation; those of Yakutia number 193 species (4 records require confirmation) and 2 Nolidae; 433 species are known from Transbaikalia (5 records require confirmation), the family Nolidae is represented by 8 species here.

THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST

This is the easternmost part of Asian Russia along the coast of the Pacific Ocean including islands belonging to the Russian Far East. Its northern points are Vranghel Isl. in the Arctic Ocean and Shelagsky cap in the mainland. The Chukchi and Kamchatka peninsulas, Sakhalin Island over 700km long and the chain of the Kuril Islands comprise the easternmost territories of Russia. The Southern boundary of the Russian Far East follows along the frontier with North Korea from the mouth of Tumanghan river, then along the boundary with China to the juntion of the Shilka and Argun rivers. The western boundary of this territory runs in a north–easterly direction to the watershed to the east of the Aldan river, then through the Oimyakon plateau and spurs of the Chersky chain, along the middle and lower reaches of the Kolyma river to the shore of the East Siberian sea. The Russian Far East is divided into southern and northern parts (the Far East and the North East in this publication). The North East extends from the coast of the Arctic Ocean to the northern side of the Amur watershed.

The climate of the Far East varies with the contrasting influences of the Pacific Ocean and the massif of the Asian continent; it is relatively mild in coastal regions and strongly continental in the inner parts. The mean annual temperature in the north is below 0°C. The temperature in January at Chukotka and Kamchatka is about – 20° C, in July about + 10° C. In the inner part (Kolyma, eastern Yakutia, north of Amur region) in January it is about – 40–45° and in July about +18–20° C.

The climate of the southern part of the Russian Far East is characterized by monsoon features. The annual temperature in Primorye, south Khabarovsk territory and Amur region is + 4° C, temperature in January – 15–20° C, in July it is over +20° C. The annual precipitation here is about 800–1200mm, about 70–75% of precipitation falls from July to September. North–westerly winds dominate in winter, while south–east winds prevail in the summer.

More then 75% of the territory of the Russian Far East is mountainous. Most mountain ranges in the region (Anadyrskoe plateau, Koryakskoe plateau, Chukotskoe plateau, Kolymskoe plateau , Cherskogo Range, Dzhugdzhur Range, Suntar–Khayata Range, Stanovoi Range, Sredinny Range, Bureyinsky Range, Sikhote–Alin Range, etc.) are about 1000–2000m, some peaks are over 2500m. The highest peak in the region is Klyuchevskaya sopka Mt. in Kamchatka with altitude 4850m.

The northern part of the Russian Far East is made up of tundra and forest–tundra zones; the arctic deserts are along the shores and islands of the Arctic Ocean as well as at high elevation above 1200–1500m. Most of the forest zone in the region is covered by boreal taiga forest with *Larix dahurica* dominating.

The southern part of the Russian Far East (south of Amur valley) lies in a zone of Manchurian coniferous and mixed coniferous and broad leaved forests with very rich and diverse vegetation. The main forest formations in the region are dark coniferous *Abies–Picea* taiga in the upper

and mid mountain belts, *Pinus koraiensis* mixed forest in the mid mountain belt, *Abies nephrolepsis* mixed forest in the south of the region, deciduous broad leaved forest and forest dominated by *Quercus mongolica*. The mixed and deciduous forests of the south Far East contain many Manchurian and East Asian trees and shrubs, which are absent from Siberia, like *Quercus*, *Fraxinus*, *Acer*, *Tilia*, *Ulmus*, *Carpinus*, *Phellodendron*, *Maakia*, *Aralia*, *Calopanax*, *Actinidia*, *Shizandra*. The subalpine, and mountain tundra belts are fragmentary occurring on mountains above 1500m. The steppe and forest–steppe zones occur mainly in the south–west of the region.

The Russian Far East includes Primorsky (Primorye) and Khabarovsk territories, Amur, Kamchatka (including Koryak autonomy), Magadan (including Chukchi Autonomic district) and Sakhalin regions. The last includes Sakhalin Island itself and the chain of the Kurile Islands from Shikotan I. in the South to Shumshu I. in the North.

The entomological exploration of the continental part of the south of Russian Far East started in the mid – XIX century with expeditions by G. Radde, R. Maak, L. Shrenk, along Amur river and its tributaries (the territory of modern Amur region, south of Khabarovsk territory and partially north of Primorye territory). The earliest data, including descriptions of new taxa of Noctuidae from "Amurland" and "Ussuri" regions were published by Ménétriés (1859a; 1859b) and Bremer (1861; 1864). The collections and type specimens of Ménétriés and Bremer are deposited in ZISP. The most important and complete works containing faunal lists and descriptions of numerous new taxa of Noctuidae from Amur and Ussuri from the beginning of exploration of the region are publications by Graesser (1888–1892) and Staudinger (1888, 1892a). The collection of L. Graeser, including type material, is deposited in ZISP, that of O. Staudinger – in MNHU. The most complete list of the Lepidoptera (including Noctuidae) of the Ussuri and Amur region was the publication by Moltrecht (1929) which is now out of date. Among recent publications there are several faunal lists for the Amur region, (see chapter "Literature") but none is complete. No revised faunal list for the Noctuidae since Graeser and Staudinger has been published for the Khabarovsk territory. A comprehensive synonymic checklist of Noctuidae from Primorye territory was published by Kononenko (1990a).

The richness and high diversity of Lepidoptera fauna in the Amur basin region is attractive to entomologists. Various entomological expeditons, both professional and amateur have worked here. At present a large amount of Noctuidae, from Primorye territory, southern Khabarovsk territory and from the Amur region have been accumulated in museums and private collections. The most valuable collections from the regions are deposited in ZISP, IBSS, IZB, ZMTU, ZMASE, ZMMU, MNHU, ZMHU, ZMKU and many private collections.

The most important collecting sites (including type–localities) in the southern part of the Russian Far East are in the Amur region: Pokrovka, Zeya, Bureinsky Range, Tynda and Blagoveschensk [*Blagowestchensk*]; in Khabarovsk territory: Radde [*Raddefka*], Obluchje, Amurzet, Khabarovsk [*Chabarofka*], Kazakevichi, Korfovka, Komsomol'sk–na Amure, Gorny, Nikolaevsk–na–Amure, [*Nikolaefsk*], Bikin, Vysokogorny, Nelma and Khetana. Those in Primorye territory are Khasan, Posjet, Troitsy Bay (Andreevka), Rjazanovka, Kraskino [*Novo–Kievka*] Bezverkhovo [*Sidemi*], Kedrovaja Pad' Nature reservation (Primorskaya, Barabash, valley of Narva [*Sidemi*] river), Vladivostok, Razdolnoe, Razdolnaya river [*Suifun*], Ussuriisk [*Nikolsk–Ussuriisky*, *Voroshilov*], Gornotaezhnoe, Ussuriisky Nature reservation (Kamenushka, Kaimanovka), Kraunovka, Partizansk [*Sutschan*, *Sutshansky rudnik*], Anisimovka, Lukjanovka, Tigrovyi, Krinichnaja Mt. [*Khualaza*], Askold Isl., Pogranichny [*Grodekovo*], Barabash–Levada, Spassk, Vinogradovka, Jakovlevka, Khanka Lake, Lazovsky Nature Reservation (Kievka, Glazkovka), Mt. Lysaya Benevskya, Mt. Oblachnaya, Meteoritny, Dalnegorsk [*Tetjuche*] and Ternei [*Turnai*, *Port May*].

In the present Checklist 87 species of Erebidae, 397 species of the Noctuidae and 23 Nolidae are reported for Amur region (among them records of 4 species require confirmation and 2 taxa are of uncertain status; 124 species of Erebidae, 439 Noctuidae and 25 species of Nolidae are reported for the Khabarovsk territory (including 2 unconfirmed re-

cords and 1 taxon of uncertain status); 200 species of Erebidae, 556 Noctuidae and 44 Nolidae are recorded in Primorye territory (records of 12 species require confirmation and 3 taxa are of uncertain status). 2 species of Micronoctuidae are known only from Primorye terr.

The faunal study of the island territories of the Far East has a short history. The first list of Noctuidae from Sakhalin, including description of 39 new taxa was published by Matsumura (1925) (most of them were later synonymized). The material reported in the publication, including most types, is preserved in EIHU. Contributions to Sakhalin fauna have been published by Viidalepp & Remm (1982) and Zolotarenko (1976a). The most complete recent faunal lists for the island are by Dubatolov et al. (1995) and Kononenko, *in press*.

The exploration of the Noctuidae of the Kuril Islands was started by Bryk (1941, 1942) who described 45 new taxa from the south and middle on the basis of material collected by Swedish ornithologist S. Bergman. The collection of Bryk, including type material, is deposited in NHRM. A complete review of the Noctuidae from the Kurils was published by Kuwayama (1967), then by Zolotarenko; contributions to the fauna of the southern Kurils were made by Kononenko (1987b) and Utkin (1992). A recent list of the Noctuidae from Kunashir Island was published by Dubatolov et al. (1995). Valuable faunal material of Noctuidae from Sakhalin and southern Kuril Island was collected during the 1980s by Estonian entomological expeditons.

The most important Noctuidae collections from Sakhalin and Kuril Islands are deposited in EIHU, NHRM, ZMASE, IBSS, ZMHU, ZMFK and some private collections.

The known collecting sites and type localities in the Sakhalin islands are:Yuzhno–Sakhalinsk [*Konuma*], Sokol [*Ohtani*], Urozhainoe, Ogon'ki, Aniva, Starodubskoe [*Sakayekama*], Tunaicha lake [*Tonnai*], Chistovodnoe [*Shimizu*], Vzmorye [*Notodomari*], Sinegorsk [*Kawakamai*], Uglegorsk, Solovjevka [*Ichinosawa*], Tymovskoe [*Rykovskoe*], Ado–Tymovo, Okha, Nywo, Pubny; those in the Kuril Islands are: Kunashir I: Yuzhnokurilsk [*Furukumappu*], Mendeleevo, Golovnino [*Tomari*]; Iturup I.: Blagodatnoe lake [*Toshimoi lake*], Dobroe Nachalo Bay, Kurilsk [*Shana*]; Shikotan I.; Urup I.: Tokotan Bay (or Tokotan lake in middle part of Urup), Aleutka Bay [*Kobune*]; Simushir I.: Brougton Bay and Paramushir I.

In the present study 63 Erebidae, 322 Noctuidae and 14 Nolidae species are known from Sakhalin I. (records of 2 species require confirmation) and 66 Erebidae, 233 Noctuidae and 16 Nolidae species are known from the Kuril Islands (2 species require confirmation).

The south of the Far East has the richest and most diverse noctuid fauna in the Asian part of Russia. Its zoogeograpgical composition is rather complex; generally it consists of three main faunal complexes: 1) Palaearctic and Holarctic boreal and subboreal, 2) Manchurian and Pacific–Palaearctic nemoral and 3) tropical and subtropical elements. The Manchurian faunal complex is predominant in the south of the region, while Palaearctic and Holarctic boreal components dominate in the north of the region and in mountains; tropical and subtropical elements are represented mainly by East Asian migrating species.

The islands territories, due their extention from North to South for over 1500km have very different fauna in northen and southern parts. The fauna of North Sakhalin, mid and northen Kuriles have boreal and subarctic characters, those in the southern islands have Manchrian or Manchurian – Japanese features.

The noctuid fauna of the northen part of the Far East (North East) is rather poor, but it is less explored comparing with the south of the Far East. The most complete faunal list published for the Magadan region and Chukotka is by Kononenko(1985a, 1991) and for the Beringian region as a whole (Kononenko *et al.*, 1989). These have been updated (Kullberg *et al.*, 1992; Kononenko *et al.*, 1996); those for Vlangelja I. published by Antonova & Khruleva (1987).

The first notes on Kamchatka Noctuidae appeared in publications by Herz (1897) and Alphéraky, (1897d). Several new taxa from Kamchatka based on materials collected by Malese have been described by Corti (1929), Bryk (1941, 1942) and Heydeman (1941). Later most of these taxa have been sunk to synomyms.

Some faunal data on Noctuidae from the Kamchatka peninsula have been published by Zolotarenko (1976a).

Sedykh (1979) published most complete list of Kamchatka Macrolepidptera, including Noctuidae, hovewer with many incorrect unrecognizable identifications, dubious records and mistakes. The following names from Sedykh's list are not included for Kamchatka in the present work (nomenclature, spelling and authorship are given according to Sedykh, 1879): *Scotia olivascens* Hmps., *Standfussiana lucernea* L., *Chersotis andereggi* B., *Chersotis multangula* Hbn., *Chersotis alpestris* B., *Chersotis ocellina* Schiff., *Chersotis scaramangae* Alph., *Spaelotis sjostedti* Corti, *Diarsia rubi* Kiew., *Heliophila* sp., *Hada* sp. (*lustralis* Grote), *Hadena capsiphila* Bsd., *Sidemia deprovata* Btlr., *Orthosia gracilis* F., *Brachionycha sphinx* Hfn., *Dryobotodes intermissa* Btlr., *Conistra rubiginosa* Scop., *Cirrhia croceago* F., *Apatele leporina* L., *Apatele incretata* Hamps., *Luperina terrago* Alph., *Melicleptria pulchripennis* Grote, *Polychrisa moneta* Fabr., *Autographa jota* L., *Autographa nigrisigna* Wlk., *Autographa tarasata* Hampson, *Autographa jessica* Btlr., *Ctenoplusia ni* Hbn., *Parascotia cognata* Stgr., *Hypena rostralis* L., *Hydrillodes funeralis* Seitz, *Rhynchodontodes* sp.

Short notes for the fauna of Commander Islands. published by Sviridov (1987) where three Noctuidae species were listed for the Bering island: *Agrotis patula* [*A. ruta* .], *Polia richardsoni*., *Apamea. terrea* [*Mesapamea vulpecula*]).

Collecting of Noctuidae in the northen areas has been conducted by the author in 1980 (Kolyma), 1983, 1986 (Chukotka) as well as during joint Finnish – Russian expeditions to Upper Kolyma (1987), Mid Anadyr (1989) and Eastern Chukotka (1991) and by subsequent expeditions of Finnish collectors to the Magadan region. The material is preserved in ZMHU, IBSS, types of new taxa – in ZISP. Some noctuid material from northern areas is preserved in ZMMU and private collections.

The main collecting localities in the North East are: Magadan region: Magadan (Snezhnaja dolina), Magadansky Nature Reservation (Kava river), Aborigen Biostation (near Ust–Omchug), Kontakt (meteo–hydrological station, near Kulu), Ola, Arman and Gussakovsky pass.; Chukotka: Anadyr, Markovo, Ubienka river (Mid Anadyr), Egvekinot, Amguema, Road Egvekinot – Iul'tin, Shmidta cape, Provideniya (Pestsovaya river, Novoe Chaplino, Goryachie Kljutschi), Bilibino, Ust–Chaun and Vrangelya Isl.; Kamtshatka: Petropav-lovsk–Kamchatsky, Elizovo, Ust–Kamhatsk, Zhupanovo, Apuka, Ossora and Karaginsky Island.

In the present work 118 Noctuidae and 4 Erebidae species are reported for the Magadan region and 51 Noctuidae and 2 Erebidae for Chukchi Automomy; 118 species of Noctuidae and 5 Erebidae are reported for Kamchatka peninsula (among them 3 records require confirmation and one taxon is of uncertain status). The family Nolidae is not represented here.

Generally the noctuid fauna of the North East is rather poor, even scarce in the Arctic. In the taiga zone it is similar to those of East Siberia, however the Central Asian faunal elements not represented here, and the rate of widely distributed boreal Palaearctic and Holarctic elements increase. Most genera have holarctic distribution. In the subarctic montane regions and tundra zone high arctic and subarctic as well as endemic Beringian elements appear; the proportion of holarctic distributed species (including Beringian ones) is very high, about 40 %.

LITERATURE

The purpose of this chapter is to serve as a guide to the extensive bibliography on the Noctuidae of the Asian part of Russia and neighbouring countries presented in "Bibliography", where appropriate reference books and articles on the Palaearctic, Oriental and Holarctic faunas are included. The references are grouped according to the main content of the publication in paragraphs on "General faunistic, taxonomic and nomenclature literature", "Regional faunistic, descriptive and taxonomic literature" and "Faunistic, descriptive and taxonomic literature from neighbouring regions". The first and last paragraphs include the references only for main publications directly or indirectly related to the Noctuidae of the Asian part of Russia. The second paragraph contains references, complete as far as possible, of faunal, zoogeographical, descriptive and taxonomic literature arranged chronologically and by selected regions of the Asian part of Russia.

General faunistic, taxonomic and nomenclature literature

Catalogues: Erschoff & Field, 1870; Staudinger & Rebel, 1901; Hampson, 1903–1913; 1914, 1920; Nye, 1975; Poole, 1989.

Checklists: Boursin, 1964a; unpubl. manusctipt; Inoue & Sugi, 1958; Hartig & Heinicke, 1973; Sugi, 1989; Fibiger & Hacker; 1990, 2005; Kononenko, 1990a; 1992; Sugi, 1992a; Owada, 1992b; Nowacki & Fibiger, 1997; Leraut, 1997.

Colourplate monographs: Herrich–Schaffer, 1847–1856; Spuler, 1908,1910; Seitz, [1907]–1914; 1931–1938; Sugi, 1982; Owada, 1982; Chen, 1982; Chen *et al.*, 1989; Fibiger, 1990; 1993; 1997; Ronkay & Ronkay; 1994, 1995; Ronkay *et al*., 2001; Hacker at al., 2002;Goater et al., 2003; Kononenko *et al.*, 1998.

Classification and phylogeny of higher taxa: Kitching, 1984; Beck, 1991; 1996; 1999a– 2000b; Speidel *et al.*, 1996; Kitching, Rawlins, 1999; Holloway, 1998; Fibiger & Lafontaine, 2005.

Revisions of collections and type–materials: Bang–Haas, 1922; Mikkola & Honey, 1993; Krusek & Behounek, 1996; Mikkola, 1981; 1985; Sviridov, 1990; Kononenko, 1996c; 1998a. Hacker, 1998a.

Taxonomic and nomenclature revisions: Iohn, 1910; 1912; Petersen, 1914; Berio & Fletcher, 1958; Dufay, 1958a; 1958b; 1960; 1968 Behounek, 1993; Behounek *et al.*, 1990; Boursin, 1941; 1948; 1951; 1952; 1954a; 1954b; 1955; 1956; 1961; 1963; 1970 ets; Heydeman, 1941; Kozhantschikov, 1937; 1947; 1950; Obraztsov, 1953; Heinicke, 1959, 1960; Kostrowicki, 1961; Ichinose, 1973; Kiriakoff, 1977; Ebert, 1978; Sukhareva, 1978; Remm & Martin, 1979; Ueda, 1984, 1987; Kitching, 1987; Lafontaine, 1987a; 1987b; 1998; Lafontaine & Kononenko, 1986; 1988a; 1988b; Lafontaine *et al.*, 1983; 1986; 1987a; 1987b, 1998; 1998; Martin, 1980; Ronkay, 1986b, 1989; 1997; Ronkay & Varga 1988, 1989;Fibiger, 1990; 1993; 1997; Ronkay & Ronkay; 1994, 1995; Ronkay *et al.*, 1995; 2001; Mikkola *et al.*, 1987; 1991; Owada, 1987; Mikkola & Lafontaine, 1986; Goater & Mikkola 1988; Rezbanyai–Reser, 1997; Varga, 1992; 1998; Varga & Ronkay, 1987; 1989, 1991a; 1991b; 1991c; 1992; 1994; Varga *et al.*, 1990; Hacker, 1990b; 1996; 1998b; 1999; 2004; Hacker *et al*., 2002; Hreblay, 1991; 1992; 1996a; Matthews, 1991; Yoshimatsu, 1994; Poole, 1995; Lödl, 1994; Lödl & Mayerl, 1996; Mikkola, 1998; Speidel & Kononenko, 1998; Zilli & Hogenes (2002). Holloway, J. D, & S. E. Miller, 2003; Becaloni, et al., 2003.Goater et al., 2003; Speidel, & Naumann, 2005.

Regional faunistic, descriptive and taxonomic literature

Ural and neighbouring regions. Fischer de Waldheim, 1820; 1839; 1840; Eversmann, 1832; 1837; 1841; 1843; 1844a; 1844b; 1846; 1847; 1848; 1851; 1852; 1854; 1855–1857; Ménétriés, 1848; Christoph**,** 1862; Staudinger, 1879; Bartel, 1902; 1914; Krulikowsky, 1909a; 1909b; 1910; Kuznetsov, 1908a; Zhuravlev, 1910; Gross, 1925; Rebel, 1923; Corti, 1933; Kuznetsov & Martynova, 1954; Sedykh, 1974; 1977; Grosser, 1983; 1985; Antonova, *et al.* 1989; Sviridov & Lagunov, 1987; Ahola *et al.*, 1998; Anikin *et al.*, 2000, Nupponen and Fibiger, 2002.

West Siberia. West Siberian Plaine: Meinghart, 1905; Tshetverikov, 1911; Tshugunov, 1911a; 1911b; 1915; 1925; Shchuko, 1916; Portnyagin, 1919; Ioganzen, 1923; Vnukovsky, 1926; 1927; 1929; 1931; Lavrov, 1927; Samko, 1927, 1928; Ruzsky, 1937; Voskresensky, 1959; 1969; Vnukovskii & Ermolajew, 1935; Zolotarenko, 1961, 1966; 1970a; 1973; Zolotarenko & Korshunov, 1963; Korshunov, 1973; Sukhareva, 1973; Zolotarenko & Tumaikina, 1978; Zolotarenko & Utkin, 1988; Utkin, 1990; 1993; 1998; Gyulai & Ronkay, 1994; Sviridov & Sitnikov, 1995; Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 2000.

West Siberia. Altai: Eversmann, 1843; Lederer, 1853; 1855; Suvortzev, 1894; Meinghart, 1904; 1910; Tshugunov, 1912; Bubnova, 1978; 1980; 1982; 1999; Zolotarenko & Bubnova, 1978, 1980a, 1980b, Zolotarenko, 1990a; 1993; Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 1994; Dubatolov & Zolotarenko, 1995; Lehmann *et al.*, 1998.

East Siberia. Tuva, West Sayan and Krasnoyark territory: Tschetverikov, 1904, 1925; Filipjev, 1925b; W. Kozhantschikov, 1923, 1924, 1925; I. Kozhantschikov, 1930a; 1930b; 1936; Corti, 1933; Ermolaev, 1937; Zolotarenko, 1969; Remm & Viidalepp, 1979; Grosser, 1985; Kozlov et al (in press); Kononenko, Shmitz, 2004.

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East Siberia. Transbaikalia: Eversmann, 1856a; Staudinger, 1897; Rebel, 1924; Warnecke, 1933; Kanter, 1975; 1977; Kljutshko *et al.*, 1992; Kljutshko, 1992; 1994a; 1994b; Kostjuk *et al.*, 1994; Dubatolov & Zolotarenko, 1999; Gyulai, 2001; Dubatolov et al, 2003; Bidziya et al, 2004; Dubatolov & Zolotarenko, 2004.

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Russian Far East. Amur region and Khabarovsk territory: Ménétriés, 1859a, 1859b; Bremer, 1861; 1864; Motschulsky, 1859; 1866a; Graeser, 1888–1892; Staudinger, 1888; 1892a; Christoph**,** 1879; 1880–1882; 1893; Kostrowicki, 1963; Sukhareva, 1967; Maschenko, 1978; 1980; Sviridov, 1985a; 1985b, Epova, 1987; Kononenko, 1992.

Russian Far East. Primorye territory: Ménétriés, 1859a; 1859b; Bremer, 1861; 1864; Graeser, 1888–1892; Staudinger, 1888b; 1892a; Oberthür, 1879, 1880; Püngeler, 1907; Sterz, 1913; Rebel, 1918; Warnecke, 1917; 1919; Kurentzov, 1922; 1936; 1939; 1950; 1965a, 1965b; Filipjev, 1927; 1937; Kardakoff, 1928; Moltrecht, 1929; Obraztsov, 1943; 1950; Remm, 1983; Sheljuzhko, 1943; Lattin G. (de), 1949; Boursin, 1951; Viidalepp, 1971; Zolotarenko, 1970b; Sukhareva, 1976; Kononenko, 1976; 1977; 1978; 1979a; 1979b; 1980; 1981a; 1981b, 1983a; 1985c; 1985d; 1986b; 1988a; 1989a; 1989b; 1989c; 1990a; 1994b; 1995; 1996a; 1997; 2000a; Kononenko & Mikkola, 1989; 1992; Kononenko & Ronkay, 1995; 1998; Kljutshko, 1984a; Sviridov, 1991; 1990; Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 1996; Dubatolov & Zolotarenko, 1997; Tshistjakov *et al.*, 1998.

Russian Far East. Sakhalin: Matsumura, 1925; Tamanuki & Yaku, 1935; Viidalepp & Remm, 1982; Zolotarenko, 1976a; Dubatolov et al, 1995.

Russian Far East. Kuril Isl.: Bryk, 1941, 1942; Kuwayama, 1967; Zolotarenko *et al.*, 1974; Viidalepp, 1977; Kononenko 1987b; Utkin, 1992; Dubatolov *et al*, 1995.

North East. Magadan region: Zolotarenko, 1976a; Kononenko, 1984a; 1984b; 1984e; 1985a; 1988b; Kononenko *et al.*, 1989; Kullberg *et al.*, 1992, 1995; Mikkola & Kononenko, 1989.

North East. Kamchatka: Herz, 1897; Alphéraky, 1897d; Corti, 1929; Sedykh, 1979; Zolotarenko, 1976a; Kljutshko, 1983, Sviridov, 19873.

North East. Chukotka: Antonova & Khruleva, 1987; Kononenko, 1981c; 1991; 1994a; Kononenko *et al.*, 1989; Kononenko *et al.*, 1996; Kljutshko, & Kononenko, 1994.

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North Europe: Zetterstedt, 1839; Aurivillius, 1883; Mikkola & Jalas, 1977, 1979; Kerpola, 1979; Mikkola, 1980; Linnaluoto & Koponen, 1980; Suomalainen, 1983; Schnack, 1985; Mikkola & Lafontaine, 1986; Kerpola & Mikkola,1987; Lindfors *et al.*, 1989; Varis *et al.*, 1987; Mikkola *et al.*, 1989; Kullberg *et al.*, 2002.

Near East, Central Asia and Kazakhstan: Eversmann, 1854; Staudinger, 1881; 1886b; 1888a; 1889; 1899a, 1895a; 1899b; Alphéraky, 1887b; 1889; 1987c; 1892; 1897b; Püngeler, 1899; 1900; 1901; 1902; 1906a; 1906b; 1908; Kuznetsov, 1908b; Bang–Haas, 1907, 1910; 1912; Schetkin, 1965; Sukhareva, 1972; Behounek, 1986; Eshkov & Sukhareva, 1986; Ronkay, 1988; Hacker, 1990a; Hacker & Peks, 1990; Gyulai & Hreblay, 1993; Lehman *et al.*, 1998; Hacker & Miatleuski, 2001.

Mongolia: Staudinger, 1892b, 1895b; 1896a Kovacs & Varga, 1973; Varga, 1974; 1976; 1982; Ronkay, 1983; Gyulai, 1989; Gyulai & Ronkay 1999.

Korea: Butler, 1878–1889; 1881; Leech, 1889a; 1889b; 1900; Alphéraky, 1897a; Herz, 1904; Matsumura, 1926; Ronkay, 1982; Ronkay & Park, 1993; Ahn *et al.*, 1994a; 1994b; 1995; 1996; Kononenko, 1993; Kononenko & Spitzer, 1993; Kononenko *et al.*, 1998.

Japan: Motschulsky, 1861; 1866b; Butler, 1878–1889; 1881; 1878; Leech, 1889a; 1889b; 1900; Matsumura, 1926, ets.; Ichinose, 1973; Inoue & Sugi, 1957; 1958; Inoue, 1956; 1958, 1965; 1979a; 1979b; 1996; 2000; Dufay, 1960; Owada, 1977; 1979; 1982; 1987; 1988a; 1988b; 1992a; 1994a; 1996; Kishida & Yoshimoto; 1978; 1979; Kinoshita, 1990; Sugi, 1955a; 1955b; 1955c; 1956; 1958a; 1958b; 1959a; 1959b; 1960; 1961; 1962; 1963; 1967; 1968a; 1968b 1969; 1972; 1970a; 1970b; 1977a; 1978a; 1976; 1978c; 1980; 1982; 1983; 1984a; 1984b; 1984c; 1984d; 1985a; 1985b; 1986a; 1986b 1986c; 1987; 1988b; 1989; 1990a; 1990b; 1992b; 1993; 1994a; 1994b; 1994c; 1998; 2000, ets.; Sugi & Jinbo, 1978; Ueda, 1984, 1987;Sugi & Nakamura, 1989; Sugi & Kononenko, 1996;Yoshimatsu, 1987; Yoshimatsu, 1994, ets.; Yoshimoto, 1982; 1987a; 1989; 1990, ets.

China: Bremer & Grey, 1853a; 1853b; Leech, 1889b; 1900; Mell, 1936; 1943; Draudt, 937; 1939; 1950; Boursin, 1955; 1941; 1948; 1951; 1954a; 1956; 1963a; 1963b; 1970; 1952, ets; Dufay, 1958b; Chou & Lu, 1974; ets.; Chen, 1982; 1999; Chen *et al.*, 1989; Kononenko, 1998b, 2000b, 2000c; Speidel, 1992; Hreblay *et al.*, 1998; Hreblay, Kononenko, 669–686; Kononenko & Ronkay, 2000.

Taiwan: Chang, 1991; Sugi, 1992a; Owada, 1992b; 1994b; 1994c; Ronkay, 1986a; Ronkay, 1997; Kobayashi & Owada, 1996; Hreblay & Ronkay, 1997; 2000.

Himalaya region: Boursin, 1964b; Hacker, 1990c; Yoshimoto, 1992–1998; Hreblay & Ronkay; 1998, 1999: 485–620; Hreblay *et al*., 1999.

North America : McCabe, 1980; Franclemont & Todd, 1983; Lafontaine, 1987a; 1998; 2004; Poole, 1995; Lafontaine & Poole, 1991.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE CHECKLIST

DISTRIBUTION IN REGIONS

The distributional checklist of the Noctuidae of the Asian part of Russia is tabulated for the Urals (**UR**), West Siberia (**W Sib**), East Siberia (**East Siberia**), the southern part of the Russian Far East (**Far East**) and the North of the Far East (**North East**) ans North Siberia (**NS**) (see map). Each region (except the Urals) is divided into smaller subregions which in some cases correspond to natural geographical regions, but in some cases are the same as administrative regions.

Confirmed occurrence of species in regions of Asiatic Russia are indicated by a filled circle (●).Species, which have been described or discovered in the territory of Kazakhstan, adjoining Russia and might be found in Asian Russia, as well as some faunistically (②) or taxonomically (③) uncertain data are indicated in the table by an open circle (①,②,③), such cases are commented on.

The index "N" after the circle indicates the distribution of the species only in the northern part of the region. The suffix after the species name is the number in the chapter "Comments".

The Ural (**UR**) region is defined as the territory along the Ural Range, including its northern part with Vaigatsch Island. Some northern species, occurring in the Nowaya Zemlya Islands but not found yet in the Urals are included in the column "UR" with an open circle (①) Species described or discovered from the territory of southern Ural, neighbouring Russia, from vicinities of Uralsk or Uralsk region (West Kazakhstan) and some of those from Emba (Aktube region of Kazakhstan) are also indicated in the column "UR" by an open circle (①).

West Siberia in the present study is divided into the West Siberian Plain (**WS**) including the

foothills of Altai and the Altai mountains (**AL**), which mainly belong to Gorno–Altaiskaya Autonomy. Some species described or reported by Lederer (1853, 1855) from South–East Altai from Ust'–Kamenogorsk and Ust'–Buchtarminsk (East Kazakhstan), but not found in the Russian part of Altai are indicated by an open circle (①).

East Siberia is divided into five subregions: Tuva (**T**), Krasnoyarsk territory (**K**), Sayan and Baikal region (**S–B**), Yakutia (**YA**) and Transbaikalia (**TB**).

The column "**T**" includes data for the Tuva Autonomic republic; those indicated as "**K**" includes data from southern part of the Krasnoyarsk territory (mainly the vicinity of Minusinsk, and the West Sayan Range). Some scarce faunal data obtained from collections examined from the central part of Krasnoyarsk territory and the north of the region (Taimyr peninsula and islamds in Arctic Ocean are also included there. The data for species known from the north of Krasnoyarsk territory (mainly from the Taimyr peninsula) are indicated by index "N" (● ^{N}).

The column "**S–B**" contains data for the East Sayan Range and the territory adjacent to Lake Baikal to the West and South–West (western districts of Buryatia and southern and mid part of Irkutsk region, Khamar-Daban Range). The territory of the Yakutia–Sakha republic (**YA**) is defined by its administrative borders.

Transbaikalia (**TB**) includes eastern districts of Buryatia, north–eastern corner of Irkutsk region, and Chita region at whole.

The southern part of the Russian Far East (**Far East**) is divided into Amur region (**AM**) which includes mainly the middle stretch of the Amur basin; the Khabarovsk territory (**KH**), which includes the basin of middle and lower reaches of Amur extending north along the Okhotsk coast; Primorye territory (**PR**), Sakhalin Island (**SA**) and the chain of the Kuril Islands (**KU**). All except the two last regions are coterminous with their administrative territories. As most regions extend from South to North for a considerable distance species known only from the North of the regions are indicated by the index "N"(● ^{N}).

The North of the Russian Far East (**North East**) includes the Kamchatka region, (**KA**), the Magadan region (**MA**) and the Chukchi Autonomic Republic, Chukotka (**CH**). All regions are bounded by their administrative borders. The faunal data on Noctuidae from Vrangel Isl. are included in the column "**CH**".

The North Siberia (**NE**) includes the territory of Siberia between the Arctic Ocean coast and Polar Circle from the Polar Ural to western border of Chukotka.

RANGE

The approach proposed by Gorodkov (1984), for description of the ranges of insects of tundra and forest zones, has been used with some modifications for the description of the Noctuidae ranges. The specific distribution ranges are generalised and described by their longitudinal, latitudinal and altitudinal components and given by abbreviation in the column "Range". Capital letters are used for the longitudinal component of the range; small letters as indices are used for latitudinal and altitudinal components (habitat zone preference). The following groups of individual ranges are selected:

WORLDWIDE:

K – Cosmopolitan – for species distributed in most continents.

PT – Palaeotropical / subtropical – for species widely distributed in tropical and subtropical zones of the Old World.

HOLARCTIC:

H – Holarctic (Circumpolar, Circumboreal) – for species widely distributed in the Holarctic realm.

HSA – Holarctic Siberian–American – for species distributed mainly in territory of Siberia and boreal North America.

HSB – Holarctic, Siberian–Beringian – for species distributed in Asian (Siberian) part of Beringia (i.e. Chukotka and Magadan region) and in North America.

HAB – Holarctic, American–Beringian – forspecies distributed in the Palaearctic region (Eura-

sia) and occurring in North America only in Beringian region (i.e. Alaska and Yukon).

HB – Holarctic Beringian – for species restricted in their distribution to the Beringia region alone (i.e. Chukotka, Magadan area, Alaska and Yukon).

HNP – Holarctic North Pacific–Beringian – for species distributed in the Palaearctic in the north Pacific and occurring in North America only south of the Beringia region (i.e. Aleutian Isls.).

PALAEARCTIC:

TP – Transpalaearctic – for species widely distributed in the Palaearctic region from North Africa to the Pacific coast.

EA – Eurasiatic (Trans–eurasian) – for species widely distributed in Eurasia from the Atlantic to the Pacific basin, but not occurring in North Africa.

ES – Euro–Siberian – for species widely distributed in Europe and Siberia with the eastern limit of their distribution in East Siberia.

WP – West Palaearctic – for species distributed from North Africa to the Urals or West Siberia.

E – European – for species distributed mainly in Europe, whose easternmost limits reach the Urals.

AP – Amphi–Palaearctic – for species occurring in West and East parts of the Palaearctic, (including North Africa) with disjunction in its central part.

AEA – Amphi–Eurasiatic – for species distributed in West and East parts of the Eurasia (but not in North Africa) with disjunction in its central part.

EWA – European – West Asian – for species distributed in Europe and Western Asia (Near East, Turkey, Caucasus, Transcaspian), with its north–eastern limit of distribution often reaching the Urals.

CENTRAL ASIAN:

CA – Central Asian – for species distributed in Central Asia (in wide sense) with northern limits of distribution in the southern Urals.

CAE – Central Asian European – for species distributed in Europe, Central Asia reaching the southern Urals.

CAS – Central Asian Siberian – for species distributed in Central Asia with northern limit of distribution in southern Siberia.

SM – Siberian–Mongolian – for species distributed in Mongolia (mainly in its northern part) and Siberia.

CAM – Central Asian – Manchurian – for species distributed from Central Asia through Mongolia to the Manchurian subregion of the Palaearctic.

EAST PALAEARCTIC:

EP – East Palaearctic – for species widely distributed in east Palaearctic from the Pacific coast to the Urals.

M – Manchurian (general) – for species widely distributed in the Manchurian subregion of the Palaearctic (i.e. Russian Far East, North–East and partly East China, Korea and Japan).

MS – Manchurian–Siberian – for species widely distributed in the Manchurian subregion and occurring also in Siberia, sometimes with disjunction in East Siberia.

MJ – Manchurian – Japanese – for species distributed in the Russian Far East only in southern Sakhalin or the southern Kuril Islands, and in Japan, in some cases with the range extending to the Korean Peninsula and East China.

MC – Manchurian Continental – for species distributed in the Manchurian subregion (in some cases only in the south of the Russian Far East), but not occurring in Japan.

PB – Palaearctic Beringian – for northern species, known up today only from the Palaearctic (Asian) side of Beringia (i.e. Chukotka and Magadan region).

MNP – Manchurian – North Pacific – for the species distributed in the North Pacific from Primorye territory in the Russian Far East and Hokkaido Isl. in Japan across the coastal part of the Sea of Japan and Sea of Okhotsk to Kamchatka and the Magadan region.

ORIENTAL:

OM – Oriental – Manchurian – for species distributed in tropical and subtropical zones of the Oriental region with northern limits of the distribution in the Manchurian subregion of the Palaearctic (resident species).

O – Oriental – for species distributed in tropical and subtropical zones of the Oriental region migrating northward to the Manchurian subregion.

OCA – Oriental – Central–Asian – for species distributed in tropical and subtropical zones of the Oriental region and Central–Asian subregion of the Palaearctic, some of them reaching the southern Urals.

Endemic species known at present the only from a certain region of the Asian part of Russia are indicated by the appropriate index: **U** – Uralian, **S** – Siberian, **NE** – North Eastern, **FE** Far Eastern, or by a combination of the indices (**US**, **NES**, **FES**).

HABITAT ZONES PREFERENCE:

a – arctic – species inhabiting arctic and subarctic zones.

aa – arctic–alpine – species, inhabiting arctic / subarctic zones in the Holarctic or Palaearctic and alpine regions of more southern regions (i.e. mountains of the southern Urals, South Siberia and the Far East.

al – alpine – species known only from alpine regions of the Russian Far East and South Siberia.

ab – arctic / boreal – species inhabiting arctic / subarctic regions and zones of boreal taiga.

b – boreal – species inhabiting boreal taiga zones.

bm – boreomontane – species inhabiting boreal taiga zone in the northern part of its range and in taiga mountain belt in the mountains of southern regions in South Siberia and the Russian Far East.

n – nemoral – species inhabiting zones of nemoral broad–leaved and mixed forest in the Far East or Europe.

s – subboreal (steppe, forest–steppe) – species inhabiting steppe and forest–steppe zones.

x – xeromontane – species inhabiting xeromontane biotopes.

t – temperate / polyzonal – species inhabiting boreal zone (often its southern edge at mid high altitude), as well as subboreal and nemoral zones.

m – migrating – migrating species (mainly tropical migrants).

i – introduced – species introduced with assistance of man.

The descriptors, abbreviations of geographical and administrative regions, geographical range and abbreviations of authors' names are given in the chapter "Abbreviations" before the distributional checklist.

The chapter "Comments" contains taxonomic and faunistic notes for some species. The number before the taxon name corresponds to the index number in the distribution checklist. The synonymy (mainly for taxa described from the Asian part of Russia and in some cases recently introduced synonyms from world literature), subspecific taxa, taxonomically of faunistically problematic cases are discussed in the notes. For species recently discovered in the region the literature sources or material examined are given.

The complete reference of the original description with data on the holotype and its depository is given for each species described from the Asian part of Russia during the last two decades and for some other taxa discovered in the region covered by the present study. In faunal notes special attention was paid to discussion of the western / eastern limits of distribution of Western and Eastern Palaearctic taxa.

ABBREVIATIONS

DESCRIPTORS

ab. – aberration
auct. – of authors (incorrect usage of the generic name, misidentification)
comb. n. – new combination.
emend. – emendation
f. – form
HT – holotype
ICZN – International Comission on Zoological Nomenclature
incorr. spell. – incorrect original speling
LT – lectotype
misident. – misidentification
missp. – misspelling
mispl. – misplacement (generic assignment uncertain or incorrect)
nec – not (for misidentifications)
nom. nud. – nomen nudum
preocc. – preoccupied name
prov. pos. – provisional position (tribial or generic position uncertain or tentative)
PT – paratype
repl. name – replacement name
spec. – specimen
ssp. – subspecies
ST – syntype
stat. rev. – revised status
Subfam. – subfamily
subgen. – subgenus
suppr. – suppressed or in a publication that has been supressed, example: suppr. [ICZN Op. 97]
syn. n. – new synonym
syn. rev. – synonymy revised
TL – type–locality
unavail. – unavailable name, published in synonymy
uncert. stat. – status uncertain
var. – variety
[**1856**] **1857** – the year of publication was established by indirect data
(author's name) – the taxon was described in a different combination.

AUTHORS NAMES ABBREVIATIONS

A. B.–H. – A. Bang–Haas
Alph. – Alphéraky
Auriv. – Aurivillius
Barn. – Barnes
Behoun. – Behounek
Benj. – Benjamin
Berth. – Berthold
Beth.–Bak. – Bethune–Baker
Billb. – Billberg
Blanch. – Blanchard
Borkh. – Borkhausen
Brem. & Grey – Bremer & Grey
Brem. – Bremer
Brsn. – Boursin
Bsdv. – Boisduval
Burr. – Burrows
Butl. – Butler
Căpuse – Căp.
Chapm. – Chapman
Christ. – Christoph
Constanti – Const.
Cti. – Corti
Curt. – Curtis
Den. & Schiff. – Denis & Schiffermüller
Dbld. – Doubleday
Donz. – Donzel
Dorfm. – Dorfmeister
Drdt. – Draudt
Duf. – Dufay
Dup. – Duponchel
Ersch. – Erschoff
Esp – Esper
Ev. – Eversmann
F. – Fabricius
F. de W. – Fischer de Waldheim
Fbg. & Laf. – Fibiger & Lafontaine
Fbg. – Fibiger
Fil. – Filipjev
Feld. & Roghf. – Felder & Rogenhofer
Frclt. – Franclemont

Frr. – Freyer
Germ. – Germar
Gibs. – Gibson
Gn. – Guénée
Graes. – Graeser
Grasl. – Graslin
Grt. – Grote
G. Ronk. – Gabor Ronkay
H.–S. – Herrich–Schäffer
Hack. – Hacker
Haw. – Haworth
Hardw. – Hardwick
Hbn. – Hübner
Hein. – Heinicke
Heinem. – Heinemann
Hfn. – Hufnagel
Hmps. – Hampson
Holl. – Holland
Houlb. – Houlbert
Hoch. – Hochenwarth
Hrebl. – Hreblay
I. Kozh. – I. Kozhantshikov
Ichin. – Ichinose
Kard. – Kardakoff
Kish. & Yosh. – Kishida & Yoshimoto
Kljutsh. – Kljutshko
Kon. – Kononenko
Kostr. – Kostrowicky
Kretsch. – Kretschmar
Krul. – Krulikowsky
L. – Linnaeus
Laf. – Lafontaine
Latr. – Latreille
Latt. – Lattin (de)
Led. – Lederer
Legr. – Legrain
Lef. – Lefübvre
Meig. – Meigen
Mén. – Ménétriés
Möschl. – Möschler
Mats. – Matsumura
McD. – McDunnough
Mikk. – Mikkola
Morr. – Morrison
Motsch. – Motschulsky
Nordstr. – Nordstroem
O. B.–H. – O. Bang–Haas
Obraz. – Obraztsov
Obth. – Oberthür
Ochs. – Ochsenheimer
Osb. – Osbeck
Pack. – Packard
Payk. – Paykull
Peters. – Petersen
Pglr. – Püngeler
Pill. – Piller
R. L. – Reichenbach, Leipzig
Ramb. – Rambur
Rbl. – Rebel
Remm & Viid. – Remm & Viidalepp
G. & L. Ronk. – G. Ronkay & L. Ronkay
Rob. – Robinson
Ronk. – Laszlo Ronkay
Saalm. – Saalmüller
Shchet. – Shchetkin
Shel. – Sheljushko
Schaw. – Schawerda
Schr. – Schrank
Scop. – Scopoli
Sp.–Schn. – Sparre–Schneider
Speis. – Speiser
Snell. – Snellen
Spul. – Spuler
Standf. – Standfuss
Stgr. – Staudinger
Steph. – Stephens
Sukh. – Sukhareva
Swin. – Swinhoe
Tausch. – Tauscher
Thunb. – Thunberg
Tr. – Treitschke
Tschetv. – Tschetverikov
Yosh. – Yoshimoto
Varga & Ronk. – Varga & L. Ronkay
View. – Vieweg
Viid. – Viidalepp
W. Kozh. – W. Kozhantshikov
Wagn. – Wagner
Wallengr. – Wallengren
Warr. – Warren
Wern. – Wenerburg
Westw. – Westwood
Wiltsh. – Wiltshire
Wlk. – Walker
Yosh. – Yoshimoto
Zett. – Zetterstedt
Zol. – Zolotarenko
Zol. & Dubat. – Zolotarenko & Dubatolov

TAXONOMIC, NOMENCLATURAL AND FAUNISTIC SUMMARY

NEW SYNONYMS FOR GENUS GROUPE NAMES

ACRONICTA Ochs., 1816
Euviminia Beck, 1966, **syn. n.**
Aneuviminia Beck, 1966, **syn. n.**
Paraviminia Beck, 1966, **syn. n.**
ACTINOTIA Hbn., [1823] 1816
Radinotia Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
AMPHIPYRA Ochs., 1816
Anpyramida Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
Obtuscampa Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
BRYOPHILA Tr.,1825
Transbryoleuca Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
CRYPHIA Hbn., 1818
Heterocryphia Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
EUBLEMMA Hbn., 1816
Roseoblemma Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
Panoblemma Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
Parvablemma Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
EUTELIA Hbn., [1823] 1816
Adoraria Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
GORTYNA Ochs., 1816
Nytorga Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
HELIOTHIS Ochs., 1816
Nubiothis Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
Pelthotis Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
HOPLODRINA Brsn., 1937
Resperdina Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
HYPENA Schr., 1802
Rosthypena Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
Obeshypena Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
IPIMORPHA Hbn., 1816
Retusia Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
MESOGONA Bsdv., 1840
Oxogona Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
PARASCOTIA Hbn., [1825] 1816
Kara Mats., 1925 descr. in Geometridae)
POLYPOGON Schr., 1802
Gryphopogon Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
PROTODELTOTE Ueda, 1984
Deceptria Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
PYRRHIA Hbn., 1821
Helivictoria Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
Calocharia Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
SCHINIA Hbn., [1818]
Purpurschinia Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
SCHRANKIA Hbn., [1825] 1816
Costankia Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
SIMYRA Ochs., 1816
Parasimyra Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
ZANCLOGNATHA Led., 1857
Zellerminia Beck, 1966, **syn. n.**

NEW SYNONYMS FOR SPECIES GROUP NAMES

Agrotis cinigera Fil., 1927, **syn. n.,** *Xestia baja* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)
Agrotis maerens Stgr., 1896, **syn. n.** of *Fe ltia nigrita* (Graes., 1892)
Agrotis nigrata Mats., 1925, **syn. n.** of *Euxoa nigricans* (L., 1761)
Agrotis nigrata Mats., 1925, **syn. n.** of *Euxoa nigricans* (L., 1761)
Agrotis pulchrella A. B. H., 1912, **syn. n.** of *Feltia honesta* (Stgr., 1892)
Agrotis quadrigera Cti. & Drdt., 1932, **syn. n.** of *Agrotis vestigialis* (Hfn., 1766)
Anarta lamuta subsp. *tunkinski* O. B.–H., 1912, **syn. n.** of *Polia richardsoni* (Curt., 1835)
Anarta richardsoni var. *asiatica* Stgr., 1901, **syn. n.** of *Polia richardsoni* (Curt., 1835)
Anomis maxima Berio, 1956, **syn. n.** of *Anomis leucolopha* Prout, 1928
Anomogyna sachalinensis Mats., 1925, **syn. n.** of *Xestia speciosa* (Hbn., [1813]).
Apamea doerriesiana Poole, 1989, **syn. n.** of *Apamea altijuga* (W. Kozh., 1925)
Apamea malaisei Nordstr., 1931, **syn. n.** of *Amphipoea fucosa* (Frr., 1830)
Apamea pacifica Sugi, 1982, of *Apamea rubrirena* (Tr., 1825)
Apamea shibuyaeoides Poole, 1989, **syn. n.** of *Cucullia maculosa* Stgr., 1888
Apamea wasedana Sugi, 1982, **syn. n.** of *Apamea rubrirena* (Tr., 1825)
Araeognatha sichotensis Kurentzov, 1950 **syn. n.** of *Sinarella nigrisigna* (Leech, 1900)
Calocasia tristis Ermolaev, 1937, **syn. n.** of *Colocasia coryli* L., 1758)
Catocala dahurica Kljutsh., 1992, **syn. n.** of *Catocala deuteronympha* Stgr., 1861

Catocala davidi Obth., 1881 **syn. n.** of *Catocala nymphaeoides* H.–S., 1845
Catocala thomsoni Prout, 1924, **syn. n.** of *Catocala deuteronympha* Stgr., 1861
Catocala tschliensis O. B.–H, 1927, **syn. n.** of *Catocala deuteronympha* Stgr., 1861
Cirrhia tigrina Kon., 1978, **syn. n.** of *Tiliacea auragides* (Drdt., 1950)
Crymodes shibuyae kurilirena Bryk, 1942, **syn. n.** of *Apamea rubrirena* (Tr., 1825)
Crymodes shibuyae Mats., 1925, **syn. n.** of *Apamea rubrirena* (Tr., 1825)
Diarsia baja chosenbaja Bryk, 1948, **syn. n.**, *Xestia baja* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)
Euclidia futilis Stgr., 1897, **syn. n.** of *Callistege mi* (Cl., 1759)
Hadena hedeni (Graes., [1889] 1888), **syn. n.** of *Mesapamea vulpecula* (Ev., 1852)
Hadena subornata Stgr., 1892, **syn. n.** of *Mesapamea vulpecula* (Ev., 1852)
Hadena ferrago var. *terrago* Alph., 1897, **syn. n.** of *Mesapamea vulpecula* (Ev., 1852)
Hadena radicosa Graes., 1892, **syn. n.** of *Mesapamea vulpecula* (Ev., 1852)
Hadena subaquila Graes., 1892**, syn. n.** of *Mesapamea vulpecula* (Ev., 1852)
Hypoxestia nyiwonis Mats., 1925, **syn. n.** of *Protolampra sobrina* (Dup., 1843)
Hypoxestia ohtanensis Mats., 1925, **syn. n.** of *Xestia baja* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)
Hypoxestia sachalinensis Mats., 1925, **syn. n.**, *Xestia baja* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)
Hypoxestia sachalinensis rikovskensis Mats., 1925, **syn. n.**, *Xestia baja* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)
Kara sachalinensis Mats., 1925, **syn. n.** of *Parascotia fuliginaria* (L., 1761)
Leucania lineata Ev., 1842, **syn. n.** of *Mythimna andereggi* (Bsdv., 1840)
Luperina eversmanni W. Kozh., 1936, **syn. n.** of *Mesapamea vulpecula* (Ev., 1852)
Luperina rubrina Bryk, 1942, **syn. n.** of *Mesapamea vulpecula* (Ev., 1852)
Oligia haworthii sachalinensis Matsumura, 1925, syn. n. of *Celaena haworthii* (Curt., 1829)
Oligia karafutonis Mats., 1925, **syn. n.** of *Parastichtis suspecta* (Hbn., [1817])
Parascotia nigricans Mats., 1925 **syn. n.** of *Parascotia fuliginaria* (L., 1761)
Parastichtis shibuyae Mats., 1925, **syn. n.** of *Cucullia maculosa* Stgr., 1888
Phytometra inamoena Fil., 1926 **syn. n.** of *Phytometra amata* (Butl., 1879)
Polia enodata (A. B.-H., 1912) , **syn. n.** of *Polia lama* (Stgr., 1896)
Rhyacia isshikii Mats., 1925, syn. n. of *Spaelotis suecica* (Auriv., 1890)
Rhyacia itelmena Bryk, 1941, **syn. n.** of *Spaelotis suecica* (Auriv., 1890)
Rhyacia kononis Mats., 1925 **syn. n.** of *Feltia nigrita* (Graes., 1892)
Spaelotis dominans (Cti. & Drdt., 1933), **syn. n.** of *Spaelotis deplorata* (Stgr., 1896)
Toxocampa ichinosawana Mats., 1925, **syn. n.** of *Lygephila ludicra* (Hbn., 1790)
Victrix reservata Dubat. & Zol., 1995, **syn. n.** of *Victrix fabiani* Varga & Ronkay, 1989
Xestia (*Pachnobia*) *augustasi* Gyulai, 2001, **syn. n.** of *Xestia ursae* (McD., 1940)
Xestia selemdzhinka Sviridov, 1984, **syn. n.** of *Xestia tecta* (Hübner, 1808)
Xylena fumosa Butl., 1878, **syn. n.** of *Xylena exsoleta* (L., 1758)

NEW STATUS AND COMBINATIONS

Acosmetia biguttula (Motsch., 1866), **comb. n.** (*Mamestra*, *Hajina*)
Acosmetia chinensis (Wallengr., 1860), **comb. n.** (*Perigea*, *Hajina*)
Bryoleuca albimixta (Sugi, 1980), **comb. n.** (*Bryophila*)
Bryoleuca granitalis (Butl., 1881), **comb. n.** (*Gerbatha*, *Cryphia*, *Bryophila*)
Bryoleuca orthogramma (Brsn., 1954) **comb. n.** (*Cryphia*)
Eremobia decipiens Alph., 1895, **comb. n.** (*Hadena*, *Sidemia*, *Phoebophilus*)
Feltia arctica (Kon., 1981), **comb. n.** (*Ochropleura*, *Trichosilia*)
Feltia beringiana (Laf. & Kon.), **comb. n.** (*Trichosilia*)
Feltia boreana (Laf., 1986), **comb. n.** (*Trichosilia*)
Feltia honesta (Stgr., 1892), **comb. n.** (*Agrotis*, *Trichosilia*)
Feltia nigrita (Graes., 1892), **comb. n.** (*Agrotis*, *Trichosilia*)

Harutaeographa stenoptera (Stgr., 1892), **comb. n.** (*Orthosia*)
Himalistra evelina (Butl., 1879), **comb. n.** (*Dasycampa*, *Agrochola*)
Lasianobia lauta sajanensis (Kon., 1995), **stat. n.**, **comb. n.** (*Hadulipolia sajanensis*)
Mesapamea vulpecula (Ev., 1852), **comb. n.** (*Cosmia*, *Luperina*, *Mythimna*)
Paragona cognata Stgr., 1892, **comb. n**. (*Parascotia*)
Schinia scutata (Stgr., 1896), **comb. n.** (*Heliothis Protoschinia*)
Tiliacea auragides (Drdt., 1950), **comb. n.** (*Cosmia*, *Xanthia*)
Tiliacea japonago (Wil. & West, 1929), **comb. n.** (*Cosmia*, *Xanthia*)
Xestia baja tabida (Butl., 1878) **stat. n.**

REPORTED FOR RUSSIA FOR THE FIRST TIME

Earias roseoviridis Sugi, 1982
Protoschrankia ijimai Sugi, 1979
Oraesia excavata (Butl., 1878).
Xanthomantis contaminata (Drdt., 1937)
Acronicta sugii (Kinoshita, 1990)
Victrix fabiani Varga & Ronkay, 1989
Paragabara ochreipennis Sugi, 1962
Pangrapta umbrosa Leech, 1900
Polysciera manleyi (Leech, 1900)
Anomis mesogona (Wlk., 1858)
Anomis privata (Walk., 1865)
Anomis leucolopha Prout, 1928
Autophila glebicolor (Ersch., 1874).
Drasteria pulverosa Wiltsh., 1969
Drasteria mongoliensis Wiltsh., 1969
Sclerogenia jessica (Butl., 1878)
Erythroplusia pyropia (Butl., 1879)
Sugia stygia (Butl., 1878)
Cucullia scoparioides Brsn., 1941
Cucullia dimorpha Stgr., 1897.
Orthogonia sera Feld. & Feld., 1862
Apamea commixta (Butl., 1881)
Archanara resoluta (Hmps., 1910)
Eucarta fasciata (Butl., 1878)
Prospalta cyclica (Hmps., 1908)
Pseudohadena arenacea Ronk., Varga & Fab., 1995.
Orohadena clementissima Ronkay & Varga, 1993
Polia lama (Stgr., 1896)
Ctenoceratoda peregovitsi Varga, Gyulai, 1999
Conisania suaveola Drdt., 1950
Mythimna monticola Sugi, 1958
Mythimna placida Butl., 1878
Xestia semiherbida (Wlk., 1857)
Dichagyris triangularis (Moore, 1867)
Agrotis humigena Pglr., [1899] 1900
Agrotis submolesta Pglr., [1899] 1900
Agrotis villosus (Alph., 1897)

TAXA OF UNCERTAIN OR DOUBTFUL STATUS

Lygephila lupina (Graes., 1890)
Abrostola korbi Duf., 1958
Cucullia ledereri Stgr., 1892
Luperina lacunosa W. Kozh., 1925
Amphipyra molybdea Chr., 1867
Aiteta curvilinea (Stgr., 1892)

The total number of Noctuidae sensu lato (i.e. Nolidae [57], Erebidae [266], Micronoctuidae [2] and [Noctuidae [1087] in current treatment) of the Asian part of Russia and the Urals to date is 1412 species, including 45 taxa described or reported from the adjacing territories of Kazakstan and 6 taxa of uncertain status (table 2). The records of 59 species in some regions of the Ural and Siberia require confirmation.

Table 2.

TAXONOMIC COMPOSITION AND DIVERSITY OF THE NOCTUIDAE (S. L.) IN THE REGIONS OF THE URAL AND ASIAN PART OF RUSSIA

	UR	W SIBERIA		EAST SIBERIA					FAR EAST					NORTH EAST			NS	TOTAL
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
NOLIDAE	**16**	**5**	**5**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**8**	**23**	**25**	**44**	**14**	**16**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**57**
NOLINAE	9	2	–	–	3	–	1	4	8	10	22	4	9	–	–	–	–	**29**
CHLOEPHORINAE	7	2	4	2	1	2	1	4	13	13	19	9	6	–	–	–	–	**22**
EARIDINAE	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	**5**
ELIGMINAE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
EREBIDAE	**76**	**51**	**45**	**31**	**31**	**35**	**15**	**54**	**87**	**124**	**200**	**63**	**66**	**5**	**4**	**2**	**–**	**266**
RIVULINAE	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	**2**
BOLETOBINAE	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
HYPENODINAE	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	5	2	1	–	–	–	–	**6**
ARAEOPTERONINAE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	**1**
EUBLEMMINAE	16	5	9	2	1	2	–	8	9	25	38	4	10	–	–	–	–	**54**
HERMINIINAE	9	12	9	8	6	8	3	10	17	29	38	13	23	2	2	1	–	**43**
HYPENINAE	5	5	4	2	5	5	1	4	9	11	16	6	8	1	–	–	–	**21**
PHYTOMETRINAE	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	**3**
AVENTIINAE	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
EREBINAE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	**4**
CALPINAE	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	6	9	4	3	1	1	1	–	**14**
CATOCALINAE	41	24	28	14	14	14	8	28	41	47	78	28	16	3	1	–	–	**114**
EUTELIINAE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	**2**
MICRONOCTUIDAE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**
NOCTUIDAE	**571**	**448**	**483**	**335**	**293**	**336**	**177**	**369**	**397**	**439**	**556**	**322**	233	**118**	**118**	**51**	**59**	**1087**
PLUSIINAE	37	35	40	23	26	27	19	31	32	40	49	38	30	22	15	5	8	**74**
EUSTROTIINAE	5	5	6	4	6	3	1	4	11	14	21	7	14	–	–	–	–	**26**
BAGISARINAE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**
ACONTIINAE	4	3	3	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	**5**
PANTHEINAE	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	4	4	7	8	7	6	–	–	–	–	**11**
DILOBINAE	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
RAPHIINAE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
ACRONICTINAE	18	17	19	10	8	11	9	14	24	34	40	23	18	6	6	1	1	**53**
METOPONIINAE	6	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**7**
SINOCHARINAE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
AGARISTINAE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	**4**
CUCULLIINAE	42	30	30	26	19	14	5	25	16	15	21	7	3	3	–	–	–	**59**
ONCOCNEMIDINAE	13	8	9	8	4	4	6	8	7	6	6	2	–	2	5	4	4	**17**
AMPHIPYRINAE	6	6	4	1	3	3	–	2	4	5	6	6	2	1	–	–	–	**10**
PSAPHIDINAE	6	1	1	1	2	2	–	5	5	3	8	3	–	1	–	–	–	**12**
HELIOTHINAE	16	8	8	8	8	7	3	10	7	7	9	5	2	2	–	–	–	**23**
CONDICINAE	3	4	4	–	3	–	–	–	8	11	14	5	6	–	–	–	–	**17**
ERIOPINAE	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	5	5	2	3	–	–	–	–	**5**
BRYOPHILINAE	4	3	5	8	1	8	1	6	3	5	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	**24**
XYLENINAE	149	131	113	63	74	66	28	89	117	135	183	113	67	29	23	6	7	**306**
HADENINAE	107	85	106	74	53	80	36	71	67	69	83	46	30	14	18	8	11	**185**
NOCTUINAE	150	106	128	106	82	108	68	97	87	76	80	58	39	38	51	27	28	**244**
TOTAL:	**667**	**507**	**544**	**369**	**328**	**374**	**193**	**433**	**507**	**589**	**804**	**399**	**305**	**125**	**122**	**53**	**59**	**1412**

All records are included. For the details see notes for each region.

GENERIC SYNOPSIS

Fam. **NOLIDAE** Bruard, 1846

Subfam. **NOLINAE** Bruard, 1846

NOLA Leach, 1815
- *Chlamiphora* Hbn., [1806]
- *Lira* Billb., 1820
- *Chlamifera* Hbn., 1822
- *Roeselia* Hbn., [1825]
- *Pisara* Wlk., 1862
- *Automala* Wlk., [1863]
- *Celama* Wlk., 1865
- *Necla* Wlk., 1865
- *Aradrapha* Wlk., [1866]
- *Lebena* Wlk., 1866
- *Minnagara* Wlk., 1866
- *Argyrophyes* Grt., 1873
- *Epizeuctis* Meyr., 1889
- *Neonola* Hmps., 1900
- *Poliothripa* Hmps., 1902
- *Idiocyttara* Turn., 1944

RHYNCHOPALPUS Hmps., 1893
- *Roesella* sensu Hmps.
- *Mimerastria* auct.
- *Meganola* Dyar, 1898

EVONIMA Wlk., 1865
- *Mimerastria* Butler, 1881
- *Poecilonola* Hmps., 1900

Subfam. **CHLOEPHORINAE** Stainton, 1859

Tribus **SARROTHIPINI** Hampson., 1854

NOLATHRIPA Inoue, 1970

NEGRITOTHRIPA Inoue, 1970

NYCTEOLA Hbn., 1822
- *Sarrothripus* Curt., 1824
- *Axia* Hbn., [1825] 1816
- *Nycteola* Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 97)
- *Sarrothripa*: Dup., 1834, missp.
- *Sarrothripa*: Dup., [1845] 1844, emend.
- *Sarothripus*: Agassiz, 1846, emend.
- *Subrita* Wlk., 1866
- *Sarotricha*: Meyr., 1888, emend.
- *Icasma* Turn., 1902
- *Dufayella* Căp., 1972

Tribus **CHLOEPHORINI** Staiton, 1859

IRAGAODES Mats., 1931

PARHYLOPHILA Hmps., 1912

KERALA Moore, 1881
- *Cerala*: Hmps., 1912, emend.

GELASTOCERA Butl., 1877

MACROCHTHONIA Butl., 1881
- *Eccopteroma* Stgr., 1892

PSEUDOIPS Hbn., 1822
- *Hylophila* Hbn., [1825] 1816
- *Chloephora* Steph., 1827
- *Halias* Tr., 1829
- *Chloephila* Const., 1920
- *Chloeophora* auct.
- *Bena* auct.

Tribus **CAMPTOLOMINI** Mell, 1943

CAMPTOLOMA Fldr., 1874
- *Leucopardus* Hmps., 1894

Tribus **CAREINI** Mell, 1943

AITETA Wlk., 1856
- *Capotena* Wlk., 1857
- *Brada* Wlk., 1858, preocc. (Stimpson, 1854 [Vermes])
- *Chaladra* Wlk., 1865
- *Phanaca* Wlk., 1865
- *Thyrososcelis* Meyr., 1889

Tribus **ARIOLICINI** Mell, 1943

ARIOLICA Wlk., [1863] 1864
- *Chionomera* Butl., 1881
- *Artolica*: Pagenstecher, 1909, missp.

SINNA Wlk., 1865
- *Teinopyga* Fldr., 1874

Subfam. **EARIADINAE** Hampson, 1912

EARIAS Hbn., [1825] 1816
- *Earis*: Steph., 1834, missp.

Aphusia Wlk., [1858] 1857
Aphusa auct., missp.
Digba Wlk., 1862

Subfam. **ELIGMINAE** Mell, 1943

ELIGMA Hbn., [1819] 1816
Heligma: Agassiz, [1874], emend.
Panglima Moore, 1858
Surina Wlk., 1869

Fam. **EREBIDAE** Leach**,** [1815]

Subfam. **RIVULINAE**
Grote, 1859

RIVULA Gn., 1844
Motina Wlk., 1863
Cholimma Wlk., 1864
Rhazunda Wlk., 1866
Pasira Moore, 1882
Rivulana Beth.–Bak., 1911
Alikangiana Strand, 1920
Paurosceles Turn., 1945

Subfam. **BOLETOBIINAE** Grote, 1895

PARASCOTIA Hbn., [1825] 1816
Boletobia Bsdv., 1840
Bolitobia: Agassiz, 1846, emend.
Kara Mats., 1925

Subfam. **ARAEOPTERONINAE**Fibiger, 2004

ARAEOPTERON Hmps., 1893
Araeopterum Hmps., 1895, emend.
Thelxinoa Turn., 1902
Essonistis Meyr., 1902
Araeoptera Hmps., 1910, emend.

Subfam. **HYPENODINAE** Forbes, 1954

HYPENODES Dbld., 1850
Schrankia H.–S., 1845, preocc. (Hbn., [1825], 1816 [Lepidoptera, Noctuidae])
Tholomiges Led., 1857
Schranckia: Wlk., [1859] 1858, emend.
Menopsimus Dyar, 1907
SCHRANKIA Hbn., [1825] 1816
Hypenodes Gn., 1854, preocc. (Dbld., 1850 [Noctuidae])
Costankia Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**

Subfam. **EUBLEMMINAE** Forbes, 1954
Tribus **EUBLEMMIINI** Forbes, 1954

ODICE Hübner, [1823]
Glossodice Berio, 1991

EUBLEMMA Hbn., [1821] 1816
Anthophilae Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 97)
Anthophila Ochs., 1816, preocc. (Haw., 1822 [Lepidoptera, Glyphipterigidae])
Porphyrinia Hbn., [1821] 1816
Eromene Hbn., [1821] 1816
Trothisa Hbn., [1821] 1816
Ecthetis Hbn., [1821] 1816
Odice Hbn., [1821] 1816
Anthophya: Dup., 1929, missp.
Heliomanes Sodoffsky, 1837, repl. name
Microphisa Bsdv., 1840
Micra Gn., 1841
Microphysa: Gn., 1841, emend.; preocc. (Westw., 1834 [Hemiptera})
Microphysa: Agassiz, 1846, emend.; preocc. (Westw., 1834 [Hemiptera])
Glaphyra Gn., 1841, preocc. (Newman, 1840 [Coleoptera])
Thalpochares Led., 1853, repl. name
Mixocharis Led., 1853
Silda Wlk., 1863
Vescisa Wlk., 1864
Zalaca Wlk., [1866] 1865
Mestleta Wlk., 1865
Mataeomera Butl., 1886
Eumestleta Butl., 1892
Thalomicra Spul., 1907
Polyorycta Warr., 1911
Gyophora Warr., 1913
Eumicremma Berio, 1954
Honeyania Berio, 1989
Roseoblemma Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
Panoblemma Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
Parvablemma Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
ENISPA Wlk., [1866] 1865
Micraeschus Butl., 1878
Chara Stgr., 1892
Trogacontia Hmps., 1892

Penisa Warr., 1911
CORGATHA Wlk., 1858
Palura Wlk., 1861
Guriauna Wlk., 1861
Ausinza Wlk., 1864
Zitna Wlk., [1866]
Nacerasa Wlk., 1866
Celeopsyche Butl., 1879
Pseudephyra Butl., 1886
Callipyris Meyr., 1891
Aventina Stgr., 1892
Trichogatha Warr., 1913
ORUZA Wlk., 1861
Curvatula Stgr., 1892
Vittappressa Beth.–Bak., 1906
Vittapressa auct., missp.
SOPHTA Wlk., [1863] 1862
Sophtha: Drdt., 1935, missp.
Perynea Hmps., 1910
TRISATELES Tams, 1939 (prov. pos.)
Aethia Hbn., [1825] 1816
Sophronia Dup., 1845, preocc. (Hbn., [1825] 1816 [Lepidoptera, Tineidae])
Standfussia Spul., 1907, preocc. (Tutt, 1900 [Lepidoptera, Psychidae])
AVENTIOLA Stgr., 1892
NARANGA Moore, 1881 (prov. pos.)
HOLOCRYPTIS Lucas, 1892(prov. pos.)

Tribus **PANGRAPTINI** Grt., 1882
PANGRAPTA Hbn., 1818
Marmorinia Gn., 1852
Saraca Wlk., [1866] 1865
Stenozethes Hmps., 1926
Zethes auct.

UNASSOCIATED GENERA
POLYSCIERA Hmps., 1926
DIOMEA Wlk., [1858] 1857(prov. pos.)
Zigera Wlk., 1862
Heteroscotia Bryk, 1948
HYPOSTROTIA Hmps., 1926
Capnodes auct.
NAGANOELLA Sugi, 1982
Dierna auct.
ATUNTSEA Berio, 1977
Bryograpta Sugi, 1977
LOPHOMILIA Warr., 1913
PARAGABARA Hmps., 1926
HEPATICA Stgr., 1892
GONEPATICA Sugi, 1982
Ectogonia auct.
PARAGONA Stgr., 1892
ANATATHA Hmps., 1926

Subfam. **HERMINIINAE** Herrich-Schäffer, 1845
EDESSENA Wlk., [1859] 1858
HADENNIA Moore, 1887
Wilkara Swin., 1918
Walkara: Swin., 1918, emend.
Bertula auct.
PARACOLAX Hbn., [1825] 1816
Capnistis Warr., 1913
Paraherminia Richards, 1932
Crinisinus Bryk, 1948
IDIA Hbn., [1813]
Epizeuxis Hbn., 1818
Helia Dup., 1844
Camptylochila Steph., 1834
Campylochila: Agassiz, 1847, missp.
Helia Gn., 1854, preocc., (Hbn., 1818 [Lepidoptera, Ophiderinae])
Pseudaglossa Grt., 1874
GYNAEPHILA Stgr., 1892
HYDRILLODES Gn., 1854
Echana Wlk., [1859] 1858
Olybama Wlk., [1859] 1858
Bibacta Moore, 1882
Ragana Swin., 1900
Cellacrinata Beth.–Bak., 1908
BERTULA Wlk., 1858
Neviasca Wlk., [1859] 1858, preocc.,(Wlk., [1859] 1858 [Lepidoptera, Noctuidae])
Cardalena Wlk., 1859, repl. name
Gabrisa Wlk., 1865, repl. name
SIMPLICIA Gn., 1854
Libisosa Wlk., [1959] 1858
Culicula Wlk., 1864
Aginna Wlk., 1865
Nabartha Moore, 1887
ZANCLOGNATHA Led., 1857
Erpyzon Hbn., 1808, suppr. (ICZN, 1966 Op. 789)
Cleptomita Grt., 1873
Pityolita Grt., 1873
Megachyta Grt., 1873
Mesoplectra Butl., 1879
Adrapsoides Mats., 1925
Treitschkendia Berio, 1989
Zellerminia Beck, 1966, **syn. n.**
PECHIPOGO Hbn., [1825] 1816

Erpyzon Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 97)
Pechipogon: Steph., 1834, missp.
Pechypogon Agassiz, 1846, emend.
Herminia auct.
POLYPOGON Schr., 1802
Popypogon: Dbld., 1850, missp.
Herminia auct.
Macrochilo auct.
Gryphopogon Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
MACROCHILO Hbn., [1825] 1816
Macrochila: Westw., 1840, missp.
Macrochile: Wlk, 1858, missp.
Chytolita auct.
HERMINIA Latr., 1802
Herminea Sodoffsky, 1837, missp.
Pogonitis Sodoffsky, 1837, repl. name
Zanclognatha auct.
Hypertrocon Berio, 1989
Quaramia Berio, 1989
SINARELLA Bryk, 1948

Subfam. **HYPENINAE** Herrich-Schäffer, 1845
ZEKELITA Wlk., 1863
Rhychodontodes Warr.,1913
HYPENA Schr., 1802
Bomolocha Hbn., [1825] 1816 (subgen.)
Badausa Wlk., [1863] 1864
Euhypena Grt., 1873
Macrhypena Grt., 1873
Meghypena Grt., 1873
Erichila Billb., 1820
Herpyzon Hbn., 1822
Ophiuche Hbn., [1825] 1816
Dichromia Gn., 1854
Peliala Wlk., 1865
Plathypena Grt., 1873
Apanda Moore, 1882
Mathura Moore, 1882
Nesamiptis Meyr., 1899
Anepischetos Smith, 1900
Placerobela Turn., 1903
Erchila: Poole, 1989, missp.
Rosthypena Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
Obeshypena Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
STENBERGMANIA Bryk, 1948
PROTOSCHRANKIA Sugi, 1979 (prov. pos.)

Subfam. **PHYTOMETRINAE** Hampson, 1913
PHYTOMETRA Haw., 1809
Antarchaea Hbn., [1821] 1816
Prothymia Hbn., [1823] 1816
Nanthilda Blanch., 1840
Pyralidesthes Warr., 1913
COLOBOCHYLA Hbn., [1825] 1816
Salia Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 97)
Cholobochyla: Hbn., 1816, missp.
Madopa Steph., 1829
Colobochila Agassiz, 1846, emend.
Calobochila: Wlk., [1859] 1858, missp.

Subfam. **AVENTIINAE** Tutt, 1896
LASPEYRIA Germ., 1810
Colposia Hbn., [1823] 1816
Laspeyresia: R. L., 1817, emend.
Aventia Dup., 1829
Laspeyresia H.–S., 1839, emend.
Euteles Gistl, 1849, repl. name

Subfam. **EREBINAE** Leach, [1815]
Tribus **EREBINI** Leach, [1815]
METOPTA Swin., 1900
Gialca Wlk., 1855
EREBUS Latr., 1810
Byas Billb., 1820
Nyctipao Hbn., [1823] 1816
Patula Gn., 1852
Bocana Wlk., [1865]
Argiva Hbn., [1823] 1816
Coria Wlk., 1866
Eupatula Ragonot, 1894
Crishna Kirby, 1897
Cariona Swin., 1918
Nyctipaon auct., missp.
SPIRAMA Gn., 1852
Spiramia: Wlk., 1858, emend.

Tribus **ARCTEINI** Berio, 1992
ARCTE Kollar, [1844]
Cocytodes Gn., 1852

Subfam. **CALPINAE** Boisduval, 1840
Tribus **ANOMINI** Grote, 1882
ANOMIS Hbn., [1821]1816
Cosmophila Bsdv., 1833
Anomus: Agassiz, 1846, emend.

Gonitis Gn., 1852
Rusicada Wlk., [1858] 1857
Scoedisa Wlk., [1858] 1857
Tiridata Wlk., 1865
Amarna Wlk., 1856 [1857]
Ristra Wlk., 1858
Deremma Wlk., 1865
Capitaria Wlk., 1869
Gonotis: Moore, 1882, missp.
Deinopalpus Holl., 1894
Molopa Swin., 1902
Gonopteronia Beth.–Bak., 1906

Tribus **CALPINI** Boisduval, 1840
CALYPTRA Ochs., 1816
Calpe Tr., 1825, repl. name
Culasta Moore, 1881
Hypocalpe Butl., 1883
Percalpe Berio, 1956
ORAESIA Gn., 1852
PLUSIODONTA Gn., 1852
Deva Wlk., [1858] 1857
Gadera Wlk., [1858] 1857
Tafalla Wlk., 1869
Odontina Gn., 1862
Tinnodoa Nye, 1975
EUDOCIMA Billberg, 1820
Adris Moore, 1888
Othreis Hbn., [1823], 1816
Ophideres Bsdv., 1832
Ophioderes: Agassiz, 1846, emend.
Othryis: Agassiz, 1846, emend.

Tribus **SCOLIOPTERIGINI** Spuler, 1908
SCOLIOPTERYX Germ., 1810
Pterodonta R. L., 1817
Euphemias Hbn., [1821] 1816
Euphais Hbn., 1822
Gonoptera Berth., 1827

Subfam. **CATOCALINAE** Boisduval, [1828]
Tribus **TOXOCAMPINI** Guenée, 1852
CHRYSORITHRUM Butl., 1878
Pseudophia auct.
ANUMETA Wlk., 1858
Palpangula Stgr., 1877
Eremonoma Warr., 1913
LYGEPHILA Billb., 1820
Asticta Hbn., [1823] 1816
Toxocampa Gn., 1841
Eccrita Led., 1857
Craccaphila Berio, 1996
Tathorhynhus Hampson, 1894 (Subgen.)
AUTOPHILA Hbn., [1823] 1816
Cheirophanes Brsn., 1955 (Subgen.)
APOPESTES Hbn., [1823] 1816
Spintherops Bsdv., 1840

Tribus **ACANTHOLIPINI**
Fibiger & Lafontaine, 2005
ACANTHOLIPES Led., 1857

Tribus **ARYTRURINI**
Fibiger & Lafontaine, 2005
ARYTRURA John, 1912
Megazethes Warr., 1913
Diapolia Hmps., 1926

Tribus **SYPNINI** Holloway, 2005
HYPERSYPNOIDES Berio, 1958
SYPNOIDES Hmps., 1913
Pysnoides Berio, 1950
Supersypnoides Berio, 1958 (subgen.)
DADDALA Wlk., 1865
Elpia Wlk., 1865

Tribus **HYPOCALINI** Guenée, 1852
HYPOCALA Gn., 1852

Tribus **MELIPOTINI** Grote, 1895
(= *SYNEDINI* Forbes, 1954)
DRASTERIA Hbn., 1818
Syneda Gn., 1852
Leucanitis Gn., 1852
Bolina Dup., 1845, preocc. (Raphinesque, 1815 [Mollusca])
Drastoria: Wlk., 1858, emend.
Palpangula Stgr., 1877
Aleucanitis Warr, 1913
Protomelipotis Berio, 2002

Tribus **EUCLIDINI** Guenée, 1852
EUCLIDIA Ochs., 1816
Ectypa Billb., 1820
Callistege Hbn., [1923] 1816 (subgen.)
Euclidia Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 97)
Ectypa Billb., 1820
Euclidina McD., 1937

Gonospileia Hbn., [1823] 1816 (subgen.)
LEUCOMELAS Hmps., 1913
MELAPIA Sugi, 1968
Pelamia auct.

Tribus **OPHIUSINI** Guenée, 1852
CATEPHIA Ochs., 1816
Indicara Wlk., 1862
Catophia: Wlk., 1864
Zarima Moore, 1882
Mageutica Hmps., 1926
PERICYMA H.–S., 1845
Alamis Gn, 1852
Moepa Walk., 1865
Dugaria Walk., [185
SERRODES Gn., 1852
ARTENA F., 1794
THYAS Hbn., [1824]
Lagoptera Gn., 1852
Dermaleipa Saalm., 1891
OPHIUSA Ochs., 1816
Ophiogenes R. L., 1817
Ophiussa: Hbn., [1823] 1816, missp.
Meropis Hbn., [1822]
Hemachra Sodoffsky, 1837, repl. name
Anua Wlk., 1858
Stenopis Mabille, 1880
Stenopsis: Hmps., 1913, missp.
Peranua Berio, 1959
Subanua Berio, 1959
Perophiusa Berio, 1959
MINUCIA Moore, 1885
Ascalapha Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 97; 1954 Op. 278)
Ophiodes Gn., 1841, preocc. (Wagnler, 1830 [Reptilia])
Nantesia Kirby, 1897
CLYTIE Hbn., 1823
BASTILLA Swinhoe, 1918
Naxia Gn., 1852
Xiana Nye, 1975
Ophiusa auct.
Parallelia auct.
DYSGONIA Hbn., [1823] 1816
Naxia Gn., 1852
Pasipeda Moore, 1882, preocc., (Wlk., 1858 [Lepidoptera, Noctuidae])
Macaldenia Moore, [1885], repl. name
Caranilla Moore, [1887] 1885
Ophiusa auct.
Parallelia auct.
GRAMMODES Gn., 1852
Prodotis John, 1910
REMIGIA Gn., 1852
MOCIS Hbn., [1823] 1816
Pelamia Gn., 1852
Remigia Gn., 1852
Baratha Wlk., 1865
Cauninda Moore, 1887
Pelomia: Warr., 1913, missp.
BLASTICORHINUS Butl., 1893 (pos. prov.)

Tribus **CATOCALINI** Boisduval, [1828]
CATOCALA Schr., 1802
Blepharum Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 97; 1954 Op. 278)
Blepharum Hbn., 1808, suppr. (ICZN Op. 798)
Hemigeometra Haw., 1809
Catocola: Oken, 1815, missp.
Blephara Ochs., 1816, unavail.
Ephesia Hbn., 1818
Blepharidia Hbn., 1822, unavail.
Lamprosia Hbn., [1821] 1816
Blepharidia Hbn., [1822]
Catocalla: Hbn., [1823], missp.
Astiotes Hbn., [1823] 1816
Corsice Hbn., [1823] 1816
Eucora Hbn., [1823] 1816
Eunetis Hbn., 1823
Mormonia Hbn., [1823] 1816
Mormosia Wlk., [1858] 1857, missp.
Blepharonia Hbn., [1823] 1816, unavail.
Blepharonia Hbn., [1825]
Corisee Wlk., [1858], missp.
Andrewsia Grt., 1882
Catabapta Hulst, 1884
Koraïa Herz, 1904, incorr. spell. (Code, Art. 32c)
Koraia Herz, 1904
Ulotrichopus (subgen.)
Andreusia: Hmps., 1913, emend.
Simplicala Beck, 1966
Convercala Beck, 1966
Eucala Beck, 1966
Divercala Beck, 1966
Puercala Beck, 1966
Reticcala Beck, 1966
Optocala Beck, 1966
Metacala Beck, 1966

Promonia Beck, 1966
Bihemena Beck, 1966

Subfam. **EUTELIINAE** Grote, 1882
EUTELIA Hbn., [1823] 1816
Eutesia: Hbn., [1826] 1816, missp.
Eurhipia Bsdv., 1829
Phlegetonia Gn., 1852
Ripogenus Grt., 1865
Zobia Saalm., 1891
Alotsa Swin., 1900
Silacida Swin., 1900
Entelia: Lower, 1901, missp.
Noctasota Clench, 1954
Adoraria Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**

Fam. **MICRONOCTUIDAE** Fibiger, 2005

MIMACHROSTIA Sugi, 1982
MICRONOCTUA Fibg., 1997

Fam. **NOCTUIDAE** Latreille, 1809

Subfam. **PLUSIINAE** Boisduval, [1828]

Tribus **ABROSTOLINI**
Eichlin & Cunningham, 1978
ABROSTOLA Ochs., 1816
Unca Oken, 1813, suppr. (ICZN, 1956 Op. 417)
Habrostola Sodoffsky, 1837, emend.
Unca Lhomme [1929]
Inguridia Butl., 1879
Trigeminostola Beck, [1992] 1991
Asclepistola Beck, [1992] 1991

Tribus **ARGYROGRAMMATINI**
Eichlin & Cunningham, 1978
TRICHOPLUSIA McD., 1944
THYSANOPLUSIA Ichin., 1973
CTENOPLUSIA Duf., 1970
Acanthoplusia Duf., 1970 (subgen.)
ANADEVIDIA Kostr., 1961
Podioplusia Ichin., 1962

Tribus **PLUSIINI** Boisduval, [1828] 1829

Subtribus **AUTOPLUSIINA** Kitching, 1987
ERYTHROPLUSIA Ichin., 1962
Perloplusia Chou & Lu, 1978
Peroplusia Poole, 1989, missp.
MACDUNNOUGHIA Kostr., 1961
Scleroplusia Ichin., 1962
Puriplusia Chou & Lu, 1974 (subgen.)
ANTOCULEORA Ichin., 1973
Cerviplusia Chou & Lu, 1978
SCLEROGENIA Ichin., 1973
DIACHRYSIA Hbn., [1821] 1816
Chrychrysia Beck, 1996
Zosichrysia Beck, 1996

Subtribus **EUCHALCIINA** Choi & Lu, 1979
EUCHALCIA Hbn., [1821] 1816
Adeva McD., 1944
Pseudeuchalcia Ichin., 1985 (subgen.)
Pareuchalcia Beck, [1992] 1991(subgen.)
POLYCHRYSIA Hbn., [1823] 1816
Polychrisia: Beth.–Bak., 1906, missp.

PANCHRYSIA Hbn., [1821] 1816
Tetrargenia Beck, [1992] 1991
LAMPROTES R. L, 1817
Chrysoptera Berth., 1827
Cubena Wlk., 1856
PLUSIDIA Butl., 1879

Subtribus **PLUSIINA** Boisduval, [1828] 1829
AUTOGRAPHA Hbn., [1821] 1816
CORNUTIPLUSIA Kostr., 1961
SYNGRAPHA Hbn., [1821] 1816
Caloplusia Smith, 1884
Palaeographa Kljutsh., 1983
Aingrapha Beck, [1992] 1991
Parsyngrapha Beck, [1992] 1991
Diasyngrapha Beck, [1992] 1991
Microsyngrapha Beck, [1992] 1991
PLUSIA Ochs., 1816
Chrysapidia Hbn., [1821] 1816
Palaeoplusia Hmps., 1913

Subfam. **EUSTROTIINAE** Grote, 1882
PROTODELTOTE Ueda, 1984
Lithacodia auct.
Erastria auct.
Jaspidia auct.
Deceptria Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
KOYAGA Ueda, 1984
Erastria auct.
Lithacodia auct.
Jaspidia auct.
SUGIA Ueda, 1984
DELTOTE R. L., 1817
Erastria Ochs., 1816, preocc. (Hbn., [1813] [Lepidoptera, Geometridae])
Lithacodia Hbn., 1818
Eustrotia Hbn., [1821] 1816
Hemeroptera Sodoffsky, 1837, repl. name
Hydrelia Gn., 1841, preocc. (Hbn., [1825] 1816 [Lepidoptera, Geometridae])
Hyela Steph., 1850
Bankia Gn., 1852, preocc. (Gray, 1842 [Mollusca])
PSEUDODELTOTE Ueda, 1984
PARAPHYLLOPHILA Kon., 1985
MICARDIA Butl., 1878
ERASTROIDES Hmps., 1893
MALIATTHA Wlk., 1863
Hyleopsis Hmps., 1894
NEUSTROTIA Sugi, 1982
BRYOPHILINA Stgr., 1892
PHYLLOPHILA Gn., 1852 (prov. pos.)
HYPERSTROTIA Hmps., 1910 (prov. pos.)
Jaspidia Hbn., 1808, suppr. (ICZN, 1966 Op. 789)
Jaspidia Hbn., 1818, unavail.
Protocryphia Barn. & McD., 1918
INCERTAE SEDIS:
AMYNA Gn., 1852
Ilattia Wlk., 1858
Berresa Wlk., [1859]
Lochia Wlk., 1865
Stridova Wlk., 1869
Pteraetholix Grt., 1873
Chytoryza Grt., 1876
Hesperimorpha Saalm., 1880
Chytirhisa: Lucas, 1909, missp.
Amynodes Warr., 1913
Formosamyna Strand, 1920
"LITHACODIA" (*L. martjanovi*)

Subfam. **BAGISARINAE** Crumb, 1956
Tribus **BAGISARINI** Crumb, 1956
IMOSCA Sugi, 1984
Allocosmia Sugi, 1982, preocc. (Cossoman, 1897 [Mollusca])
SPHRAGIFERA Stgr., 1892
Sphragidifera: Bryk, 1948, emend.

Subfam. **ACONTIINAE** Guenée, 1841
Tribus **ACONTIINI** Guenée, 1841
ACONTIA Ochs., 1816
Tarache Hbn., [1823] 1816
Desmorpha Steph., 1829
Euphasia Steph., 1830
Heliothea Sodoffsky, 1837, repl. name
Porrotha Gistl, 1846, repl. name
Timia Wlk., 1857, preocc. (Eschscholtz, 1829 [Coelenterata])
Trichotarache Grt., 1875
Ceratostrotia Warr., 1913
Emmelia Hbn., [1821] 1816 (subgenus.)
Erotyla Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 97)
Erotyla Hbn., 1822
Agrophila Bsdv., 1840

Tribus **AEDIINI** Beck, 1960
AEDIA Hbn., [1823] 1816
Anophia Gn., 1852

Subfam. **PANTHEINAE** Smith, 1898
PANTHEA Hbn., [1820] 1816
Elatina Dup., 1845
Audela Wlk., 1861
Platycerura Pack., 1864
Diphthera: Hmps., 1913, nec Hbn., 1809
PANTHAUMA Stgr., 1892 (prov. pos.)
COLOCASIA Ochs., 1816
Leptostola Billb., 1820
Demas Steph., 1829
Phineca Wlk., 1856
Colocasoides Mats., 1931
Calocasia: Hmps., 1913, missp.
XANTHOMANTIS Warr., 1909
Trisuloides auct.
ANACRONICTA Warr., 1909
Anacronycta: Bryk, 1941, emend.
TAMBANA Moore, 1882
TRICHOSEA Grt., 1875
Moma auct.

Subfam. **DILOBINAE** Aurivillius, 1889
DILOBA Bsdv., 1840
Episema auct.

Subfam. **RAPHIINAE** Beck, 1996
RAPHIA Hbn.[1821] 1816
Anodonta Ramb., 1858, preocc. (Lamarck, 1799 [Mollusca])
Certila Wlk., 1865
Thiacidas Wlk., 1855
Saligena Wlk., 1865
Rhaphia: Agassiz, 1846, emend.

Subfam. **ACRONICTINAE** Heinemann, 1859
CYMATOPHOROPSIS Hmps., 1894
Trispila Houlb., 1921
Thyatirides Kozh., 1950
NACNA Nye, 1975
Canna Wlk., 1865, preocc. (Gray, 1821 [Mammalia])
BELCIADES Kozh., 1950
BELCIANA Wlk., 1862 (prov. pos.)
Nalca Wlk., 1866, repl. name.
Diptheroides Beth.–Back., 1906
Diphteroides: Neave, 1939, missp.
Polydesma auct.
EUROMOIA Stgr., 1892
Euromoea: Hmps., 1908, emend.
SUBLEUCONYCTA Kozh., 1950
MOMA Hbn., [1820] 1816
Diphthera Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1956 Op. 97; 1954 Op. 278)
Diphtera Ochs., 1816, missp.
Dipthera Hbn., [1825], missp.
Diphtheramoma Berio, 1961
Diphthera auct.
Daseochaeta auct.
GERBATHODES Warr., 1911
Acronictoides Kozh., 1950
ACRONICTA Ochs., 1816
Apatele Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 97)
Apatele Hbn., [1808], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 789)
Acronyctia Meig., 1813, missp.
Semaphora Gn., 1814
Apatelae Ochs., 1816, unavail.
Apatele Hbn., [1818], unavail.
Triaena Hbn., 1818 (subgen.)
Jocheaera Hbn.[1820] 1816 (subgen.)
Pharetra Hbn., [1820] 1816, preocc. (Bolten, 1798 [Brachiopoda])
Apatele Hbn., 1822
Acronycta Tr., 1825, emend.
Apatela Steph., 1829, missp.
Hyboma Hbn., [1829] 1816 (subgen.)
Cometa Sodoffsky, 1837, repl. name.
Sematophora Agassiz, [1848], emend.
Cuspidia Chapm., 1890
Viminia Chapm., 1890 (subgen.)
Chamaepora Warr., 1909
Molybdonycta Sugi, 1979 (subgen.)
Hylonycta Sugi, 1979 (subgen.)
Euviminia Beck, 1966, **syn. n.**
Aneuviminia Beck, 1966, **syn. n.**
Paraviminia Beck, 1966, **syn. n.**
Subacronycta Kozh., 1950 (subgen.)
SIMYRA Ochs., 1816
Cnephata Billb., 1820, repl. name.
Symira Hbn., [1822] 1821, missp.
Asema Sodoffsky, 1837, repl. name.
Nimya Gn., 1841, missp.
Arsilonche Led., 1857
Ablepharon Grt., 1873
Siymra Warr., 1912, missp.
Ommatostolidea Benj., 1933
Parasimyra Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
OXICESTA Hbn., [1819] 1816
EOGENE Gn., 1852
CRANIOPHORA Snell., 1867
Bisulcia Chapm., 1890
Acronycta auct.
Miracopa Drdt., 1950
CRANIONYCTA de Lattin, 1949
Hampsonia Kozh., 1950, preocc. (Swin., 1894 [Lepidoptera, Zygaenidae])
Hampsonidia Inoue, 1958, repl. name

Subfamily **METOPONIINAE** Herrich-Schäffer, [1851]
PANEMERIA Hbn., [1823] 1816
Gumnopa Steph.,1829
Heliodes Gn.,1841
Heliaca H–.–S.,1845
Panhemeria Spul.,1907, missp.
APAUSTIS Hbn., [1823] 1816
MESOTROSTA Led., 1857(prov. pos.)
AEGLE Hbn., [1823] 1816
Metoponia Dup., 1844
MYCTEROPLUS H.–S., 1850

USBECA Pglr., 1914
Acrosphalia Reb., 1918
TYTA Billb., 1820
Dysthymia Newman., 1868

Subfam. **SINOCHARINAE**
Speidel, Fänger, and Naumann, 1996
SINOCHARIS Pglr., 1912
Noshimea Mats., 1931

Subfam. **AGARISTINAE**
Herrich-Schäffer, [1858]
MIMEUSEMIA Butl., 1875
SARBANISSA Wlk., 1865
Seudyra Stretch, 1875
Zalissa auct.
ASTEROPETES Hmps., 1901

Subfam. **CUCULLIINAE**
Herrich-Schäffer, [1850]
CUCULLIA Schr., 1802
Tribonophora Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 97; 1954 Op. 278)
Tribonophorae Ochs., 1816, unavail. (Code, Art. 11d)
Argyritis Hbn., [1821] 1816
Callaenia Hbn., [1821] 1816
Empusa Hbn., [1821] 1816, preocc. (Illiger, 1978 [Orthoptera])
Euderaea Hbn., [1821]1816
Eucalimia Hbn., [1821] 1816
Callainia Hbn., [1826] 1816, missp.
Tribunophora Hbn., 1822
Lophia Sodoffsky, 1837, repl. name.
Argyrogalea Hmps., 1906
Argyromata Hmps., 1906
Cheligalea Hmps., 1906
Empusada Hmps., 1906, repl. name
Pseudocopicucullia Dumont, 1928
Shargacucullia, G. & L. Ronk., 1992 (subgen.)
Prenantcucullia Beck, 1996

Subfam. **ONCOCNEMIDINAE**
Forbes and Franclemont, 1954
CALOPHASIA Steph., 1829
Cleophana Bsdv., Ramb. & Grasl., 1832
Rhabdophana Sodoffsky, 1837, repl. name
Calliphasia: Agassiz, 1846, emend.
OMPHALOPHANA Hmps., 1906
SYMPISTIS Hbn., [1823] 1816
Funepistis Beck, 1991
Sinupistis Beck, 1996
ONCOCNEMIS Led., 1853
Phornacisa Wlk., 1862
Pharnacisa: Forbes, 1954, emend.
Copihadena Morr., 1875
Metahadena Morr., 1876
CALLIERGES Hbn., [1821] 1816
Lithocampa Gn., 1852
Callierges: Hmps., 1906, missp.
EPIMECIA Gn., 1839
STILBINA Stgr., 1892
PHIDRIMANA Kon., 1989
Amphidrina auct.

Subfam. **AMPHIPYRINAE** Guenée, 1837
AMPHIPYRA Ochs., 1816
Pyrophila Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 79; 1954 Op. 278)
Scotophila Hbn., [1821] 1816
Pyrophila Steph., 1829
Philopyra Gn., 1852, repl. name
Neocomia Rougemont, 1901
Pyramidcampa Beck, [1992] 1991
Adamphipyra Beck, [1992] 1991
Anpyramida Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
Obtuscampa Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**

Subfam. **PSAPHIDINAE** Grote, 1896
Tribus **PSAPHIDINI** Grote., 1896
ASTEROSCOPUS Bsdv., 1828
Petasia Steph., 1829
Brachionycha auct.
BRACHIONYCHA Hbn., [1819] 1816
Brachionyx: Meig., 1832, missp.
Brachyonycha: Agassiz, 1846, emend.
Selenoscopus Heinem., 1859
Brachyonix: Berio, 1966, missp.
VALERIA Steph., 1829
MEGANEPHRIA Hbn., [1821] 1816
Miselia auct.
Belosticta Butl., 1879 (subgen.)
ALLOPHYES Tams, 1942
Miselia Hbn., [1806] suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 96; 1954 Op. 278)
Miselia Bsdv., 1828, preocc. (Ochs., 1816, Lepidoptera, Noctuidae)

Tribus **FERALIINI** Poole, 1995

FERALIA Grt., 1874
Arthrochlora Grt., 1875
Momophana Grt., 1875
Arthrachlora: Hmps., 1906, missp.
Momaphana: Hmps., 1906, missp.

Subfam. **HELIOTHINAE** Boisduval, 1828

AEDOPHRON Led., 1857
PERIPHANES Hbn., [1821] 1816
Chariclea Curt., 1825
Chariclea Steph.
Periphanea: Wlk., 1857
Chariella Bertkau, 1889
Periphana: Hmps., 1903, missp.
PYROCLEPTRIA Hmps., 1903
Philareta Moore, 1881
Helivictoria Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
Calocharia Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
PYRRHIA Hbn., [1821] 1816
SCHINIA Hbn., 1818
Lidia Hbn., 1808, suppr. (ICZN, 1966 Op. 789)
Melicleptria Hbn., [1823] 1816
Anthoecia Bsdv.,1840
Alaria Duncan & Westw., 1841, preocc. (Schr., 1788 [Vermes])
Trypana Gn., 1841
Rhodophora Gn., 1852
Oria Gn., 1852, preocc. (Hbn., [1821] 1816 [Lepidoptera, Noctuidae])
Tamila Gn., 1852
Eulecyptera Grt., 1865
Lygranthoecia Grt. & Rob.,1873
Adonisea Grt., 1875
Eupanychis Grt., 1875
Heliophana Grt., 1875
Oxylos Grt., 1875
Pippona Harley, 1875
Porrima Grt., 1877
Rhododipsa Grt., 1877
Tricopis Grt., 1877
Ula Grt., 1881
Dasyspoudea Smith, 1882
Trileuca Grt., 1883
Pseudotamila Smith, 1883
Canidia Grt., 1890, preocc. (Thompson, 1857 [Coleoptera])
Trichosellus Grt., 1890
Incita Grt., 1895
Palada Smith, 1900
Chlorocleptria Hmps., 1903
Trilenca Neave, 1940, missp.
TricrateriofrontIa Berio, 1941
Uollega Berio, 1941
Purpurschinia Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
PROTOSCHINIA Hardw., 1970
HELIOTHIS Ochs., 1816
Heliothis Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 97)
Heliothentes Ochs., 1816, unavail. (Code, Art. 11d)
Heliotis Lefebvre, 1827, missp.
Heliothisa Meig., 1832, emend.
Heliotis Sodoffsky, 1837, emend.
Chloridea Duncan & Westw., 1841
Aspila Gn., 1852, preocc. (Steph., 1834 [Lepidoptera, Olethreutidae])
Hebdomochondra Stgr., 1879
Dorika Moore, 1881
Masalia Moore, 1881
Chazaria Moore, 1881
Dysocnemis Grt., 1883
Rhodosea Grt., 1883
Heliothris Olliff, 1890, missp.
Neocleptria Hmps., 1903
Rhodocleptria Hmps., 1903
Nubiothis Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
Pelthotis Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
HELIOCHEILUS Grt., 1865
Raghuva Moore, 1881
Canthylidia Butl., 1886])
HELICOVERPA Hardw., 1965

Subfam. **CONDICINAE** Poole, 1995

CONDICA Wlk., 1856
Gaphara Wlk., 1862
Platysenta Grt., 1874
Myrtale Druce, 1891
Bicondica Berio, 1981
Monocondica Berio, 1981
PROSPALTA Wlk., [1858] 1857
Propsalta auct., missp.
ACOSMETIA Steph., 1829
CHYTONIX Grt., 1874
NIPHONYX Sugi, 1982
OLIGONYX Sugi, 1982
PYRRHIDIVALVA Sugi, 1982
DYSMILICHIA Speis., 1902
Phalacra Stgr., 1892, preocc. (Wlk., 1866 [Lepidoptera, Drepanidae])

Milichia Snell., 1898, repl. name, preocc. (Meig., 1830 [Diptera])
EUCARTA Led., 1857
Placodes Bsdv., 1840, preocc. (Erichson, 1834 [Coleoptera])
Telesilla H.–S., 1856, repl. name, preocc. (Reichenbach, 1853 [Aves])
Callogonia Hmps., 1908, preocc. (Dall, 1889 [Mollusca])
Dexiadena Fil., 1927
Goonallica Nye, 1975, repl. name

Subfamily **ERIOPINAE** Herrich-Schäffer, [1851]
CALLOPISTRIA Hbn., [1821] 1816
Lagopus R. L., 1817, preocc. (Brisson, 1760 [Aves])
Eriopus Tr., 1825, repl. name.
Calopistria Steph., 1850, missp.
Diethusa Wlk., 1858
Agabra Wlk., 1862
Agraga Wlk., 1858
Eulepa Wlk., [1863] 1864
Obana Wlk., 1863, preocc. (Wlk., 1862 [Lepidoptera, Noctuidae])
Cotanada Moore, 1881
Methorasa Moore, 1881
Herrichia Grt., 1882, preocc. (Stgr., 1871 [Lepidoptera, Oecophoridae])
Euherrichia Grt., 1882, repl. name
Gnamptocera Butl., 1891
Dissolophus Butl., 1891
Haplolophus Butl., 1891
Hemipachycera Butl., 1891
Hyperdasys Butl., 1891
Rhoptrotrichia Butl., 1891
Platydasys Butl., 1892
Miropalpa Berio, 1955
Hyperdasys Swin., 1901, missp.
Agaba Pagenstecher, 1909, missp.
PROMETOPUS Gn., 1852 (pos. prov.)

Subfam. **BRYOPHILINAE** Guenée, 1852
CRYPHIA Hbn., 1818
Euthales Hbn., [1820] 1816, subgen.
Jaspidia Hbn., 1822
Bryophila Tr.,1825
Bryonycta Brsn., 1955, subgen.
Scythobrya Brsn., 1960 subgen.
Hymenocryphia Brsn., 1967, subgen.
Nyctobrya Brsn., 1975, subgen.
Cryphiomima Berio, 1977
Metachrostis auct.
Heterocryphia Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
BRYOLEUCA Hmps., 1908
Poecilia Schr., 1802, preocc. (Schneider, 1801 [Pisces])
Jaspidia Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 97; 1954 Op. 278)
Jaspidia Ochs., 1816, unavail.
Transbryoleuca Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
BRYOMOIA Stgr., 1892
Bryomoea: Hmps., 1908, emend.
VICTRIX Stgr., 1879
Meroleuca Hmps., 1908, preocc. (Pack., 1904 [Lepidoptera, Saturniidae])
Esteparia Ferdinandes, 1931
Amelina Drdt., 1934
Amelia Wagn., 1941, preocc., (Hbn., 1825 [Lepidoptera, Tortricidae])
Mourelia Orfila & Rossi, 1956 (subgen.)
Oedibrya Hmps., 1908
Jughurtia Obth., 1909, nom. n.
Jughurtia Culot, 1912, preocc. (Dalla Torre, 1894 [Hymenoptera])
Chytobrya Drdt., 1950
Polyobria Hmps., 1908 (subgen.)
Rasihia Kocak, 1989 (subgen.)
Christophia Varga & Ronk, 1989
ATHAUMASTA Hmps., 1906
Thaumasta Stgr., 1871, preocc. (Gilst, 1848 [Crustacea])
STENOLOBA Stgr., 1892
Neothripa Hmps., 1894
Conicochyta Hmps., 1918

Subfam. **XYLENINAE** Guenée, 1837
Tribus **BALSINI** Grote, 1896
BALSA Wlk., 1860 (pos. prov.)
Gargaza Wlk., 1866
Asisyra Grt., 1873
Nolaphana Grt., 1873

Tribus **PSEUDEUSTROTIINI** Beck, 1996
PSEUDEUSTROTIA Warr., 1913
ANTERASTRIA Sugi, 1982

Tribus **PRODENIINI** Forbes, 1954
SPODOPTERA Gn., 1852

Laphygma Gn., 1852
Prodenia Gn., 1852
Rusidrina Stgr., 1868
Ariathisa Wlk., 1865
Eulaphygma Butl., 1890
Calogramma Gn., 1852
Spodosoma: Anonymous, 1966, missp.

Tribus **ELAPHRIINI** Beck, 1996
ELAPHRIA Hbn., 1818
Agrotis Hbn., 1808, suppr. (ICZN, 1966 Op. 789)
Hapalotis Hbn., [1821] 1816
Monodes Gn., 1852
Carbona Schaus, 1906
Psilomonodes Warr., 1911
Agrotis auct.
Erastria auct.
Mesostrota Möschl., 1890, missp.

Tribus **CARADRININI** Boisduval, 1840
Subribus **CARADRININA**Boisduval, 1840
CARADRINA Ochs., 1816
Charadrina: Agassiz[1847] 1846, emend.
Amphidrina Stgr., 1982
Platyperigea Smith, 1894 (subgen.)
Boursinidrina Hacker, 2005 (subgen.)
Kalchbergiana Hacker, 2005 (subgen.)
Eremodrina Boursin, 1937 (subgen.)
Lewantrina Hacker, 2005 (subgen.)
Weigertrina Hacker, 2005 (subgen.)
Paradrina Brsn., 1937 (subgen.)
HOPLODRINA Brsn., 1937
Resperdina Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
STYGIODRINA Brsn., 1937
CHILODES H.–S., 1845
Hypostilbia Hmps., 1908
SCYTHOCENTROPUS Speiser, 1902
Ecbolemia Hmps., 1908
RUSINA Steph., 1829
Stygiostola Hmps., 1908

Subribus **ATHETISINA**
Fibiger & Lafontaine, 2005
ATHETIS Hbn., [1821] 1816
Hydrilla Bsdv., 1840
Proxenus H.–S., 1845
Hydrilla Gn., 1852, preocc. (Bsdv., 1840 [Lepidoptera, Noctuidae])
Elydna Wlk., 1858
Radinacra Butl., 1878
Dadica Moore, 1881
Strepselydna Warr., 1911
Hydrillula Tams, 1938, repl. name

Tribus **COSMIINI** Guenée, 1837
(*IPIMORPHINI* Beck, 1989)
ENARGIA Hbn., [1821] 1816
Euperia Gn., 1839
Cosmia auct.
Dyschorista auct.
Sidemia auct.
IPIMORPHA Hbn., [1821] 1816
Zenobia Oken, 1815, suppr. (ICZN, 1956 Op. 417)
Plastenis Bsdv., 1840
Zenobia Agassiz, 1846
Iphimorpha Möschl., 1886, missp.
Retusia Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
BRACHYXANTHIA Butl., 1878
COSMIA Ochs., 1816
Cosmia Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 97; 1954 Op. 278)
Calymnia Hbn., [1823] 1816 (subgen.)
Eustegnia Hbn., [1821] 1816
DIMORPHICOSMIA Sugi, 1982
XANTHOCOSMIA Sugi, 1982
Warrenia Viid., 1971, preocc. (Prout, 1910 [Lepidoptera, Geometridae])
CHASMINODES Hmps., 1908
PSEUDOCOSMIA Kon., 1985
GYROSPILARA Kon., 1989 (prov. pos.)
Pseudosideridis Viid., 1971
DICYCLA Gn., 1852
MESOGONA Bsdv., 1840
Oxogona Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
ANTHA Stgr., 1892 (pos. prov.)

Tribus **DYPTERYGIINI** Forbes, 1954
DIPTERYGIA Steph., 1829
Dipterygia: Agassiz, 1846, emend.
TRACHEA Ochs., 1816
Achatia Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 97; 1954 Op. 278)
Achatis Billb., 1820
Trachaea Schaus, 1923, missp.
Chandata auct.
HERAEMA Stgr., 1892 (prov. pos.)
ANTHRACIA Hbn., [1823] 1816
Gracilipalpus Caberla, 1888

Micromania Cchrist., 1893
Scioptila Warr., 1911
MORMO Ochs., 1816 (pos. prov.)
Lemur Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 97; 1954 Op. 278)
Lemures Ochs., 1816
Lemur Hbn.,1822, preocc. (L., 1758 [Mammalia])
Mania Tr., 1825, repl. name
Lemuris: Curt., 1831, missp.
Acyra Gilst, 1848, repl. name
Arcyra: Neave, 1939, missp.
ORTHOGONIA Felder & Felder, 1862
OLIVENEBULA Kish. & Yosh., 1977
TRIPHAENOPSIS Butl., 1878

Tribus **ACTINOTIINI** Beck, 1996
HYPPA Dup., 1844
ACTINOTIA Hbn., [1823] 1816
Actinotis auct., missp.
Radinotia Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**

Tribus **PHLOGOPHORINI** Hampson, 1918
PHLOGOPHORA Tr., 1825
Solenoptera Dup., [1845]1844, preocc. (Audinet–Serville, 1832 [Coleoptera])
Brotolomia Led., 1857, repl. name
Habryntis Led., 1857
Racoptera Scott, 1858
Chutapha Moore, 1882
Mesolomia Smith, 1893
Madeuplexia Viette, 1960
Trigonophora auct.
EUPLEXIA Steph., 1829
Berrhaea Wlk., 1858
Epa Beth.–Back., 1906
CHANDATA Moore, 1882
XENOTRACHEA Sugi, 1958
KARANA Moore, 1882
AUCHMIS Hbn.,[1821] 1816
Euscotia Butl., 1889 (subgen.)
Trichoriza Hmps., 1905
Stenostigma Warr., 1910

Tribus **APAMEINI** Guenée, 1841
Subtribus **OXYTRYPIINA** Guenée, 1970
OXYTRYPIA Stgr., 1871
Oxytripa: Stgr., 1871, missp.

Subtribus **APAMEINA** Guenée, 1841
APAMEA Ochs., 1816
Xylena Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 9)
Abromias Billb., 1820
Septis Hbn., [1821] 1816
Xylophasia Steph., 1829
Hama Steph., 1829
Crymodes Gn., 1841
Agrostobia Boie, 1835
Syma Steph., 1850
Dimya Moore, 1882, preocc. (Lesson, 1827 [Aves])
Eurabila Butl., 1889
Eleemosia Prout, 1901
Protagrotis Hmps., 1903
Agroperina Hmps., 1908
Trichoplexia Hmps., 1808
Heteromma Warr., 1911, preocc. (Menge, 1856 [Arachnida])
Heterommiola Strand, 1912, repl. name
Furvabromias Beck, [1992] 1991
Apaconjunctdonta Beck, [1992] 1991
Loscopia Beck, [1992] 1991
Hadena auct.
Trachea auct.
Parastichtis auct.
LEUCAPAMEA Sugi, 1982
ANAPAMEA Sugi, 1982
ATRACHEA Warr., 1911
Trichosternum Drdt., 1950
Zutragum Nye, 1975
Hadena auct.
Trachea auct.
Apamea auct.
EREMOBINA McD., 1937
Pabulatrix Sugi, 1982
SAPPORIA Sugi, 1982
OLIGIA Hbn., [1821] 1816
Miana Steph., 1829
Procus Agassiz [1846]
MESOLIGIA Brsn, 1965
Oligia auct.
Miana auct.
MESAPAMEA Hein., 1959
Lampetia Boie, 1937, preocc. (Meig., 1880 [Diptera])
Resapamea Varga & Ronk., 1992 (subgen.)
Hadena auct.
Parastichtis auct.

Luperina auct.
XYLOMOIA Stgr., 1892
Xylomoea: Hmps., 1909, emend.
PHOTEDES Led., 1857
Petilampa Auriv., 1891
XANTHOGRAPTA Hmps., 1910(prov. pos.)
COENAGRIA Stgr., 1892
EREMOBIA Steph., 1829
LUPERINA Bsdv., 1828
Lupernia: Dbld., 1850, missp.
Lyperina; Spul., 1908, missp.
Palluperina Hmps., 1920
SIDEMIA Stgr., 1892
AMPHIPOEA Billb., 1820
Apamea auct.
Hydroecia auct.
HYDRAECIA Gn., 1841
Hydroecia: Agassiz, 1846, emend.
Hydrooecia: H.–S., 1849, missp.
Hadroecia: Schaus, 1894, missp.
GORTYNA Ochs., 1816
Ochria Hbn., [1821] 1816
Cnephozeta Billb., 1820, repl. name
Hydroecia auct.
Xanthoecia Hmps., 1908
Nytorga Beck, 1996, **syn. n.**
HELOTROPHA Lederer, 1857
Celaena auct., nec Steph., 1829
Gortyna auct.
Oligia auct.
CALAMIA Hbn., [1821] 1816
Luceria Heinem., 1859
Ledereria Grt, 1874, repl. name
STAUROPHORA R. L., 1817
Psylla Germar, 1811, preocc. (Geoffroy, 1762 [Hemiptera])
Diacopa Hbn., [1820] 1816
Celsia Steph., 1829 [June], nom. nud.
Celsia Steph., 1829 [August]
Calotaenia Steph., 1829, repl. name
Jaspidia Bsdv., 1840, preocc., (Hbn., [1822] 1816 [Lepidoptera, Noctuidae])
Callitaenia: Agassiz, 1847, emend.
Jaspidea: Stgr., 1861, missp.
ARGYROSPILA H.–S., 1845
CHORTODES Tutt, 1897
Hypocoena Hmps., 1908
Coenobia auct.
Photedes auct.
Longaletedes Beck, 1991
PROTARCHANARA Beck, 1996
NONAGRIA Ochs., 1816
Enteriona Sodoffsky, 1837
Phragmatiphila Hmps., 1908
Conicophoria Matsm., 1929
RHIZEDRA Warr., 1911
CELAENA Steph., 1829
Celaeno: H.–S., 1868, missp.
Celoena: Druce, 1890, missp.
ARCHANARA Wlk., 1866
Nonagria auct.
SEDINA Urbahn, 1933
ARENOSTOLA Hmps., 1910
CTENOSTOLA Sugi, 1982
ROTOA Strand, 1942
Rosenia Schaw., 1922, preocc. (Waagen & Wentzel, 1866 [Protozoa])

Tribus **SESAMIINA**
Fibiger & Lafontaine, 2005
SESAMIA Gn., 1852
Microsemyra Butl., 1883
Busseola Thurau, 1904
Calamistis Hmps., 1908
Hydrostola Warr., 1912
Hydrostyloides Strand, 1920
Semasia Mats., 1928, missp.
Conicophora Mats., 1929
VIRGO Stgr., 1892

INCERTAE SEDIS
DOERRIESIA Stgr., 1892
Ragnotia Stgr., 1900, praeocc
PLUSILLA Stgr., 1892 (pos. prov.)

Tribus **EPISEMINI** Gn., 1852
EPISEMA Ochs., 1816
Catasema Stgr., 1888 (subg.)
LEUCOCHLAENA Hmps., 1906
ULOCHLAENA Led., 1857

Tribus **XYLENINI** Guenée, 1837
Subtribus **XYLENINA** Guenée, 1837
BRACHYLOMIA Hmps., 1906
Bombycia auct.
Iteophaga Brsn., 1965
PARASTICHTIS Hbn., [1821]1816
Parastictus: Agassiz, 1846, missp.
Dyschorista Led., 1857
Taeniosea Grt., 1874

Amathes auct.
APTEROGENUM Berio, 2002
ATYPHA Hbn., [1821]
TILIACEA Tutt, 1896 (subgen.)
Aurxanthia Beck, [1992] 1991
Helladica Beck, 1999
XANTHIA Ochs., 1816
Xantha: Billb., 1820, emend.
Citria Hbn., [1821] 1816
Mellinia Hbn., [1821] 1816
Euthemonia Gilst, 1848 preocc. (Steph., 1828 [Lepidoptera, Arctiidae])
Spudaea Snellen, 1867 (subgen.)
CIRRHIA Hbn., [1821] 1816
AGROCHOLA Hbn., [1821] 1816
Anchoscelis Gn., 1839 (subgen.)
Anchocelis Steph., 1850: missp.
Leptologia Prout, 1901 (subgen.)
Amathes Hbn. sensu Hmps., 1906
Lycanades Frclt., 1937
Sunira Frclt., 1950
Alexia deLaever, 1979
Agrolitha Berio, 1980
Delaeveria Berio, 1980, preocc. (Schütze, 1861 [Lepidoptera, Geometridae])
Delaeveria Berio, 1980, repl. name
Propenistra Berio, 1980 (subgen.)
Xandria deLaever, 1983, repl. name
Alpichola Ronk., 1984 (subgen.)
Frivaldskyola Ronk., 1984 (subgen.)
Pseudanchoscelis Beck, [1992] 1991
Humichola Beck, [1992] 1991
Rufachola Beck, [1992] 1991 (subgen.)
Thurnerichola Beck, [1992] 1991
Osthelderichola Beck, [1992] 1991
Haemachola Beck, [1992] 1991
Pseudanchoscelis Beck, [1992] 1991
Amathes Hbn., 1821 sensu Hmps., 1906
Orthosia auct.
HIMALISTRA Hacker, 1993
HYALOBOLE Warr., 1911
TELORTA Warr., 1910
CONISTRA Hbn., [1821] 1816
Heteromorpha Failla–Tedaldi, 1890, preocc. (Hbn., 1822 [Lepidoptera, Noctuidae])
Orrhodiella Spul., 1907 (subgen.), repl. name
Glaee: Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 97; 1954 Op. 278)
Orrhodia Hbn., [1821] 1816
Gloia Hbn., [1822]
Glaea: Steph., 1829, emend.
Glaea: Curt., 1829, missp.
Gloea: Agassiz, 1846, emend.
Dasycampa Gn., 1837 (subgen.)
Omalosoma Wlk., 1857, unavail.
Peperina Hrebl., 1993 (subgen.)
JODIA Hbn., 1818
Xanthia Bsdv., 1828, preocc. (Ochs., 1816 [Lepidoptera, Noctuidae])
Lampetia Curt., 1829, preocc. (Meig., 1800 [Diptera])
Xantholeuca Steph., 1831
Hoporina Blanch., 1840
Hosporina: Dup., 1845, missp.
Oporina: Agassiz, 1846, emend.
TERATOGLAEA Sugi, 1958
HILLIA Grt., 1883
Crasia Auriv., 1891
LITHOPHANE Hbn., [1821] 1816
Graptolitha Hbn., [1821] 1816
Rhizolitha Curt., 1829
Xylina auct.
Prolitha Berio, 1980 (subgen.)
Ornitopia Beck, 1996
Dubiphane Beck, 1996
Epilitha Beck, 1996
LITHOMOIA Hbn., [1821] 1816 (prov. pos.)
Calocampa auct.
Chloantha auct.
XYLENA Ochs., 1816
Xylites R. L., 1817
Xylaena: Hbn., [1822], missp.
Xylina: Tr., 1826, emend.
Calocampa Steph., 1829
Xsylina: Frivaldsky, 1835, missp.
Hylina: Frr., 1840, missp.
Callicampa: Agassiz [1847] 1846, emend.
Calocampa: Stichel, 1908, missp.
Monoxylena Beck, 1996
ORBONA Hbn., [1821] 1816
Conistra auct.
EUPSILIA Hbn., [1821] 1816
Scopelosoma Curt., 1836
Mecoptera Gn., 1837
Dichagramma Grt., 1864
PYGOPTERYX Stgr., 1887

Prionoxanthia Drdt., 1950
ANTIVALERIA Sugi, 1958
Valeria auct.
Valeriodes auct.
GRIPOSIA Tarns, 1939
DRYOBOTODES Warr., 1910
Dichonioxia Berio, 1980 (subgen.), repl. name
Dichoniopsis Berio, 1980, preocc. (Warr., 1913 [Lepidoptera, Noctuidae])
Monobotodes Beck, [1992] 1991
Robortodes Beck, [1992] 1991
PSEUDOHADENA Alph., 1889
Rhiza Stgr., 1889
Gryphadena Kuzetzov, 1908 (subgenus)
Jaxartia Pglr., 1914 (subgenus)
Pseudopseustis Hmps.,1910 (subgenus)
Graphantha Ronk., Varga & Fabian, 1995 (subgenus)
Eremohadena Ronk., Varga & Fabian, 1995 (subgenus)
Tetrachela Hmps.,1918
Dysgraphhadena Ronk., Varga & Fabian, 1995 (subgenus)
PALAEAGROTIS Hmps., 1907
PHOEBOPHILUS Stgr., 1888

Subtribus **ANTIPYPINA**
Forbes & Franclemont, 1954
ANTITYPE Hbn., [1821] 1816
Antitypa Agassiz, 1846, emend.
AMMOCONIA Led., 1857
Ammocania Tschetv., 1904
DASYPOLIA Gn., 1852
Cteipolia Stgr., 1896 (subgen.)
Tschetwerikovia Bundel, 1966 (subgen.)
Dasythorax Stgr., 1889 (subgen.)
Dasynixis Ronk. & Varga, 1990 (subgen.)
Sinipolia Ronk. & Zilli, 1993 (subgen.)
POLYMIXIS Hbn., [1820] 1816
Polia Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 97; 1954 Op. 278)
Eumichtis Hbn., [1821] 1816 (subgen.)
Epunda Dup., 1845
Eumichthis: Agassiz, 1846, emend.
Pseudopolia Turati, 1924
Myxinia Berio, 1985 (subgen.)
Parabrachionycha Hack., 1990 (subgen.)
Eremophysa Brsn., 1958 (subgen.)
Brandticola Hack. & Ronk., 1993 (subgen.)
Bousinixis Hack. & Ronk., 1993 (subgen.)
Bischoffia Hack. & Ronk., 1993 (subgen.)
Simplitype Berio, 1980 (subgen.)
Serpmixis Beck, [1992] 1991 (subgen.)
Xanthomixis Beck, 1996
BLEPHARITA Hmps., 1907
MNIOTYPE Frclt., 1941
Ablephica Berio, 1985
Blepharamia Berio, 1980
Pseudomniotype Beck, [1992] 1991
Hadena auct.
Crino auct.

Subfam**. HADENINAE** Guenée, 1837
Tribus **ORTHOSIINI** Guenée, 1837
PANOLIS Hbn., 1816
Ilarus Bsdv., 1828
DIOSZEGHYANA Hrebl., 1993
Parorthosia Rakosy, 1991
CLAVIPALPULA Stgr., 1892
XYLOPOLIA Sugi, 1982
ORTHOSIA Ochs., 1816
Orthoa Billb., 1820
Monima Hbn., [1821] 1816 (subgen.)
Taeniocampa Gn., 1839
Cuphanoa Hbn., [1821] 1816
Microrthosia Berio, 1980
Poporthosia Beck, 1996
Cororthosia Berio, 1980 (subgen.)
Semiophora Steph., 1829 (subgen.)
Graphiphora Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 97)
Ancata Căp., 1958
Anacta Kristensen, 1966
Cyphonoa Agassiz, [1874], emend.
Euchoristea Warr., 1910 (subgen.)
Erythrotis Bryk, 1948 (subgen.)
Euchorista Poole, 1989, missp.
Cororthosia Berio 1980 (subgen.)
ANORTHOA Berio, 1980
HARUTAEOGRAPHA Yosh., 1993
PERIGRAPHA Led., 1857
Opacographa Hrebl., 1996 (subgen.)
Rororthosia Beck, 1999 (subgen.)
Rororthosia Beck, 1996, nom. nud.
PSEUDOPANOLIS Inaba, 1927
EGIRA Dup., 1845

Tribus **THOLERINI** Beck, 1996
THOLERA Hbn., [1821] 1816
Chareas Steph., 1829
CERAPTERYX Curt., 1833

Tribus **HADENINI** Guenée, 1852
ANARTA Ochs., 1816
Hadula Stgr., 1889 (subgen.)
Salacia Boie, 1839, preocc. (Lamourox, 1816 [Coelenterata])
Discestra Hmps., 1905
Aglossestra Hmps., 1905
Cardiestra Brsn., 1963
Melanarta Beck, 1991
Frifcestra Beck, 2000
Dianthcestra Beck, 2000
Calocestra Beck, 1961
Calocestra Beck, 1991(subgen.)
CORANARTA Hacker, 1998
Coranarta Beck, 1991, nom. n.
SAJANIA I. Kozh., 1947 (pos. prov.)
CARDEPIA Hmps., 1905
POLIA Ochs., 1816
Chera Hbn., [1821] 1816
Polia Bsdv., 1828, preocc. (Ochs., 1816 [Lepidoptera, Noctuidae])
Aplecta Gn., 1852
Anartodes Culot, 1915
Bombipolia Beck, 1996
Ripolia Beck, 1996,
Antipolia Beck, 1996
PACHETRA Gn., 1841
HADERONIA Stgr., 1896
Lasiridia Drdt., 1950
CTENOCERATODA Varga, 1992
LASIANOBIA Hmps., 1905
LACANOBIA Billb., 1820
Diataraxia Hbn., [1821] 1816 (subgen.)
Peucephila Hmps., 1909
Dianobia Behoun., 1993 (subgen.)
Alinobia Beck, 1996
Contranobia Beck, 1999
MELANCHRA Hbn., [1820] 1816
HYPOBARATHRA Hmps., 1905
CERAMICA Gn., 1852
PAPESTRA Sukh., 1973
HADA Billb., 1820
HYSSIA Gn., 1852
MAMESTRA Ochs., 1816
Barathra Hbn., [1821] 1816
Mamistra: Sodoffsky, 1837, emend.
Copimamestra Grt., 1883
CORNUTIFERA Varga & Ronk., 1991
SIDERIDIS Hbn., [1821] 1816
Heliophobus Bsdv., 1828 (subgen.)
Neuria Gn., 1841
Aneda Sukhareva, 1973 (subgen.)
Colonsideridis Beck, [1992] 1991
Dianthivora Varga & Ronkay, 1991 (subgen.)
Mamestra auct.
Trichoclea auct.
SARAGOSSA Stgr., 1900
Onychestra Hmps., 1905
CONISANIA Hmps., 1905
Trichospolas Drdt., 1936
Luteohadena Beck, [1992] 1991 (subgen.)
Renisania Beck, 1996
HECATERA Gn., 1852
Epipsammia Stgr., 1879
Aethria Hbn., [1821] 1816, nec. Hbn., [1819]
ENTERPIA Gn., 1850
Euterpia Spuler, 1907
Picthhadena Beck, 1999
HADENA Schr., 1802
Miselia Ochs., 1816
Harmodia Hbn., [1820] 1816
Zeteolyga Billb., 1820
Dianthoecia Bsdv., 1834
Adena: Agassiz, 1846, emend.
Maghadena Beck, [1992] 1991
Caeshadena Beck, [1992] 1991
Anepia Hmps., 1918 (subgen.)
Epia Hbn., [1821] 1816, preocc. (Hbn., [1820] 1816 [Lepidoptera, Bombycidae])
Kuruschia Brsn., 1940
Perplexhadena Beck, [1992] 1991
Paraperplexia Beck, [1992] 1991
Maschukia Hack., 1996 (subgen.)
Klaperichola Hack., 1996 (subgen.)
Pinkerichola Hack., 1987(subgen.)
Pronotestra Hmps., 1905 (subgen.)
Sinotibetana Hack., 1996 (subgen.)
Albhadena Beck, 1999

Tribus **LEUCANINI** Gn., 1837
(*MYTHIMNINI* Rungs, 1956)
SARCOPOLIA Sugi, 1982

MYTHIMNA Ochs., 1816
Heliophila Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN 1926; 1954 Op. 97,)
Heliophilae Ochs., 1816, unavail. (Code, Art. 11d)
Philostola Billb., 1820
Aletia Hbn., [1821] 1816
Hyphilare Hbn., [1821] 1816 (subgen.)
Heliophila Hbn., 1822, preocc. (Klug, 1807 [Hymenoptera])
Mithimna Sodoffsky, 1837, emend.
Borolia Moore, 1881
Hyperiodes Warr., 1910
Hypopteridia Warr., 1912 (subgen.)
Pseudaletia Frclt., 1951(subgen.)
Acantholeucania Rungs, 1953 (subgen.)
Boursinania Rungs, 1955
Omphalestra Fletcher, 1961(subgen.)
Analetia Calora, 1966, (subgen.)
Sablia Sukh., 1973, (subgen.)
Xipholeucania Sugi, 1970 (subgen.)
Aletis Chang, 1991, missp.
Morphopoliana Hrebl. & Legr., 1996 (subgen.)
Hyphilare Hbn., [1821] 1816 (subgen.)
Dysaletia Sugi, 1982 (subgen.)
Sablia Sukh., 1973 (subgen.)
Allitoria Beck, 1996, nom. nud.
Conthimna Beck, 1999
Gruathimna Beck, 1999
Foehstia Beck, 1999
Pudothimna Beck, 1999
Ferrayhimna Beck, 1999
Allitoria Beck, 1996
Anapoma Berio, 1980 (subgen.)
Apoma Berio, 1980, preocc. (Beck, 1938 [Mollusca])
LEUCANIA Ochs., 1816
Leucania Bsdv., 1828, preocc. (Ochs., 1816 [Lepidoptera, Noctuidae])
Donachlora Sodoffsky, 1837, repl. name
Donacochlora Agassiz, 1846
Leucadia Sodoffsky, 1837, emend.
Donacochlora Agassiz, [1874], emend.
Pudorina Gistl, 1848, repl. name
Cirphis Wlk., 1865
Eurypsyche Butl., 1886
Donochlora Poole, 1989, missp.
Neoborolia Mats., 1926
Acantholeucania Rungs, 1953 (subgen.)
Xyphroleucania Sugi, 1970 (subgen.)
Broszkusia Beck, 1999
SENTA Steph., 1834
Meliana Curt., 1836

Tribus **ERIOPYGINI**
Fibiger & Lafontaine, 2005
LASIONYCTA Auriv., 1892
Lasiestra Hmps., 1905
Eriopygodes Hmps., 1905
Lascionycta, Hill, 1927, missp.
Anartomima Brsn., 1952
Lasionhada Berio, 1980
Clemathada Beck, 1991
Hada auct.

Subfam. **NOCTUINAE**
Tribus **AGROTINI** Rambur, 1848
Subtribus **AUSTRANDESIINA**
Angulo and Olivares, 1990
PERIDROMA Hbn., [1821] 1816

Subtribus **AGROTINA** Grt., 1890
ACTEBIA Steph., 1829
Hapalia Hbn., [1821] 1816, preocc. (Hbn., 1818 [Lepidoptera, Pyralidae])
Actobia: Agassiz, 1846, emend.
Perissandria Warren, 1909 (subgen.)
Dissmactebia Beck, [1992] 1991
Ochropleura auct.
Protexarnis McD., 1928 (subgen.)
Hemiexarnis Brsn. (subgen.)
Parexarnis McD., 1929 (subgen.)
Ledereragrotis Varga, 1990 (subgen.)
DICHAGYRIS Led., 1857
Stellagyris Beck, 1996, nom. nud.
Celagyris Beck, 1996, nom. nud.
Albocosta Fibg. & Laf., 1997(subgen.)
Pseudochropleura Beck, 1992, nom. nud.
Ochropleura auct.
Basistriga Fibg. & Laf., 1997
Loxagrotis Mc.D. (subgen.)
Mesembragrotis Barnes & Benjamin (subgen.)
Phleboeis Chr. (subgen.)
Proragrotis Mc.D.
Pseudorthosia Grt. (subgen.)
Pseudosepsis Mc.D.
Stenosomides Strand, 1942 (subgen.)
Yigoga Nye, 1975
Grisyigoga Beck, [1992] 1991

Renyigoga Beck, 1996, nom. nud.
Flavyigoga Beck, 1996, nom. nud.
Nigryigoga Beck, 1996, nom. nud.
Trumcuspis Beck, 1996, nom. nud.
Vallagyris Beck, 1996, nom. nud.
EUXOA Hbn., [1821] 1816
Mimetes Hbn., [1821] 1816, preocc. (Eschscholtz, 1818 [Coleoptera])
Metaxyja Hbn., [1821] 1816
Metaxya: Wlk., 1857, missp.
Exarnis Hbn., [1821] 1816
Brotis Hbn., [1821] 1816
Telmia Hbn., [1821] 1816
Pleonectopoda Grt., 1873 (subgen.)
Carneades Grt., 1883, preocc. (Bates, 1869 [Mammalia])
Chorizagrotis Smith, 1890 (subgen.)
Paragrotis Dyar, [1903], repl. name
Mimetis: Hmps., 1903, missp.
Metaxyia: Hmps., 1903, missp.
Orosagrotis Hmps., 1903 (subgen.)
Prosagrotis: Warr., 1911, missp.
Mesoeuxoa Corti, 1932
Menada Kozh., 1937
Longivesica Hardwick, 1970 (subgen.)
Palaeoeuxoa Laf., 1987 (subgen.)
Heteroeuxoa Laf., 1987 (subgen.)
FELTIA Wlk., 1856
Trichosilia Hmps., 1918 (subgen.)
AGROTIS Ochs., 1816
Agrotis Hbn., [1806], suppr. (ICZN, 1926 Op. 97)
Agronoma Hbn., 1816
Georyx Hbn., [1821] 1816
Scotia Hbn., [1821] 1816
Noctua Bsdv., 1828, preocc. (L., 1758 [Lepidoptera, Noctuidae])
Psammophila Steph., 1850, preocc. (Brown, 1827 [Mollusca])
Tetrapyrgia Wlk., 1865
Elegarda Wlk., 1865
Porosagrotis Smith, 1890
Mesembreuxoa Hmps., 1903
Parosagrotis: Dod, 1910, missp.
Militagrotis Beck, [1992] 1991
Crassagrotis Beck, [1992] 1991
Exagrotis Beck, 1996
Ripagrotis Beck, 1996
Spinagrotis Beck, 1996 nom. nud.
Schawagrotis Beck, 1996 nom. nud.
Stritagrotis Beck, 1996 nom. nud.

Tribus **NOCTUINI** Latr., 1809
Subtribus **AXYLIINA** Fibiger &Lafontaine, 2005
AXYLIA Hbn., [1821] 1816
OCHROPLEURA Hbn., [1821] 1816

Subtribus **NOCTUINA** Latreille, 1809
DIARSIA Hbn., [1821] 1816
Oxyra Wlk., 1865
Brunnarsia Beck, 1992 nom. nud.
Rubarsia Beck, 1996, nom. nud.
Menarsia Beck, 1996, nom. nud.
CERASTIS Ochs., 1816
Glaeae Ochs., 1816, unavail.
Matuta Grt., 1874, preocc. (Weber, 1835 [Crustacea])
Cerastia Steph., 1850, emend.
Sora Heinem., 1859, preocc. (Wlk., 1859 [Coleoptera])
Gypsitea Tams, 1939, repl. name
PARADIARSIA McD., [1829]
NETROCEROCORA Bartel, 1902
Netrocerocera: Spul., 1906
LYCOPHOTIA Hbn., [1821] 1816
Scotophila Steph., 1829, preocc. (Hbn., [1821] [Lepidoptera, Noctuidae])
Licophotia: Kozh., 1937, missp.
Violaphotia Beck, [1992] 1991
Paugraphia Beck, [1992] 1991
Ericathia Beck, 1996
PSEUDOHERMONASSA Varga, 1990
HERMONASSA Wlk., 1865
RHYACIA Hbn., [1821] 1816
Pararhyacia Kocak, 1980
Antirhyacia Beck, 1992
CYREBIA Gn., 1852
CHERSOTIS Bsdv., 1840
Alpsotis Beck, [1992] 1991
Margasotis Beck, [1992] 1991
Elesotis Beck, [1992] 1991
Larixotis Beck, [1992] 1991
Fimbriosotis Beck, [1992] 1991
Cupreositis Beck, [1992] 1991
NOCTUA L., 1758
Noctuella Rafinesque, 1815
Triphaena Oosch., 1816
Lampra Hbn., [1821] 1816
Euschesis Hbn., [1821] 1816
Tryphaena: Meigen, 1831, emend.

Xanthoptera Sodoffsky, 1837
Latanoctua Beck, Kobes & Ahola, 1993
Paranoctua Beck, Kobes & Ahola, 1993
Internoctua Beck, Kobes & Ahola, 1993
CRYPTOCALA Benj., 1921
Noctua auct.
SPAELOTIS Bsdv., 1840
Amphitrota Warr., 1909
GRAPHIPHORA Ochs., 1816
Pseudospaelotis McD., 1928
OPIGENA Bsdv., 1840
PROGNORISMA Laf., 1998
EUROIS Hbn., [1821] 1816
Eurois Agassiz, 1846, emend.
ANAPLECTOIDES McD., [1929] 1928
XESTIA Hbn., 1818
Amathes Hbn., [1821] 1816
Megasema Hbn., [1821] 1816 (subgen.)
Lythaea Steph., 1829
Segetia Steph., 1829
Hiptelia Gn., 1852
Pachnobia Gn., 1852 (subgen.)
Anomogyna Stgr., 1871
Pteroscia Morr., 1875
Agrotiphila Grt., 1876
Schöyenia Auriv., 1883, incorr. spell. (Code, Art. 32c)
Schoyenia Auriv., 1883
Platagrotis Smith, 1890
Hyptioxesta Rebel, 1901
Lena Herz, 1903, preocc. (Casey, 1886 [Coleoptera])
Hypoxestia Hmps., 1904
Barrovia Barn. & McD., 1916
Archanarta Barn. & Benj., 1929
Agrotimorpha Barn. & McD., 1929
Epipsiliamorpha Barn. & Benj., 1929
Knappia Nye, 1975, repl. name
Lankilaia Beck, 1996, nom. nud.
Xenopachnobia Beck 1996, nom. nud.
Lorezia Beck 1996, nom. nud.
Ashworthia Beck, 1996, nom. nud.
Monticollia Beck, 1996, nom. nud.
Cenigra Beck, 1996 nom. nud.
Megharomba Beck, 1996nom. nud.
Castanasta Beck, 1996, nom. nud.
Caloxestia Beck, 1996, nom. nud.
Palkermes Beck, 1996 nom. nud.
Synanomogyna Beck, 1996 nom. nud.
Calanomogyna Beck, 1996nom. nud.
Peranomogyna Beck, 1996nom. nud.
Rhyacia auct.
Graphiphora auct.
PARABARROVIA Gibs., 1920
ESTIMATA Kozh., 1928
Estimaja Kozh., 1937, emend.
EUGRAPHE Hbn., [1821] 1816
Hypernaenia Hmps., 1894
COENOPHILA Steph., 1850
EUGNORISMA Brsn., 1946
Miniphila Beck, 1996
Metagnorisma Varga & Ronk., 1987 (subgen.)
PROTOLAMPRA McD., 1928
Paradiarsia auct.
AMMOGROTIS Stgr, 1895
SINEUGRAPHE Brsn., 1954
Sineugrapha: Poole, 1989, missp.
NAENIA Steph., 1827
Phalaena L., 1758, suppr. (ICZN, 1957 Op. 450)
Phalena Radermacher, 1779, unavail.
Phalena Ramb., 1829, missp.
Naenia Wlk., [1858] 1857, unavail.
NYSSOCNEMIS Led., 1857
ISOCHLORA Stgr., 1882
Grumia Alph.,1892
Chamyla Stgr., 1900
Sympistoides Kozh., 1947

LEGEND TO TABLES

● – presence of species in region
①^{N}, ●^{N} – occurence of species in the northern part of region
① – occurence of species in the adjacent region
② – uncertaine or doubtful record
③ – uncertaine or doubtful status of taxon

GEOGRAPHICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS:

AL – Altai
AM – Amur reg.
CH – Chukotka
ES – East Siberia
KA – Kamchatka reg.
KH – Khabarovsk terr.
KU – Kuril Islands
MA – Magadan reg.
NE – North East
PR – Primorye terr.
S–B – East Sayan – Baikal area
SA – Sakhalin Island
T – Tuva
K – Krasnoyarsk terr.
TB – Transbaikalia
UR – Ural
WS – West Siberia
YA – Yakutia–Sakha
reg. – region [oblast']
terr. – territory [krai]

DISTRIBUTION PATTERN (RANGE)

AEA – Amphi –Eurasiatic
AP – Amphi–Palaearctic
CA – Central Asian
CAE – Central– Asian – European
CAM – Central Asian – Mandschurian
CAS – Central Asian – Siberian
E – European
EA – Eurasiatic (Trans–eurasian)
EP – East Palaearctic
ES – Euro–Siberian
EWA – European –West Asian
H – Holarctic
HAB – Holarctic, American–Beringian
HB – Holarctic Beringian
HNP – Holarctic North Pacific
HSA – Holarctic Siberian–American
HSB – Holarctic, Siberian–Beringian
FE – Far Eastern
K – Kosmopolitian
M – Mandschurian
MC – Mandschurian Continental
MJ – Mandschurian – Japanese
MNP – Mandschurian – North Pacific
MS – Mandschurian – Siberian
NE – North–Eastern
O – Oriental
OCA – Oriental – Centarl–Asian
OM – Oriental – Mandschurian
PB – Palaearctic Beringian
PT – Palaeotropical / subtropical
S – Siberian
SM – Siberian–Mongolian
TP – Transpalaearctic
U – Uralian
WP – West Palaearctic

HABITAT ZONES PREFERENCE

a – arctic, subarctic
aa – arcric–alpine
ab – arctic/ boreal
al – alpine
b – boreal
bm – boreomontane
i – introduced
m – migranting
n – nemoral
s – subboreal
t – temperate / polyzonal
x – xeromontane

DISTRIBUTIONAL CHECK LIST

	UR	W SIB		EAST SIBERIA					FAR EAST					NORTH EAST			NS	RANGE
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
NOLIDAE																		
NOLINAE[1]																		
NOLA Leach, 1815																		
– cucullatella (L., 1758)[2]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_S
– confusalis (H.–S., [1847] 1845)[3]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_S
– cicatricalis (Tr., 1835)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_S
– aerugula (Hbn., 1793)[4]	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_S
– crambiformis Reb., 1902[5]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	UR_S
– karelica (Tengstr., 1869)[6]	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_T
– cristatula (Hbn., 1793)[7]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_S
– chlamitulalis (Hbn., [1813])[8]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_S
– taeniata Snellen, 1875	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MO
– innocua Butl., 1880[9]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_N
– costimacula Stgr., 1887[10]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_N
– japonibia Strand, 1920	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_N
– emi (Inoue, 1956)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_N
– neglecta Inoue, 1991	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MJ_N
– nami (Inoue, 1956)[11]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_N
RHYNCHOPALPUS Hmps., 1893																		
– togatulalis (Hbn., 1796)	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_S
– strigula (Den. & Schiff.,[1775])[12]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_S
– gigantula (Stgr., 1878)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_N
– albula (Den. & Schiff., 1775)	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_S
– banghaasi (West, 1925)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_N
– fumosa (Butl., 1879)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_N
– bryophilalis (Stgr., 1887)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_N
– costalis (Stgr., 1887)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_N
– gigas (Butl., 1884)[13]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_N
– mikabo Inoue, 1970[14]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_N
– shimekii Inoue, 1970	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_N
– strigulosa Stgr., 1887	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_N
– pulchella Leech, 1889[15]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_N
EVONIMA Walk., 1865																		
– mandschuriana Obth., 1880)	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	MS_S
CHLOEPHORINAE																		
SARROTHIPINI																		
NOLATHRIPA Inoue, 1970																		
– lactaria (Graes., 1892)[16]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		ws	al	t	k	s–b	ya	tb	am	kh	pr	sa	ku	km	mg	ch		
NEGRITOTHRIPA Inoue, 1970																		
– hampsoni (Wil., 1911)[17]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
NYCTEOLA Hbn., 1822																		
– degenerana (Hbn., [1799])[18]	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– asiatica (Krul., 1904)[19]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– siculana (Fuchs, 1899)[20]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_s
– kuldzhana Obr., 1954[21]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
CHLOEPHORINI																		
IRAGAODES Mats., 1931																		
– nobilis (Stgr., 1887)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
PARHYLOPHILA Hmps., 1912																		
– celsiana (Stgr., 1887)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– buddhae (Alph., 1897)[22]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●		●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
KERALA Moore, 1881																		
– decipiens (Butl., 1878)[23]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
GELASTOCERA Butl., 1877																		
– ochroleucana Stgr., 1887	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– exusta Butl., 1877	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– eminentissima Bryk, 1948[24]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– kotshubeji (Obraz., 1943)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– sutshana Obraz., 1950[25]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
MACROCHTHONIA Butl., 1881																		
– fervens Butl., 1881[26]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
PSEUDOIPS Hbn., 1822																		
– prasinana (L., 1758)[27]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– sylpha (Butl., 1879)[28]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
CAMPTOLOMINI																		
CAMPTOLOMA Fldr., 1874																		
– interiorata (Wlk., [1865])[29]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_n
CAREINI																		
AITETA Wlk., 1856																		
– curvilinea (Stgr., 1892)[30]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	③	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC?
ARIOLICINI																		
ARIOLICA Wlk., [1863] 1864																		
– argentea (Butl., 1881)[31]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
SINNA Wlk., 1865																		
– extrema (Wlk., 1854)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
EARIADINAE																		
EARIAS Hbn., [1825] 1816																		
– pudicana Stgr., 1887[32]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– roseifera Butl., 1881[33]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– roseoviridis Sugi, 1982[34]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– clorana (L., 1761)[35]	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– vernana (F., 1787)[36]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WA_s
ELIGMINAE																		
ELIGMA Hbn., [1819] 1816																		
– narcissus (Cram., 1775)[37]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_m
EREBIDAE																		
RIVULINAE																		
RIVULA Gn., 1844																		
– sericealis (Scop., 1763)	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– unctalis Stgr., 1892[38]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
BOLETOBIINAE																		
PARASCOTIA Hbn., [1825]1816																		
– fuliginaria (L., 1761)[39]	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	H_{ti}
HYPENODINAE																		
HYPENODES Dbld., 1850																		
– humidalis Dbld., 1850[40]	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– rectifascia Sugi, 1982[41]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
SCHRANKIA Hbn., [1825] 1816																		
– costaestrigalis (Steph., 1834)[42]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	AP_s
– separatalis (Herz, 1904)[43]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– balneorum (Alph., 1880)[44]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WAE_S
– kogii Inoue, 1979[45]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
ARAEOPTERONINAE																		
ARAEOPTERON Hmps., 1893																		
– amoena Inoue, 1958[46]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
EUBLEMMINAE																		
EUBLEMMIINI																		

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
ODICE Hbn., [1823]																		
– arcuinna (Hbn., 1790)[47]	●	–	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
EUBLEMMA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– minutata (F., 1794)[48]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
– pulcharalis (Vill., 1789) [49]	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
– ostrina (Hfn., 1808)[50]	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– porphyrinia (Frr., 1845)[51]	●	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_s
– parva (Hbn., 1808)	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
– panonica (Frr., 1840)[52]	●	–	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– amasina (Ev., 1842)[53]	●	–	①	●	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	$CAES_s$
– rosea (Hbn., [1790])[54]	●	●	①	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– amoena (Hbn., [1803])[55]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
– purpurina ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[56]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– pallidula (H.–S., 1856)[57]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
– parallela (Frr., 1842)[58]	●	–	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
– pusilla (Ev., 1834)[59]	●	●	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– polygramma (Dup., 1842)[60]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
NARANGA Moore, 1881																		
– aenescens Moore, 1881	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_n
ENISPA Wlk., [1866] 1865																		
– lutefascialis (Leech, 1889)[61]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– albosignata (Stgr., 1892)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– bimaculata (Stgr., 1892)[62]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_n
CORGATHA Wlk., 1858																		
– costimacula (Stgr., 1892)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– obsoleta Marumo, 1932[63]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
ORUZA Wlk., 1861																		
– mira (Butl., 1879)[64]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– yoshinoensis (Wil., 1911)[65]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
SOPHTA Wlk., [1863] 1862																		
– subrosea (Butl., 1881)[66]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
TRISATELES Tams, 1939																		
– emortualis ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
AVENTIOLA Stgr., 1892																		
– pusilla (Butl., 1879)[67]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
HOLOCRYPTIS Lucas, 1892																		
– ussuriensis (Rbl., 1901)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– nymphula (Rbl., 1909)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
PANGRAPTINI																		
PANGRAPTA Hbn., 1818																		
– costaemacula Stgr., 1888[68]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– suaveola Stgr., 1888	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– vasava (Butl., 1881)[60]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– flavomacula Stgr., 1888[70]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– lunulata (Sterz, 1915)[71]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– marmorata Stgr., 1888	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– obscurata (Butl., 1879)[72]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– griseola Stgr., 1892	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– umbrosa Leech, 1900[73]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
UNASSOCIATED GENERA																		
POLYSCIERA Hmps., 1926																		
– manleyi (Leech, 1900)[74]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
DIOMEA Wlk., [1858] 1857																		
– cremata (Butl., 1878)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– jankowskii (Obth., 1880)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
HYPOSTROTIA Hmps., 1926																		
– cinerea (Butl., 1878)[75]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
NAGANOELLA Sugi, 1982																		
– timandra (Alph., 1897)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
ATUNTSEA Berio, 1977																		
– kogii (Sugi, 1977)[76]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
LOPHOMILIA Warr., 1913																		
– flaviplaga (Warr., 1912)[77]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– sp. (undescr.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
PARAGABARA Hmps., 1926																		
– flavomacula (Obth., 1880)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– ochreipennis Sugi, 1962[78]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– secunda Remm, 1983[79]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
HEPATICA Stgr., 1892																		
– anceps Stgr., 1892		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
GONEPATICA Sugi, 1982																		
– opalina (Butl., 1879)[80]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
PARAGONA Stgr., 1892																		
– multisignata (Christ., 1881)[81]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– cognata Stgr., 1892[82]	–	●	–	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_s
– sp. (undescribed)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_m
ANATATHA Hmps., 1926																		
– lignea (Butl., 1879)[83]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
HERMINIINAE																		
EDESSENA Wlk., [1859] 1858																		
– hamada (Fldr. & Rghf., 1874)[84]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_m
HADENNIA Moore, 1887																		

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– incongruens (Butl., 1879)[85]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
PARACOLAX Hbn., [1825] 1816																		
– tristalis (F., 1794)[86]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– trilinealis (Brem., 1864)[87]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– fascialis (Leech, 1889)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– fentoni (Butl., 1879)[88]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– albinotata (Butl., 1879)[89]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
IDIA Hbn., [1813]																		
– quadra (Graes., [1889] 1888)[90]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– curvipalpis (Butl., 1879)[91]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
GYNAEPHILA Stgr., 1892																		
– maculifera Stgr., 1892	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
HYDRILLODES Gn., 1854																		
– morosa (Butl., 1879)[92]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	OM_n
BERTULA Wlk., 1858																		
– bistrigata (Stgr., 1888)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
SIMPLICIA Gn., 1854																		
– rectalis (Ev., 1842)	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
ZANCLOGNATHA Led., 1857																		
– griselda (Butl., 1879)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– lilacina (Butl., 1879)[93]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– lunalis (Scop., 1763)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– fumosa (Butl., 1879)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– obliqua Stgr., 1892	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– tarsipennalis (Tr., 1835)	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– subgriselda Sugi, 1959[94]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
– triplex (Leech, 1900)[95]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– helva (Butl., 1879)[96]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
– reticulatis (Leech, 1900)[97]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– umbrosalis Stgr., 1892[98]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– tenuialis Rbl., 1899[99]	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– tristriga W. Kozh., 1929[100]	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_s
– violacealis Stgr., 1892[101]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– perfractalis Bryk, 1948[102]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
PECHIPOGO Hbn., 1825] 1816[103]																		
– strigilata (L., 1758)[104]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	EA_t
POLYPOGON Schr., 1802																		
– tentacularia (L., 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	EA_t
– gryphalis (H.–S., 1851)	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_n
MACROCHILO Hbn., [1825] 1816																		
– cribrumalis (Hbn., 1793)[105]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_n
HERMINIA Latr., 1802																		
– grisealis ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[106]	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– robiginosa (Stgr., 1888)[107]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●		●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– tarsicrinalis (Knoch, 1782)	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– stramentacealis Brem., 1864[108]	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●		–	–	–	–	M_n
– arenosa Butl., 1878[109]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– dolosa Butl., 1879[110]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
SINARELLA Bryk, 1948																		
– aegrota (Butl., 1879)[111]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– cristulalis Stgr., 1892	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– japonica (Butl., 1881)[112]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– punctalis (Herz, 1904)[113]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– nigrisigna (Leech, 1900)[114]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
HYPENINAE																		
ZEKELITA Wlk., 1863																		
– ravulalis (Stgr., 1879)[115]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
HYPENA Schr., 1802[116]																		
(*HYPENA* Schr., 1802)																		
– proboscidalis (L., 1758)[117]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	EA_t
– rostralis (L., 1758)[118]	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– obesalis Tr., 1828[119]	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– tristalis Led., 1853[120]	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	ER_t
– narratalis Wlk., [1859] 1858[121]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– kengkalis Brem., 1864	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– conspersalis Stgr., 1888[122]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– claripennis (Butl., 1878)[123]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– amica (Butl., 1878)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	OM_n
– tatorhina Butl., 1879	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– tamsi Fil., 1927	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
(*BOMOLOCHA* Hbn., [1825] 1816)																		
– stygiana Butl., 1878	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– zilla Butl., 1879[124]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– crassalis (F., 1787)	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– bicoloralis Graes., [1889] 1888	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– nigrobasalis (Herz, 1904)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– squalida (Butl., 1878)[125]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– bipartita (Stgr., 1892)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
STENBERGMANIA Bryk, 1948																		
– albomaculalis (Brem., 1864)[126]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
PROTOSCHRANKIA Sugi, 1979																		
– ijimai Sugi, 1979[127]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
PHYTOMETRINAE																		
PHYTOMETRA Haw., 1809																		
– amata (Butl., 1879)[128]	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– viridaria (Cl., 1759)[129]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
COLOBOCHYLA [1825] 1816																		
– salicalis ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) …....	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
AVENTIINAE																		
LASPEYRIA Germ., 1810																		
– flexula ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) ….....	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
EREBINAE																		
EREBINI																		
METOPTA Swin., 1900																		
– rectifasciata (Mén., 1863)[131]…….....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_m
EREBUS Latr., 1810																		
– macrops (L., 1768)[132]……...….	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	PT_m
SPIRAMA Gn., 1852																		
– helicina (Hbn., [1831] 1825)[133].....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	O_m
ARCTEINI																		
ARCTE Kollar, [1844]																		
– coerula (Gn., 1852) ……...…….	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	OM_n
CALPINAE																		
ANOMINI																		
ANOMIS Hbn., [1821]1816																		
– flava (F., 1775)[134]……...…	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	PT_mH_i
– mesogona (Wlk., 1858)[135]…….….....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	O_m
– involuta (Wlk., [1858] 1857)[136]…….….	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	PT_m
– privata (Wlk., 1865)[153]……..…...…	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	O_mH_i
– leucolopha Prout, 1928[138]……...…..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_N
CALPINI																		
CALYPTRA Ochs., 1816																		
– thalictri (Borkh., 1790).....	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– hokkaida (Wil., 1922)[139]……..….	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– lata (Butl., 1881)[140]…….…...……	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
ORAESIA Gn., 1852																		
– emarginata (F., 1794)[141]……..…..….	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	PT_m
– excavata (Butl, 1878)[142]……...…	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	
PLUSIODONTA Gn., 1852																		
– casta (Butl., 1878) ……...….....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
EUDOCIMA Billberg, 1820																		
– tyrannus (Gn., 1852)[144]…….....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	OM_n

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– falonia (L., 1763) [145]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	PT_m
SCOLIOPTERIGINI																		
SCOLIOPTERYX Germ., 1810																		
– libatrix (L., 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	H_t
CATOCALINAE [146]																		
TOXOCAMPINI																		
CHRYSORITHRUM Butl., 1878																		
– amata (Brem. & Grey, 1853) [147]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– flavomaculata (Brem., 1861) [148]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EP_t
ANUMETA Wlk., 1858																		
– cestis (Men., 1847) [149]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– fractistrigata (Alph, 1882) [150]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
LYGEPHILA Billb., 1820																		
– lusoria (L., 1758) [152]	●	–	②	–	–	②	–	②	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– lubrica (Frr., 1846) [153]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– ludicra (Hbn., 1790) [154]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– pastinum (Tr., 1826)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– viciae (Hbn., [1822])	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– craccae ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) [155]	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	TP_s
– procax (Hbn., 1813) [156]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– nigricostata (Graes., 1890)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OCA_n
– lupina (Graes., 1890) [157]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	③	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– maxima (Brem., 1861)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– emaculata (Graes., 1892) [159]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– vulcanea (Butl., 1881)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– mirabilis (Bryk, 1948) [160]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– recta (Brem., 1864)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
AUTOPHILA Hbn., [1823] 1816																		
– inconspicua (Butl., 1881) [161]	–	–	①	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MS_s
– chamaephanes Brsn., 1940 [162]	●	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– glebicolor (Ersch., 1874) [163]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
APOPESTES Hbn., [1823] 1816																		
– indica Moore, 1883 [155]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_n
– phantasma (Ev., 1843) [156]	–	–	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
ACANTHOLIPINI																		
ACANTHOLIPES Led., 1857																		
– regularis (Hbn., [1813]) [157]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
ARYTRURINI																		
ARYTRURA John, 1912																		

	UR	W SIB		EAST SIBERIA					FAR EAST					NORTH EAST			NS	RANGE
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– musculus (Mén., 1859)[158]	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	AEA_s
– subfalcata (Mén., 1859)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
SYPNINI																		
HYPERSYPNOIDES Berio, 1958																		
– astrigera (Butl., 1885)[159]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	OM_n
SYPNOIDES Hmps., 1913																		
(*SUPERSYPNOIDES* Berio, 1958)																		
– picta (Butl., 1877)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– fumosa (Butl., 1877)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– hercules (Butl., 1881)[160]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
DADDALA Wlk., 1865																		
– lucilla (Butl., 1881)[161]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	O_m
HYPOCALINI																		
HYPOCALA Gn., 1852																		
– deflorata (F., 1794)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	PT_M
– subsatura Gn., 1852[162]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_n
MELIPOTINI																		
DRASTERIA Hbn., 1818																		
– pulverosa Wiltsh., 1969[163]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– mongoliensis Wiltsh., 1969[164]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAM_s
– caucasica (Kolenati, 1864)[165]	●	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– picta (Christ., 1877)[166]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– cailino (Lef., 1827)[167]	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– rada (Bsdv., 1848)[168]	●	①	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– saisani (Stgr., 1882)[169]	–	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– scolopax (Alph., 1892)[170]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– catocalis (Stgr., 1882)[171]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
EUCLIDINI																		
EUCLIDIA Ochs., 1816[172]																		
(*EUCLIDIA* Ochs., 1816)																		
– glyphica (L., 1758)[173]	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– dentata Stgr., 1871[174]	–	●	●	–	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	MS_s
(*CALLISTEGE* Hbn., [1823]1816)																		
– mi (Cl., 1759)[175]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	EA_s
– fortalitium (Tausch., 1806)[176]	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
(*GONOSPILEIA* Hbn., [1823] 1816)																		
– munita (Hbn., [1813])[177]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– triquetra ([Den. & Schiff., 1775])[178]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		ws	al	t	k	s–b	ya	tb	am	kh	pr	sa	ku	km	mg	ch		
LEUCOMELAS Hmps., 1913																		
– juvenilis (Brem., 1861)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
MELAPIA Sugi, 1968																		
– electaria (Brem., 1864)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
OPHIUSINI																		
CATEPHIA Ochs., 1816																		
– alchymista ([D & S.] 1775)	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_s
PERICYMA H.–S., 1845																		
– albidentaria (Frr.,1842)[179]	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
SERRODES Gn., 1852																		
– campana Gn., 1852[180]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	O_m
ARTENA (F., 1794)																		
– dotata (F., 1794)[181]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	O_m
THYAS Hbn., 1824																		
– juno (Dalman, 1823)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	OM_n
OPHIUSA Ochs., 1816																		
– tirhaca (Cram., 1777)[182]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	PT_m
MINUCIA Moore, 1885																		
– lunaris ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[183]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
CLYTIE Hbn., 1823																		
– gracilis (B.–H., 1907)[184]	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EVA_S
BASTILLA Swinhoe, 1918																		
– maturata (Wlk., 1858)[185]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	O_m
– arctotaenia (Gn., 1852)[186]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	O_m
DYSGONIA Hbn., [1823] 1816	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– stuposa (F., 1794)[187]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	O_m
– mandschuriana (Stgr., 1892)[188]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– dulcis (Butl., 1878)[189]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– obscura (Brem. & Grey, 1853)[190]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– coreana (Leech, 1889)[191]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
GRAMMODES Gn., 1852																		
– stolida (F., 1775)[192]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ECA_S
REMIGIA Gn., 1852																		
– frugalis (F., 1775)[193]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	O_m
MOCIS Hbn., [1823] 1816																		
– undata (F., 1775)[194]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	O_m
– annetta (Butl., 1878)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– ancilla (Warr., 1913)[195]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
BLASTICORHINUS Butl., 1893																		

	UR	W SIB		EAST SIBERIA					FAR EAST					NORTH EAST			NS	RANGE
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– ussuriensis (Brem., 1861) ……	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
CATOCALINI																		
CATOCALA Schr., 1802[196, 197]																		
– fulminea (Scop., 1763)…….…….……	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– neonympha (Esp., 1805)[198]…….……	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– conversa (Esp.,1787)[199]…….……	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– obscena Alph., 1879[200]…….……	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– abamita Brem. & Grey, 1853[201]……	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– doerriesi Stgr., 1888[202]…….……	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– eminens Stgr., 1892 …….……	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– separans Leech, 1889[203]…….……	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– helena Ev., 1856[204]…….……	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	MS_s
– nymphaeoides H.–S., 1845[205]…….….	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	MCS_s
– deuteronympha Stgr., 1861[206]…….….	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	MS_s
– praegnax Wlk., 1858…….……	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– ella Butl., 1877[207]…….……	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– agitatrix Graes., [1889] 1888…….….	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	MS_t
– bella Butl., 1877[208]…….….	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– nubila Butl., 1881[209]…….….	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_m
– columbina Leech, 1900[210]…….….	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– koreana Stgr., 1892[211]…….….	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– proxeneta Alph., 1895[212]…….….	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	MS_n
– streckeri Stgr., 1888…….……	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– danilovi (O. B.–H., 1927) …….….	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– moltrechti (O. B.–H., 1927) …….….	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– dissimilis Brem., 1861…….……	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– actaea Fldr. & Rghf., 1874[213]…….….	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– nagioides Wil., 1924[214]…….….	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– pirata (Herz, 1904)[215]…….….	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– bokhaica (Kon., 1979)[216]…….….	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– fraxini (L., 1758) …….……	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– lara Brem., 1861[217]…….……	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	②	–	–	–	M_n
– nivea Butl., 1877[218]…….……	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_n
– adultera Mén., 1856…….……	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– nupta (L., 1767)[219]…….……	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– electa (View., 1790) …….……	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– elocata (L., 1767) …….……	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– deducta Ev., 1843[220]…….……	●	–	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– orientalis Stgr., 1877[221]…….……	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– sponsa (L., 1767)[222]…….……	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_n
– dula Brem., 1861[223]…….……	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	②	–	–	–	M_n
– promissa ([Den. & Schiff., 775])[224]……	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_n
– detrita Warr., 1913 [225] …….……	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– lupina H.–S., 1851[226]…….……	●	–	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– pacta (L., 1758)……..……	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– kotshubei Shel., 1925…….……	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
EUTELIINAE																		
EUTELIA Hbn., [1823] 1816																		
– geyeri (Fldr. & Rghf., 1874)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	OM_m
– adulatricoides (Mell, 1943)[227]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_m
MICRONOCTUIDAE																		
MIMACHROSTIA Sugi, 1982																		
– fasciata Sugi, 1982[228]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
MICRONOCTUA Fbg., 1997[229]																		
– sp. (undescr.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
NOCTUIDAE																		
PLUSIINAE																		
ABROSTOLINI																		
ABROSTOLA Ochs., 1816																		
– asclepiadis ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[230]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– triplasia (L., 1758)[231]	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	TP_s
– tripartita (Hfn., 1766)[232]	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	TP_s
– ussuriensis Duf., 1958	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– korbi Duf., 1958[233]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	③	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– pacifica Duf., 1960[234]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
– kaszabi Duf., 1971[235]	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_s
ARGYROGRAMMATINI																		
TRICHOPLUSIA McD., 1944																		
– ni (Hbn., [1803])[236]	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	K_m
THYSANOPLUSIA Ichin., 1973																		
– intermixta (Warr., 1913)[237]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_m
CTENOPLUSIA Duf., 1970																		
(*CTENOPLUSIA* Duf., 1970)																		
– albostriata (Brem. & Grey, 1853)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	OM_m
(*ACANTHOPLUSIA* Duf., 1970)																		
– agnata (Stgr., 1892)[238]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	OM_n
ANADEVIDIA Kostr., 1961																		
– peponis (F., 1775)[239]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_n
– hebetata (Butl., 1889)[240]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_n
PLUSIINI																		

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
AUTOPLUSIINA																		
ERYTHROPLUSIA Ichin., 1962																		
– rutilifrons (Wlk., 1858)[241]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	OM_n
– pyropia (Butl., 1879)[242]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_m
MACDUNNOUGHIA Kostr., 1961																		
(*MACDUNNOUGHIA* Kostr., 1961)																		
– confusa (Steph., 1850)[243]	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	TP_t
– hybrida Ronk., 1986[244]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– crassisigna (Warr., 1913)[245]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	OM_n
(*PURIPLUSIA* Chou & Lu, 1974)																		
– purissima (Butl., 1878)[246]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
SCLEROGENIA Ichin., 1973																		
– jessica (Butl., 1878)[247]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_m
ANTOCULEORA Ichin., 1973																		
– locuples (Obth., 1881)[248]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	OM_n
DIACHRYSIA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– chryson (Esp., 1789)	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– coreae (Inoue & Sugi, 1958)[249]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– leonina (Obth., 1884)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– bieti (Obth., 1884)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– chrysitis (L., 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_T
– stenochrysis (Warr., 1913)[250]	②	②	②	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	MS_t
– nadeja (Obth., 1880)	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_T
– zosimi (Hbn., [1822])[251]	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	②	–	–	–	EA_T
EUCHALCIINA																		
EUCHALCIA Hbn., [1821] 1816[252]																		
– variabilis (Pill., 1783)[253]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	EA_t
– altaica Duf., 1968[254]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_s
– siderifera (Ev., 1856)[255]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
– consona (F., 1787)[256]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– sergia (Obth., 1884)[257]	–	–	●	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– modestoides Poole, 1989[258]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– biezankoi (Alberti, 1965)[259]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
– renardi (Ev., 1844)[260]	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	CAS_{bm}
POLYCHRYSIA Hbn., [1823] 1816																		
– moneta (F., 1787)	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– esmeralda (Obth., 1880)[261]	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	HSA_b
– splendida (Butl., 1878)[262]	–	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– sica (Graes., 1890)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●			–	–	–	–	MC_n
– aurata (Stgr., 1888)[263]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	MS_b
PANCHRYSIA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– aurea (Hbn., [1803] [264]	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$CAES_t$
– ornata (Brem., 1864)[265]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	CAS_{bm}
– dives (Ev., 1844)[266]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	CAS_s
LAMPROTES R. L., 1817																		
– c–aureum (Knoch, 1781)	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– mikadina (Butl., 1878)[267]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
PLUSIDIA Butl., 1879																		
– cheiranthi (Tausch., 1809)[268]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_s
PLUSIINA																		
AUTOGRAPHA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– gamma (L., 1758)[269]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	TP_t
– mandarina (Frr., 1846)[270]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	EA_t
– pulchrina (Haw., 1802)[271]	●	②	②	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	E_t
– buraetica (Stgr., 1892)[272]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	HAB_t
– jota (L., 1758)[290]	●	②	②	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_t
– amurica (Stgr., 1892)[291]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	M_t
– v–minus (Obth., 1884)[292]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– urupina (Bryk, 1942)[293]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	M_t
– nigrisigna (Wlk., 1858)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	②	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	OM_n
– camptosema (Hmps., 1913)[294]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– ternei Kljutsh., 1984[295]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– lehri Kljutsh., 1984[296]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– macrogamma (Ev., 1842)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	●	–	–	EA_b
– excelsa (Kretschm., 1862)[297]	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	EA_t
– bractea ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[298]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_t
CORNUTIPLUSIA Kostr., 1961																		
– circumflexa (L., 1767)	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
SYNGRAPHA Hbn.[18213] 1816																		
– parilis (Hbn., 1808)[299]	●[N]	●[N]	–	●	●[N]	–	●	–	●[N]	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	H_{aa}
– hochenwarthi (Hoch., 1785)[300]	●[N]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	EA_{bm}
– diasema (Bsdv., 1829)[301]	●[N]	●[N]	●	●	–	●	●	●	●[N]	●[N]	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	H_{bm}
– microgamma (Hbn., 1823)[302]	●	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	–	●	●		●	H_{bm}
– ain (Hoch., 1785)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	EA_{bm}
– interrogationis (L., 1758)[303]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	H_{bm}
– ottolenguii (Dyar, 1903)[304]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	HNP_{bm}
– gilarovi Kljutsh., 1983[305]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	S_b
PLUSIA Ochs., 1816																		
– festucae (L., 1758)[306]	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	TP_t
– putnami Grt., 1873[307]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	H_t
EUSTROTIINAE																		
PHYLLOPHILA Gn., 1852																		

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		ws	al	t	k	s–b	ya	tb	am	kh	pr	sa	ku	km	mg	ch		
– obliterata (Ramb., 1833)[308]	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
PROTODELTOTE Ueda, 1984																		
– pygarga (Hfn., 1766)[309]	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– distinguenda (Stgr., 1888)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– wiscotti (Stgr., 1888)[310]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
KOYAGA Ueda, 1984																		
– falsa (Butl., 1885)[311]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
– numisma (Stgr., 1888)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
SUGIA Ueda, 1984																		
– stygia (Butl., 1878)[312]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
DELTOTE R. L., 1817																		
– deceptoria (Scop., 1763)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_n
– uncula (Cl., 1759)	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_n
– bankiana (F., 1775)[313]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_n
– nemorum (Obth., 1880)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
PSEUDODELTOTE Ueda, 1984																		
– brunnea (Leech, 1889)[314]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
PARAPHYLLOPHILA Kon., 1985																		
– confusa Kon., 1985[315]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
MICARDIA Butl., 1878																		
– pulchra Butl., 1878[316]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
ERASTROIDES Hmps., 1893																		
– fentoni (Butl., 1881)[317]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
MALIATTHA Wlk., 1863																		
– rosacea (Leech, 1889)[318]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– chalcogramma (Bryk, 1948)[319]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– khasanica Zol. & Dubat., 1996[320]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– bella (Stgr., 1888)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
NEUSTROTIA Sugi, 1982																		
– costimacula (Obth., 1880)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– noloides (Butl., 1879)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
BRYOPHILINA Stgr., 1892																		
– mollicula (Graes., 1888 [1889])[321]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	OM_n
HYPERSTROTIA Hmps., 1910																		
– flavipuncta (Leech, 1889)[322]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
INCERTAE SEDIS																		
AMYNA Gn., 1852	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– punctum (F., 1794)[323]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	PT_m
– axis (Gn., 1852)[324]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	K_n
"LITHACODIA" (uncertae sedis)																		
– martjanovi Tschetv., 1904[325]	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s

	UR	W SIB		EAST SIBERIA					FAR EAST					NORTH EAST			NS	RANGE
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
BAGISARINAE																		
BAGISARINI																		
IMOSCA Sugi, 1984																		
– coreana (Mats., 1926)[326]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
SPHRAGIFERA Stgr., 1892																		
– sigillata (Mén., 1859)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
ACONTIINAE																		
ACONTIINI																		
ACONTIA Ochs., 1816																		
(*ACONTIA* Ochs., 1816)																		
– lucida (Hfn., 1766)[327]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– melanura (Tausch., 1809)[328]	●	–	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– olivacea (Hmps., 1891)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
(*EMMELIA* Hbn., [1821] 1816)																		
– trabealis (Scop., 1763)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	TP^s
AEDIINI																		
AEDIA Hbn., [1823] 1816																		
– funesta (Esp., 1786)[329]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
PANTHEINAE																		
PANTHEA Hbn., [1820] 1816																		
– coenobita (Esp., 1785)[330]	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
PANTHAUMA Stgr., 1892																		
– egregia Stgr., 1892	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
TRICHOSEA Grt., 1875																		
– ludifica (L., 1758)[331]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– champa (Moore, 1879)[332]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	②	②	②	–	–	–	–	–	OM_n
ANACRONICTA Warr., 1909																		
– caliginea (Butl., 1881)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– nitida (Butl., 1878)[333]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
TAMBANA Moore, 1882																		
– plumbea (Butl., 1881)[334]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
XANTHOMANTIS Warr., 1909																		
– cornelia (Stgr., 1888)[335]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– contaminata (Drdt., 1937)[336]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
COLOCASIA Ochs., 1816																		
– coryli (L., 1758)[337]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– mus (Obth.) 1884[338]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
DILOBINAE																		
DILOBA Bsdv., 1840																		
– coeruleocephala (L., 1758)[339]	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_t
RAPHIINAE																		
RAPHIA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– peustera Pglr., 1906[340]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAM_n
ACRONICTINAE																		
CYMATOPHOROPSIS Hmps., 1894																		
– trimaculata (Brem., 1861)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
NACNA Nye, 1975[341]																		
– malachitis (Obth., 1881)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_n
BELCIADES Kozh., 1950																		
– niveola (Motsch., 1866)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
"BELCIANA" Wlk., 1862[342]																		
– siitanae Remm, 1983[343]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– staudingeri (Leech, 1900)[344]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
EUROMOIA Stgr., 1892																		
– mixta Stgr., 1892	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– subpulchra (Alph., 1897)[345]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
SUBLEUCONYCTA Kozh., 1950																		
– palshkovi (Fil., 1937)[346]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
MOMA Hbn., [1820] 1816																		
– alpium (Osb, 1778)[347]	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– kolthoffi (Bryk, 1948)[348]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– tsushimana Sugi, 1982[349]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
GERBATHODES Warr., 1911																		
– paupera (Stgr., 1892)[350]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
ACRONICTA Ochs., 1816[351]																		
(*ACRONICTA* Ochs., 1816)																		
– aceris (L., 1758)[352]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– leporina (L., 1758)	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_t
– vulpina (Grt., 1883)[353]	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	HSA_t
– major (Brem., 1861)[354]	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	MS_n
(*TRIAENA* Hbn., 1818)																		
– tridens ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	EA_t
– sugii (Kinoshita, 1990)[355]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– intermedia (Warr., 1909)[356]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	②	–	–	–	OM_n

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– cuspis (Hbn., [1813])	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	TP_t
– leucocuspis (Butl., 1878)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– psi (L., 1758)[357]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	TP_t
(*JOCHEAERA* Hbn., [1820] 1816)																		
– alni (L., 1767)	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
(*SUBACRONYCTA* Kozh., 1950)																		
– concerpta (Drdt., 1937)[358]	–	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	MS_t
– megacephala ([Den. & Schiff., 1775])[359]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_t
(*HYBOMA* Hbn., [1820] 1816)																		
– adaucta (Warr., 1909)[360]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	MS_n
– strigosa ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[361]	●	●	●	●	●	–		●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA
– jozana (Mats., 1926)[362]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
(*MOLYBDONYCTA* Sugi, 1979)																		
– bellula (Alph., 1895)[363]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– omorii Mats., 1926)[364]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
(*HYLONYCTA* Sugi, 1979)																		
– carbonaria (Graes., [1890] 1889)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– catocaloida (Graes., [1889] 1888)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– hercules (Fldr. & Rghf., 1874)[365]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
(*VIMINIA* Chapm., 1890)																		
– menyanthidis (View., 1790)	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	●	EA_t
– auricoma ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	EA_t
– sp. (undescribed)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_s
– cinerea (Hfn., 1766)[366]	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– rumicis (L., 1758)	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	TP_t
– lutea (Brem. & Grey, 1852)[367]	–	●	–	●	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	MS_t
– digna (Butl., 1881)[368]	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– raphael (Obth., 1884)[369]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
SIMYRA Ochs., 1816																		
– nervosa ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– splendida Stgr., 1888[370]	–	–	②	●	–	–	–	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MS_s
– albovenosa (Goeze, 1781)	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	TP_t
– dentinosa Frr., 1839[371]	●	–	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
OXICESTA Hbn., [1819] 1816																		
– geographica (F., 1787)	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
EOGENE Gn., 1852																		
– contaminei (Ev., 1847)	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
CRANIOPHORA Snell., 1867																		
– ligustri ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	AEA_n
– praeclara (Graes., 1890)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– pacifica Fil., 1927[372]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
CRANIONYCTA de Latt., 1949[373]																		
– jankowskii (Obth., 1880)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n

	UR	W SIB		EAST SIBERIA					FAR EAST					NORTH EAST			NS	RANGE
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– albonigra (Herz, 1904)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– oda deLatt., 1949[374]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
METOPONIINAE																		
PANEMERIA Hbn., [1823] 1816																		
– tenebrata (Scop., 1763)[375]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
APAUSTIS Hbn., [1823] 1816																		
– rupicola ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[376]	●	–	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
AEGLE Hbn., [1823] 1816																		
– kaekeritziana (Hbn., 1799)[377]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
MESOTROSTA Led., 1857																		
– signalis (Tr., 1829)[378]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_s
MYCTEROPLUS H.–S., 1850																		
– puniceago (Bsdv., 1840)	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ECA_s
USBECA Pglr., 1914																		
– kulmburgi (Rbl., 1918)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MS_n
TYTA Billb., 1820																		
– luctuosa ([Den. & Schiff., 1775])[379]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
SINOCHARINAE																		
SINOCHARIS Pglr., 1912																		
– korbae Pglr., 1912	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
AGARISTINAE																		
MIMEUSEMIA Butl., 1875																		
– persimilis Butl., 1875[380]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
SARBANISSA Wlk., 1865																		
– venusta (Leech, 1889)[381]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– subflava (Moore, 1877)[382]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
ASTEROPETES Hmps., 1901																		
– noctuina Butl., 1878[383]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
CUCULLIINAE																		
CUCULLIA Schr., 1802[384]																		
(*CUCULLIA* Schr., 1802)																		
– argentina (F., 1787)[385]	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– biradiata Kozh., 1925[386]	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_s
– magnifica Frr., 1839[387]	●	●	–	–	–	–	②	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– splendida (Stoll, 1782)[388]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– scopariae Dorfm., 1853	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– scoparioides Brsn., 1941[389]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_s

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– fuchsiana Ev., 1842	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– fraudatrix Ev., 1837	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– formosa Rghf., 1860[390]	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– absinthii (L., 1761)	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– argentea (Hfn., 1766)[391]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– jankowskii Obth., 1884	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_s
– spectabilisoides Poole, 1989[392]	●	●	●	–	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– cineracea (Frr., 1842)[393]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– lindei Heyne, 1903[394]	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– artemisiae (Hfn., 1766)[395]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		–	–	–	–	EA_s
– humilis Brsn., 1941[396]	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_s
– maculosa Stgr., 1888[397]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_s
– hostilis Brsn., 1934[398]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_s
– praecana Ev., 1843[399]	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– lactea (F., 1787)[400]	●	②	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– mixta Frr., 1841[401]	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– xeranthemi Bsdv., 1840[402]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– propinqua Ev., 1842	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– perforata Brem., 1861	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MS_s
– mandschuriae Obth., 1884[403]	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MS_s
– tiefi Tschetv., 1958	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– lactucae ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[404]	●	●	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	EAS_s
– fraterna Butl., 1878[405]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	EA_s
– lucifuga ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●		●	–	–	–	EA_s
– umbratica (L., 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– biornata F. de W., 1840	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– balsamitae Bsdv., 1840[406]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– sabulosa Stgr., 1879[407]	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– campanulae (Frr., 1831)[408]	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_s
– papoka G. & L. Ronk., 1986[409]	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_s
– distinguenda (Stgr., 1892)	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– chamomillae ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[410]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– inderiensis H.–S., 1856[411]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– tristis Brsn., 1934[412]	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– duplicata Stgr., 1882	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– santonici (Hbn., [1813])	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– naruensis Stgr., 1879[413]	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– dimorpha Stgr., 1897[414]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– boryphora F. de W., 1840[415]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– gnaphalii (Hbn., [1813])[416]	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– tanaceti ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[417]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– dracunculi (Hbn., [1813])[418]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– virgaureae Bsdv., 1840[419]	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– amota Alph., 1887[420]	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– asteris ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[421]	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– kurilullia Bryk, 1942[422]	–	–	–	–	●	●		●	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	MS_t

	UR	W SIB		EAST SIBERIA					FAR EAST					NORTH EAST			NS	RANGE
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– elongata Butl., 1880[423]	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_s
– ledereri Stgr., 1892[424]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	③	–	–	–	NE_t
(*SHARGACUCULLIA* G. & L. Ronk., 1992[425])	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– gozmanyi G. & L. Ronk., 1994[426]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_s
– thapsiphaga (Tr., 1826)[427]	●	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_s
– lychnitis (Ramb., 1813)[428]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_s
– verbasci (L., 1758)[429]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– prenanthis (Bsdv., 1840)[430]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
ONCOCNEMIDINAE																		
CALOPHASIA Steph., 1829																		
– lunula (Hfn., 1766)	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_sH_i
– opalina (Esp., 1793)[431]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
OMPHALOPHANA Hmps., 1906																		
– antirrhinii (Hbn., 1803)[432]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
SYMPISTIS Hbn., [1823] 1816																		
– funebris (Hbn., 1809)[433]	–	●[N]	●	●	–	–	●[N]	●	●[N]	●[N]	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	H_{bm}
– lapponica (Thunb., 1791)[434]	●[N]	●[N]	–	–	–	–	●[N]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	H_a
– heliophila (Payk., 1793)[435]	●	●[N]	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	H_{bm}
– nigrita (Bsdv., 1840)[436]	●[N]	●[N]	●	●	–	●	●[N]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	H_{aa}
ONCOCNEMIS Led., 1853																		
– confusa (Frr., 1842)[437]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– strioligera Led., 1853[438]	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– campicola Led., 1853	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAM_s
– nigricula (Ev., 1847)[439]	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– kaszabi Ronk., 1988 [440]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– senica (Ev., 1856)[441]	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	MS_t
CALLIERGES Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– ramosula (Stgr., 1888)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
EPIMECIA Gn., 1839																		
– ustula (Frr., 1835)[442]	●	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
STILBINA Stgr., 1892																		
– koreana Drdt., 1934[443]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
PHIDRIMANA Kon., 1989[444]																		
– amurensis (Stgr., 1892)[445]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EP_s
AMPHIPYRINAE																		
AMPHIPYRA Ochs., 1816																		
– pyramidea (L., 1758)[446]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	AEA_t
– perflua (F., 1787)	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– livida ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[447]	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– tragopoginis (Cl., 1759)[448]	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_sH_i

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– schrenckii Mén., 1859	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– tetra ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[449]	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– molybdea Chr., 1867[450]	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
– sergei Stgr., 1888[451]	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– jankowskii Obth., 1884	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– erebina Butl., 1878	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
PSAPHIDINAE																		
PSAPHIDINI																		
ASTEROSCOPUS Bsdv., 1828																		
– sphix (Hfn., 1766)[452]	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
BRACHIONYCHA Hbn., [1819] 1816																		
– nubeculosa (Esp., 1785)[453]	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	–	②	–	–	–	EA_t
– sajana Drdt., 1934[454]	●	–	–	–	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_t
VALERIA Steph., 1829																		
– dilutiapicata Fil., 1927	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
MEGANEPHRIA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
(*MEGANEPHRIA* Hbn., [1821] 1816)																		
– bimaculosa (L., 1767)[455]	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
– kononenkoi Poole, 1989[456]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– tancrei (Graes., [1889] 1888)[457]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
(*BELOSTICTA* Butl., 1879)																		
– cinerea (Butl., 1881)[458]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– extensa (Butl., 1879)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– parki Ronk. & Kon., 1998[459]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
ALLOPHYES Tams, 1942																		
– oxyacanthae (L., 1758)[460]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
FERALIINI																		
FERALIA Grt., 1874																		
– sauberi (Graes., 1892)[461]	●	–	–	●	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MS_b
HELIOTHINAE																		
AEDOPHRON Led., 1857																		
– rhodites (Ev., 1851)[462]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
PERIPHANES Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– delphinii (L., 1758)[463]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
PYROCLEPTRIA Hmps., 1903																		
– cora (Ev., 1837)	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
PYRRHIA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– umbra (Hfn., 1766)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	EA_t

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		ws	al	t	k	s–b	ya	tb	am	kh	pr	sa	ku	km	mg	ch		
– exprimens (Wlk., 1857)[464]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	H_b
– purpurina (Esp., 1804)[465]	–	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– hedemanni (Stgr., 1892)[466]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_s
– bifasciata (Stgr., 1888)[467]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_t
SCHINIA Hbn., [1818] 1823																		
– cognata (Frr., 1833)[468]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– cardui (Hbn., 1790)[469]	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– bieneri (Reb., 1926)[470]	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– purpurascens (Tausch., 1809)[471]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– scutata (Stgr., 1896)[472] **comb. n.**	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_s
PROTOSCHINIA Hardw., 1970																		
– scutosa (Goeze, 1781)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	TP_s
HELIOTHIS Ochs., 1816																		
– peltigera ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[473]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_mO
– nubigera H.–S., 1851[474]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_m
– maritima Grasl., 1855[475]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– viriplaca (Hfn., 1766)[476]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– ononis ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_sH_s
– incarnata (Frr., 1838)[477]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
HELIOCHEILUS Grt., 1865																		
– fervens (Butl., 1881)[478]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_s
HELICOVERPA Hardw., 1965																		
– armigera (Hbn., [1808])	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	TP_sO
– assulta (Gn., 1852)[479]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_m
CONDICINAE																		
CONDICA Wlk., 1856																		
– illecta (Wlk., 1865)[480]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_m
– illustrata (Stgr., 1888)[481]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– sp. (aff. cyclicoides Drdt., unident.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
PROSPALTA Wlk., [1858] 1857																		
– cyclica (Hmps., 1908)4[82]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
ACOSMETIA Steph., 1829																		
– caliginosa (Hbn., [1813])[483]	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– biguttula (Motsch., 1866)[484] **comb. n.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
– chinensis (Wallengr., 1860)[485] **comb. n.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
CHYTONIX Grt., 1874																		
– albonotata (Stgr., 1892)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
NIPHONYX Sugi, 1982																		
– segregata (Butl., 1878)[486]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
OLIGONYX Sugi, 1982																		
– vulnerata (Butl., 1878)[487]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		ws	al	t	k	s–b	ya	tb	am	kh	pr	sa	ku	km	mg	ch		
PYRRHIDIVALVA Sugi, 1982																		
– sordida (Butl., 1881)[488]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
DYSMILICHIA Speiser, 1902																		
– gemella (Leech, 1889)[489]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
EUCARTA Led., 1857																		
– amethystina (Hbn., [1803])	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– virgo (Tr., 1835)[490]	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– arcta (Led., 1853)[491]	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MS_s
– fasciata (Butl., 1878)[492]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– arctides (Stgr., 1888)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
ERIOPINAE																		
CALLOPISTRIA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– juventina (Stoll, 1782)[493]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	AP_t
– repleta Wlk., 1858	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	OM_n
– albolineola (Graes., [1889] 1888)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– argyrosticta (Butl., 1881)[494]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
PROMETOPUS Gn., 1852																		
– flavicollis (Leech, 1889)[495]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
BRYOPHILINAE																		
CRYPHIA Hbn., 1818[496]																		
– fraudatricula (Hbn., 1803)[497]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– raptricula ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[498]	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– bryophasma (Brsn., 1951)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– mediofusca (Sugi, 1959)[499]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– griseola (Nagano, 1918)[500]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– sugitanii Brsn., 1961[501]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
BRYOLEUCA Hmps., 1908																		
– granitalis (Butl., 1881)[502] **comb. n.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– albimixta Sugi, 1980[503] **comb. n.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– orthogramma (Brsn., 1954) **comb. n.**	●	–	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
BRYOMOIA Stgr., 1892																		
– melachlora (Stgr., 1892)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
VICTRIX Stgr., 1879[504]																		
– umovii (Ev., 1845)[505]	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_b
– frigidalis Varga & Ronk., 1991[506]	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_b
– fabiani Varga & Ronkay, 1989[507]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_s
ATHAUMASTA Hmps., 1906[508]																		
– koreana Ronk. & Kon., 1998[509]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– nana (Stgr., 1896)[510]	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_{bm}
– sp. (undescr.)	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_{xm}
– sp. (undescr.)	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_{xm}

	UR	W SIB		EAST SIBERIA					FAR EAST					NORTH EAST			NS	RANGE
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– sp. (undescr.)	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_{xm}
– splendida O. B.–H., 1927[511]	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_{xm}
– expressa (Led., 1855)[512]	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_{bm}
– siderigera (Christ., 1893)[513]	–	●	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_{bm}
– sp.aff. siderigera (undescr.)[514]	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_{bm}
STENOLOBA Stgr., 1892[515]																		
– assimilis (Warr., 1909)[516]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– jankowskii (Obth., 1884)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
XYLENINAE																		
BALSINI																		
BALSA Wlk., 1860																		
– leodura (Stgr., 1887)[517]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MS_n
PSEUDEUSTROTIINI																		
PSEUDEUSTROTIA Warr., 1913																		
– candidula ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
ANTERASTRIA Sugi, 1982																		
– atrata (Butl., 1881)[518]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
PRODENIINI																		
SPODOPTERA Gn., 1852																		
– exigua (Hbn., [1808])	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	TP_sH_i
– litura (F., 1775)[519]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	OM_s
– depravata (Butl., 1879)[520]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_s
ELAPHRIINI																		
ELAPHRIA Hbn., 1818																		
– venustula (Hbn., 1790)	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
CARADRININI																		
CARADRININA																		
CARADRINA Ochs., 1816[521]																		
– morpheus (Hfn., 1766)[522]	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_sH_i
(*PLATYPERIGEA* Smith, 1894)																		
– terrea Frr., 1840[523]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– sogdiana (Brsn., 1936)[524]	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WAE_s
– montana Brem., 1861[525]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	H_t
– albina Ev., 1848[526]	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ECA_s
– petraea Tengstr., 1869[527]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
(*EREMODRINA* Brsn., 1937)																		

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– vicina (Stgr., 1870)[528]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WAE_s
– morosa (Led., 1853)	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	MS_s
– expansa Alph., 1887[529]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– inumbrata (Stgr., 1900)[530]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
(*PARADRINA* Brsn., 1937)																		
– wullschlegeli (Pglr., 1903)[531]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WAE_s
– fuscomedia Hacker, 2004 [532]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– clavipalpis (Scop., 1863)[533]	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	TP_s
HOPLODRINA Brsn., 1937																		
– octogenaria (Goeze, 1781)[534]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– blanda ([Den. & Schiff., 1775])[535]	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– superstes (Ochs.., 1816)[536]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– respersa ([Den. & Schiff., 1775])[537]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WAE_s
– ambigua ([Den. & Schiff., 1775])[538]	●	②	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– euryptera Brsn., 1937[539]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_m
STYGIODRINA Brsn., 1937																		
– maurella (Stgr., 1888)	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EP_s
CHILODES H.–S., 1845																		
– maritima (Tausch., 1806)[540]	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– distracta (Ev., 1848)[541]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EP_s
SCYTHOCENTROPUS Speiser, 1902																		
– misella (Pglr., 1907)[542]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
RUSINA Steph., 1829																		
– ferruginea (Esp., 1785)	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
ATHETISINA																		
ATHETIS Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– gluteosa (Tr., 1835)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– furvula (Hbn., [1808])[543]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– funesta (Stgr., 1888)[544]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	MS_s
– lapidea Wil., 1911[545]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– lepigone (Möschl., 1860)[546]	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– correpta (Pglr., 1907)[547]	–	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	EP_t
– pallustris (Hbn., 1808)[547]	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	EA_t
– albisignata (Obth., 1879)[549]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– pallidipennis Sugi, 1982[550]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– lineosa (Moore, 1881)[551]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
COSMIINI																		
ENARGIA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– paleacea (Esp., 1788)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	EA_t
– abluta (Hbn., [1808] 1803)[552]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_s
IPIMORPHA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– retusa (L., 1761)	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– subtusa ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– contusa (Frr., 1849)[553]	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	AP_t
BRACHYXANTHIA Butl., 1878																		
– zelotypa (Led., 1853)[554]	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EP_s
COSMIA Ochs., 1816																		
(*COSMIA* Ochs., 1816)																		
– affinis (L., 1767)[555]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	AP_t
– diffinis (L., 1767)[535]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_s
– unicolor (Stgr., 1892)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– cara (Butl., 1881)[556]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– restituta Wlk., 1857[557]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– inconspicua (Drdt., 1950)[558]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
CALYMNIA Hbn., [1821]																		
– camptostigma (Mén., 1859)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– trapezina (L., 1758)[559]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	AP_t
– pyralina ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	AP_t
– moderata (Stgr., 1888)[560]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– trapezinula (Fil., 1927)[561]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	MS_s
DIMORPHICOSMIA Sugi, 1982																		
– variegata (Obth., 1879)[562]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n ES_t
XANTHOCOSMIA Sugi, 1982																		
– jankowskii (Obth., 1884)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
CHASMINODES Hmps., 1908																		
– albonitens (Brem., 1861)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– bremeri Sugi & Kon., 1981[563]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– sugii Kon., 1981[564]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– aino Sugi, 1956[565]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– pseudalbonitens Sugi, 1955[566]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– ussurica Kon., 1982[567]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– cilia (Stgr., 1888)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– atrata (Butl., 1884)[568]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– nervosa (Butl., 1881)[569]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
PSEUDOCOSMIA Kon., 1985[570]																		
– maculata Kon., 1985	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
DICYCLA Gn., 1852																		
– oo (L., 1758)[571]	①	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_t
MESOGONA Bsdv., 1840																		
– acetosellae ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– oxalina ([Hbn., 1803])	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
GYROSPILARA Kon., 1989[572]																		
– formosa (Graes., [1889] 1888)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		ws	al	t	k	s–b	ya	tb	am	kh	pr	sa	ku	km	mg	ch		
ANTHA Stgr., 1892																		
– grata (Butl., 1881)[573]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
DYPTERYGIINI																		
DIPTERYGIA Steph., 1829																		
– scabriuscula (L., 1758)	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– caliginosa (Wlk., 1858)[574]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– andreji Kard., 1928[575]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
TRACHEA Ochs., 1816																		
– atriplicis (L., 1758)[576]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– punkikonis Mats.., 1927[577]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– melanospila Kollar, [1844][578]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	OM_n
– tokiensis (Butl., 1884)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	OM_n
HERAEMA Stgr., 1892																		
– mandschurica Graes., [1890] 1889	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
MORMO Ochs., 1816																		
– muscivirens Butl., 1878[579]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
ORTHOGONIA Felder & Felder, 1862																		
– sera Feld. & Feld., 1862[580]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
OLIVENEBULA Kish. & Yosh., 1977																		
– oberthueri (Stgr., 1892)[581]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
TRIPHAENOPSIS Butl., 1878																		
– lucilla Butl., 1878[582]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– jezoensis Sugi, 1962[583]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
– cinerescens Butl., 1885[584]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
– postflava (Leech, 1900)[585]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–		MJ_n
– insolita Remm, 1983[586]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
ACTINOTIINI																		
HYPPA Dup., 1844																		
– rectilinea (Esp., 1788)[587]	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	EA_b
ACTINOTIA Hbn., [1823] 1816																		
– intermediata (Brem., 1861)[588]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	OM_n
– polyodon (Cl., 1759)	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– radiosa (Esp., 1798)[589]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_s
PHLOGOPHORINI																		
PHLOGOPHORA Tr., 1825																		
– beatrix Butl., 1878[590]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– illustrata (Graes., [1889] 1888)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– aureopuncta (Hmps., 1908)[591]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
EUPLEXIA Steph., 1829																		

	UR	W SIB		EAST SIBERIA					FAR EAST					NORTH EAST			NS	RANGE
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– lucipara (L., 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	TP_t
– koreaeplexia Bryk, 1948[592]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
CHANDATA Moore, 1882																		
– bella (Butl., 1881)[593]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
XENOTRACHEA Sugi, 1958																		
– niphonica Kish. & Yosh., 1979[594]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
KARANA Moore, 1882																		
– laetevirens (Obth., 1884)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
AUCHMIS Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
(*EUSCOTIA* Butl., 1889)																		
– saga (Butl., 1878)[595]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
(*AUCHMIS* Hbn., [1821] 1816)																		
– mongolica (Stgr., 1896)[596]	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– curva (Stgr., 1889)[597]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
APAMEINI																		
OXYTRYPIINA																		
OXYTRYPIA Stgr., 1871																		
– orbiculosa (Esp., 1799)[598]	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
APAMEINA																		
APAMEA Ochs., 1816[599]																		
– monoglypha (Hfn., 1766)[600]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– lithoxylea ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– exstincta (Stgr., 1889)[601]	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– crenata (Hfn., 1766)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	EA_t
– epomidion (Haw., 1809)[602]	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– aquila (Donz., 1837)	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– striata Haruta & Sugi, 1958[603]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– lateritia (Hfn., 1766[604]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	EA_t
– veterina (Led., 1853)[605]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	MS_t
– furva ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[606]	●	●	–	●	●	●	–	–	②	②	–	–	–	–	②	–	–	EA_s
– zeta (Tr., 1825)[607]	–	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	H_{aa}
– rubrirena (Tr., 1825)[608]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	H_{bm}
– altijuga (W. Kozh., 1925)[609]	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	S_b
– pseudoaltijuga Grosser, 1985[610]	–	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_t
– oblonga (Haw., 1809)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– remissa (Hbn., 1808)[621]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	H_s
– unanimis (Hbn., 1813)[612]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– illyria (Frr., 1846)	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– leucodon (Ev., 1837)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– anceps ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– sordens (Hfn., 1766)[613]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	H_t

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– ferrago (Ev., 1837)[614]	●	●	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ECA_s
– brunnescens Kon., 1985[615]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– hampsoni Sugi, 1963[616]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
– commixta (Butl., 1881)[617]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_s
– scolopacina (Esp., 1788)	●	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	H_{si}
– ophiogramma (Esp., 1794)[618]	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_tH_i
LEUCAPAMEA Sugi, 1982																		
– askoldis (Obth., 1880)[619]	–	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	MS_n
– kawadai (Sugi, 1955)[620]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
ANAPAMEA Sugi, 1982																		
– incerta (Stgr., 1892)[621]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
ATRACHEA Warr., 1911																		
– nitens (Butl., 1878)[622]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
– jankowskii (Obth., 1879)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– alpherakyi Kon., 1986[623]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– japonica (Leech., 1889)[624]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– parvispina (Tschetv., 1904)[625]	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_s
EREMOBINA McD., 1937[626]																		
pabulatricula (Brahm, 1791)[627]	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	②	–	–	–	EA_t
SAPPORIA Sugi, 1982																		
– repetita (Butl., 1885)[628]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
OLIGIA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– strigilis (L., 1758)	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– latruncula ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– grisescens (Heyd., 1932)[629]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EVA
– leuconephra Hmps., 1908[630]	–	●	–	●	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	MS_s
MESOLIGIA Brsn., 1965																		
– literosa (Haw., 1809)	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– furuncula ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– fodinae (Obth., 1880)[631]									●	●	●	●	●					M_s
MESAPAMEA Hein., 1959																		
(*MESAPAMEA* Hein., 1959)																		
– secalis (L., 1758)[632]	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– moderata (Ev., 1843)[633]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– didyma (Esp., 1788)[634]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– concinnata Hein., 1959[635]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_t
(*RESAPAMEA* Varga & Ronk., 1992)																		
– vulpecula (Ev., 1852)[636]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	SM_t
XYLOMOIA Stgr., 1892																		
– graminea (Graes., [1889] 1888)[637]	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– fusei Sugi, 1976[638]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– retinax Mikk., 1998[639]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_s

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
PHOTEDES Led., 1857																		
– captiuncula (Tr., 1825)[640]	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
XANTHOGRAPTA Hmps., 1910																		
– basinigra Sugi, 1982[641]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
COENAGRIA Stgr., 1892																		
– nana Stgr., 1892[642]	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_s
EREMOBIA Steph., 1829																		
– deccerti Hmps., 1908[643]	①	–	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_s
– decipiens Alph., 1895[644] **comb. n.**	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_s
LUPERINA Bsdv., 1828																		
– lacunosa W. Kozh., 1925[645]	–	–	–	–	③	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_s
– zollikoferi (Frr., 1836)[646]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
SIDEMIA Stgr., 1892																		
– spilogramma (Rmb., 1871)[647]	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– bremeri (Ersch., 1870)[648]								●			●	●						M_s
AMPHIPOEA Billb., 1820																		
– oculea (L., 1761)[649]	●	●	②	–	②	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– fucosa (Frr., 1830)[650]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	EA_t
– lucens (Frr., 1845)	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	EA_t
– burrowsi (Chapm., 1912)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	M_s
– asiatica (Burr., 1912)[651]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EP_s
– ussuriensis (Peters., 1914)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MS_s
– bifurcata Gyulai & Ronk., 1994[652]	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_s
– crinanensis (Burr., 1908)[653]	–	②	–	–	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– ochreola (Stgr., 1882)[654]	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– sp. (undescribed)[655]	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_s
HYDRAECIA Gn., 1841																		
– micacea (Esp., 1789)	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	●		●	–	●	–	–	–	EA_tH_i
– ultima Holst, 1965[656]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– nordstroemi (Horke, 1952)[657]	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– mongoliensis Urbahn, 1967[658]	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– petasitis Dbld., 1847[659]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	EA_t
– osseola (Stgr., 1882)[660]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
GORTYNA Ochs., 1816																		
– fortis (Butl., 1878)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– basalipunctata Graes., [1889] 1888	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– flavago ([Den. & Schiff., 1775])[661]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– cervago (Ev., 1844)[662]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_s
HELOTROPHA Lederer, 1857																		
– leucostigma (Hbn., [1808])[663]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	EA_t
CALAMIA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– tridens (Hfn., 1766)	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		ws	al	t	k	s–b	ya	tb	am	kh	pr	sa	ku	km	mg	ch		
STAUROPHORA R. L., 1817																		
– celsia (L., 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
ARGYROSPILA H.–S., 1845																		
– succinea (Esp., 1796)[664]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ECA_s
CHORTODES Tutt, 1897																		
– stigmatica (Ev., 1855)[665]	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	H_t
– elymi (Tr., 1825)[666]		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– extrema (Christ.., 1809)[667]	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– improba (Stgr., 1898)[668]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– pygmina (Haw., 1809)[669]	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– fluxa (Hbn., 1808–1809)[670]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_s
PROTARCHANARA Beck, 1996																		
– brevilinea (Fenn, 1864)[671]	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	AEA_s
NONAGRIA Ochs., 1816																		
– puengeleri (Schaw., 1923)[672]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	AEA_s
– typhae (Thnb., 1784)[673]	●	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
RHIZEDRA Warr., 1911																		
– lutosa (Hbn., [1803])	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_sH_l
CELAENA Steph., 1829																		
– haworthii (Curt., 1829)[674]	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	–	●	●	EA_t
ARCHANARA Wlk., 1866																		
– aerata (Butl., 1878)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_s
– sparganii (Esp., 1790)[675]	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– resoluta (Hmps., 1910)[676]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_s
– phragmiticola (Stgr., 1892)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_s
– dissoluta (Tr., 1825)[677]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– algae (Esp., 1789)[678]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
SEDINA Urbahn, 1933																		
– buettneri (Hering, 1858)[679]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	AEA_s
ARENOSTOLA Hmps., 1910																		
– phragmitidis (Hbn., [1803])[680]	①	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
CTENOSTOLA Sugi, 1982																		
– sparganoides (O. B.–H., 1927)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_N
ROTOA Strand, 1942																		
– distincta (A. B.–H., 1912)[681]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
VIRGO Stgr., 1892																		
– datanidia (Butl., 1885)[682]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
PLUSILLA Stgr., 1892																		
– rosalia Stgr., 1892	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
SESAMIINA																		

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
SESAMIA Gn., 1852																		
– turpis (Butl., 1879)[683]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	OMS
– confusa (Sugi, 1982)[684]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_S
INCERTAE SEDIS																		
DOERRIESA Stgr., 1900[685]																		
– striata (Stgr., 1900)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
EPISEMINI																		
EPISEMA Ochs., 1816																		
– tersa (Den. & Schiff., 1775)[686]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_S
– glaucina (Esp., 1789)[687]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_S
– lederi Chr., 1885[688]	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_S
LEUCOCHLAENA Hmps., 1906																		
– fallax (Stgr., 1870)[689]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
ULOCHLAENA Hmps., 1906																		
– hirta (Hbn., 1809–1813)[690]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
XYLENINI																		
BRACHYLOMIA Hmps., 1906																		
– viminalis (F., 1777)	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	ES_b
– uralensis (Warr., 1910)	●																	EWA_t
PARASTICHTIS Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– suspecta (Hbn., [1817])[691]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	H_B
APTEROGENUM Berio, 2002																		
– ypsillon (Den. & Schiff., 1775)[692]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	②	–	–	–	EA_t
ATYPHA Hbn., 1816																		
– pulmonaris ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[693]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_s
TILIACEA Tutt, 1896																		
– citrago (L., 1738)[694]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_t
– japonago (Wil. & West, 1929)[695]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– auragides (Drdt., 1950)[696]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
XANTHIA Ochs., 1816																		
– togata (Esp., 1788)[697]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	EA_t
CIRRHIA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– icteritia (Hfn., 1766)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	EA_t
– tunicata Graes., [1890] 1889[698]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– ocellaris (Bkh., 1792)[699]	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– gilvago ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[700]	①	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– fasciata (Kon., 1978)[701]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
AGROCHOLA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		

	UR	W SIB		EAST SIBERIA					FAR EAST					NORTH EAST			NS	RANGE
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
(*SUNIRA* Franclemont, 1950)																		
– circellaris (Hfn., 1766)[702]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_S
(*LEPTOLOGIA* Prout, 1901)																		
– lota (Cl., 1759)[703]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_sH_i
(*ANCHOSCELIS* Gn., 1839)																		
– helvola (L., 1758)[704]	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_S
– vulpecula (Led., 1853)[705]	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	MS_s
HIMALISTRA Hacker, 1993																		
– evelina (Butl., 1879)[706] **comb. n.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
HYALOBOLE Warr., 1911																		
– albimacula (Kon., 1978)[707]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
TELORTA Warr., 1910																		
– edentata (Leech, 1889)[708]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– divergens (Butl., 1879)[709]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
CONISTRA Hbn., [1821] 1816[710]																		
(*CONISTRA* Hbn., [1821] 1816)																		
– vaccinii (L., 1761)[711]	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_T
– grisescens Drdt., 1950[712]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– ardescens (Butl., 1879)[713]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– fletcheri Sugi, 1958[714]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
(*DASYCAMPA* Gn., 1837)																		
– rubiginea ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[715]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_t
– erythrocephala ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[716]	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_t
– castaneofasciata (Motsch., [1861] 1860)[717]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– filipjevi Kon., 1978[718]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– albipuncta (Leech, 1889)[719]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
JODIA Hbn., 1818																		
– sericea (Butl., 1878)[720]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
TERATOGLAEA Sugi, 1958																		
– pacifica Sugi, 1958[721]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
HILLIA Grt., 1883																		
– iris (Zett., 1839)	–	–	–	–	●[N]	–	●	●	●[N]	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	H_b
LITHOPHANE Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
(*LITHOPHANE* Hbn., [1821] 1816)																		
– ustulata (Butl., 1878)[722]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– pruinosa (Butl., 1878)[723]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– ornitopus (Hfn., 1766)[724]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_s
– plumbealis (Mats., 1926)[725]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– venusta (Leech, 1889)[726]											●							MO_n
– socia (Hfn., 1766)[727]	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	EA_t
– rosinae (Pglr., 1906)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●							M_n
– pacifica Kon., 1978[728]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n

	UR	W SIB		EAST SIBERIA					FAR EAST					NORTH EAST			NS	RANGE
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– furcifera (Hfn., 1766)[729]	●	②	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_t
– consocia (Bkh., 1792)[730]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	EA_t
– lamda (F., 1787)[731]	–	●	●	–	–	●	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	EA_b
LITHOMOIA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– solidaginis (Hbn., [1803])	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	EA_b
XYLENA Ochs., 1816																		
– exsoleta (L., 1758)[732]	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	ES_t
– vetusta (Hbn., 1809–1813)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	ES_t
– confusa Kon. & Ronk., 1998[733]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
ORBONA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– fragariae (View., 1790)	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
EUPSILIA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– transversa (Hfn., 1766)	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– contracta (Butl., 1878)[734]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– boursini Sugi, 1958[735]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– kurenzovi Kon., 1976[736]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	FE_n
PYGOPTERYX Stgr., 1887																		
– suavis Stgr., 1887	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
ANTIVALERIA Sugi, 1958																		
– viridimacula (Graes., [1889] 1888)[737]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
GRIPOSIA Tams, 1939																		
– aprilina (L., 1758)[738]	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
DRYOBOTODES Warr., 1910																		
– pryeri (Leech, 1900)[739]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
PSEUDOHADENA Alph., 1889																		
(*PSEUDOHADENA* Alph., 1889)																		
– arenacea Ronk., Varga & Fab., 1995[740]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– argyllostigma Varga & Ronk., 1991[741]	–	●																S_s
– igorkostjuki Ronk., Varga & Gyulai, 1999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	TB_s
(*GRAPHANTHA* Ronk., Varga & Fab., 1995)																		
– commoda (Stgr., 1889)[742]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– stenoptera Brsn., 1970[743]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
(*GRYPHADENA* Kuznetsov, 1908)																		
– minuta (Pglr., 1899)[744]	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
(*EREMOHADENA* Ronk., Varga & Fab., 1995)																		
– immunda (Ev., 1842)[745]	●	●	②	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– pugnax (Alph., 1892)[746]	–	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
(*JAXARTIA* Pglr., 1914)																		
– cymatodes Brsn., 1954[747]	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
(*OROHADENA* Ronk., Varga & Gyul., 2002)																		

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– clementissima Ronkay & Varga, 1993[748]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	TB_s
PALAEAGROTIS Hmps., 1907																		
– inops (Led., 1853)[749]	–	–	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
PHOEBOPHILUS Stgr., 1888																		
– veternosa (Pglr.., 1907)[750]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
ANTITYPINA																		
ANTITYPE Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– chi (L., 1758)[751]	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
AMMOCONIA Led., 1857																		
– caecimacula ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[752]	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
DASYPOLIA Gn., 1852																		
(*DASYPOLIA* Gn., 1852)																		
– templi (Thunb., 1792)[753]	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– fani Stgr., 1892[754]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAM_s
– lama Stgr., 1896[755]	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– tuektiensis Zolot., 1993[756]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_s
(*CTEIPOLIA* Stgr., 1896)																		
– murina (Mén., 1848)[757]	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S
POLYMIXIS Hbn., [1820] 1816																		
– mandschurica Brsn., 1970[758]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– trisignata (Mèn., 1848)[759]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
BLEPHARITA Hmps., 1907																		
– amica (Tr., 1825)[760]	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
MNIOTYPE Frclt., 1941																		
– bathensis (Lutzau, 1900)[761]	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	EA_t
– adusta (Esp., 1790)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	H_b
– satura ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– melanodonta (Hmps., 1906)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
HADENINAE																		
ORTHOSIINI																		
PANOLIS Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– japonica Drdt., 1935[762]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– flammea ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[763]	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
DIOSZEGHYANA Hrebl., 1993																		
– mirabilis (Sugi, 1955)[764]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
CLAVIPALPULA Stgr., 1892																		
– aurariae (Obth., 1880)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
XYLOPOLIA Sugi, 1982																		

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– bellula Kon. & Ronk., 1995[765]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
ORTHOSIA Ochs., 1816																		
(*ORTHOSIA* Ochs., 1816)																		
– incerta (Hfn., 1766)[766]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	TP_t
– ariuna Hrebl., 1991[767]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_s
– evanida (Butl., 1879)[768]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
(*MONIMA* Hbn., 1816)																		
– cerasi (F., 1775)[769]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– cruda ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[770]	–	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– populeti (F., 1781)	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES
– lizetta (Butl., 1878)[771]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– ussuriana Kon., 1988[772]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MU_n
– paromoea (Hmps., 1905)[773]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
(*CORORTHOSIA* Berio 1980)																		
– gracilis ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[774]	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA
– ella (Butl., 1878)[775]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M
– opima (Hbn., 1809)	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES
(*ERYTHROTIS* Bryk, 1948)																		
– cedermarki (Bryk, 1948)[776]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– carnipennis (Butl., 1878)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– satoi (Sugi, 1960)[777]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
(*SEMIOPHORA* Steph., 1829)																		
– askoldensis (Stgr., 1892)[778]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– gothica (L., 1758)[779]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA
(*SUBDEN*. undescribed)																		
– odiosa (Butl., 1878)[780]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
(*SUBDEN*. undescribed)																		
– coniortota (Fil., 1927)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
ANORTHOA Berio, 1980																		
– munda ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– angustipennis (Mats., 1926)[781]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
HARUTAEOGRAPHA Yosh., 1993																		
– stenoptera (Stgr., 1892), **comb. n.**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
PERIGRAPHA Led., 1857																		
– i–cinctum ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[782]	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– extincta Kon., 1989[783]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– hoenei Pglr., 1914[784]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– circumducta (Led., 1855)[785]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
PSEUDOPANOLIS Inaba, 1927																		
– heterogyna (O. B.–H., 1927)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
EGIRA Dup., 1845																		
– conspicillaris (L., 1758)[786]	●	●	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t

	UR	W SIB		EAST SIBERIA					FAR EAST					NORTH EAST			NS	RANGE
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
THOLERINI																		
THOLERA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– decimalis (Poda 1761)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– cespitis ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– hilaris (Stgr., 1901)[787]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
CERAPTERYX Curt., 1833																		
– graminis (L., 1758)	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	H_{ti}
HADENINI																		
Anarta Ochs., 1816[788]																		
(*CALOCESTRA* Beck, 1991)																		
– odontides (Bsdv., 1825)[789]	●	–	●	●	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– schawyra (O. B.–H., 1927)[790]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– furca (Ev., 1858)[791]	–	②	②	②	–	●	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_s
– colleti (Sp.–Schn., 1876)[792]	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– farnhami (Grt., 1873)[793]	–	–	●	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_sH_s
– imperspicua Hack., 1998[794]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_s
– hoplites (Stgr., 1901)[795]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– nupponenorum Hack. & Fbg., 2002[796]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	UR
– dianthi (Tausch., 1809)[797]	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– trifolii (Hfn., 1766)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	H_t
– stigmosa (Christ., 1887)[798]	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– melanopa (Thunb., 1791)[799]	●[N]	●[N]	–	–	●[N]	–	●	●[N]	●[N]	●[N]	–	–	●[N]	●	●	●	●	H_{ab}
– militzae (Kozh., 1948)[800]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_a
CORANARTA Beck, 1991																		
– cordigera (Thunb., 1788)[801]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	E_{bm}
– carbonaria (Christ., 1893)[802]	–	–	–	–	●[N]	●	●	●	●	●[N]	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	S_{bm}
SAJANIA I. Kozh., 1947																		
– devagor (W. Kozh., 1923)[803]	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_{bm}
CARDEPIA Hmps., 1905																		
– irrisoria (Ersch., 1874)[804]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
POLIA Ochs., 1816																		
– bombycina (Hfn., 1766)[805]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– hepatica (Clerck, 1759)[806]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_{bm}
– altaica (Led., 1853)[807]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_{bm}
– mortua (Stgr., 1888)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	MO_n
– nebulosa (Hfn., 1766)[808]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– lama (Stgr., 1896)[809]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– goliath (Obth., 1880)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– serratilinea Ochs., 1816[810]	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_{bm}
– conspicua (A. B.–H., 1912)[811]	–	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	●	–	●	EA_{bm}
– malchani (Drdt., 1934)[812]	●	–	●	–	–	●	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	S_{bm}
– vespertilio (Drdt., 1934)[813]	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	S_{bm}
– vesperugo Ev., 1856[814]	–	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	S_{bm}

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– richardsoni (Curt., 1835)[815]	①[N]	●[N]	●	–	●[N]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	H_{aa}
– lamuta (Herz, 1903)[816]	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	S_{bm}
PACHETRA Gn., 1841																		
– sagittigera (Hfn., 1766)[817]	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
HADERONIA Stgr., 1896																		
– optima (Alph., 1897)[818]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_x
CTENOCERATODA Varga, 1992																		
– brassicina (Drdt., 1934)[819]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_s
– peregovitsi Varga, Gyulai, 1999[820]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_s
LASIANOBIA Hmps., 1905																		
– lauta (Pglr., 1900)[821]	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_x
LACANOBIA Billb., 1820																		
(*LACANOBIA* Billb., 1820)																		
– w–latinum (Hfn., 1766)[822]	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– dentata (Kon., 1981)[823]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_s
(*DIANOBIA* Behoun., 1993)																		
– thalassina (Hfn., 1766)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– contrastata (Bryk, 1942)[824]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– mongolica Behounek, 1992[825]	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– contigua ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– suasa ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
(*DIATARAXIA* Hbn., [1821] 1816)																		
– oleracea (L., 1758)	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	TP_t
– splendens (Hbn., [1808])	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– aliena (Hbn., 1809)	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– blenna (Hbn., [1824])[826]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– praedita (Hbn., 1807)[827]	●	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
MELANCHRA Hbn., [1820] 1816																		
– persicariae (L., 1761)[828]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	ES_t
– postalba Sugi, 1982[829]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
HYPOBARATHRA Hmps., 1905																		
– icterias (Ev., 1843)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EP_s
CERAMICA Gn., 1852																		
– pisi (L., 1758)[830]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–		EA_t
PAPESTRA Sukh., 1973																		
– biren (Goeze, 1781)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	H_{bm}
HADA Billb., 1820																		
– plebeja (L., 1761)[831]	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_b
HYSSIA Gn., 1852																		
– cavernosa (Ev., 1842)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
MAMESTRA Ochs., 1816																		

	UR	W SIB		EAST SIBERIA					FAR EAST					NORTH EAST			NS	RANGE
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– brassicae (L., 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	EA_t
CORNUTIFERA Varga & Ronk., 1991																		
– simplex (Stgr., 1889)[832]	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
SIDERIDIS Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
(*SIDERIDIS* Hbn., [1821] 1816)																		
– lampra (Schaw., 1913)[833]	●	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– turbida (Esp., [1790])[834]	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	EA_s
– egena (Led., 1853)[835]	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– remmiana Kon., 1989[836]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– incommoda (Stgr., 1888)[837]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_s
– unica (Leech, 1889)[838]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_s
(*ANEDA* Sukh., 1973)																		
– rivularis (F., 1775)[839]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– honeyi (Yosh., 1989)[840]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	●	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_s
– mandarina (Leech, 1900)[841]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_s
(*HELIOPHOBUS* Bsdv., 1828)																		
– reticulata (Goeze, 1790)	●	②	②	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
– kitti (Schaw., 1913)[842]	●	–	–	●	–	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_s
– unicolor (Alph., 1889)[843]	●	–	●	●	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
SARAGOSSA Stgr., 1900																		
– siccanorum (Stgr., 1870)[844]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– demotica (Pglr., 1902)[845]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– uralica Hack. & Fbg., 2002[846]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	UR
– incerta (Stgr., 1896)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– porosa (Ev., 1854)	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
CONISANIA Hmps., 1905																		
(*CONISANIA* Hmps., 1905)																		
– leineri (Frr., 1836)[847]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– cervina (Ev., 1842)[848]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– arida (Led., 1855)[849]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_s
– suavis (Stgr., 1892)[850]	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS
– suaveola Drdt., 1950[851]	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_s
(*LUTEOHADENA* Beck, 1991)																		
– luteago ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– literata (F. d. W., 1840)[852]	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
HECATERA Gn., 1852																		
– bicolorata (Hfn., 1766)	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– dysodea ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– cappa (Hbn., [1809])[853]	●	②	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
ENTERPIA Gn., 1850																		
– laudeti (Bsdv., 1840)[854]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– picturata (Alph., 1882)	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		ws	al	t	k	s–b	ya	tb	am	kh	pr	sa	ku	km	mg	ch		
HADENA Schr., 1802																		
(*HADENA* Schr., 1802)																		
– capsincola (Den. & Schiff.)[855]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– magnolii (Bsdv., 1829)[856]	●	–	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– compta ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	TP_s
– confusa (Hfn., 1766)[857]	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– variolata (Smith, 1888)[858]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	HSA_s
– albimacula (Bkh., 1792)[859]	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– kurajica Hack., 1996[860]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	AL_s
– persimilis Hack., 1996[861]	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– filograna (Esp., 1788)[862]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
(*ANEPIA* Hmps., 1918)																		
– irregularis (Hfn., 1766)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– aberrans (Ev., 1856)[863]	–	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EP_s
– corrupta (Herz, 1898)[864]	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	EP_s
– perplexa ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[865]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– strouhali (Brsn., 1955)[866]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– christophi (Möshl., 1862)[867]	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
LEUCANINI																		
SARCOPOLIA Sugi, 1982																		
– illoba (Butl., 1878)[868]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	MS_s
MYTHIMNA Ochs., 1816																		
(*MYTHIMNA* Ochs., 1816)																		
– turca (L., 1761)[869]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– monticola Sugi, 1958[870]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– grandis Butl., 1878[871]	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– divergens Butl., 1878[872]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– curvata Leech, 1900[873]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	③	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_n
– rufipennis Butl., 1878[874]	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MS_s
– conigera ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	EA_t
– velutina (Ev., 1846)[875]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– pudorina ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[876]	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– placida Butl., 1878[877]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_s
– pallens (L., 1758)[878]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	EA_t
– deserticola (Bartel, 1902)[879]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– atrata (Remm & Viid., 1979)[880]	–	●	–	●	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_s
– impura (Hbn., [1808])[881]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	EA_t
– straminea (Tr., 1825)	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– vitellina (Hbn.,[1808])	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
(*PSEUDALETIA* Frclt., 1951)																		
– separata (Wlk., 1865)[882]	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	OM_m
(*SABLIA* Sukh., 1973)																		
– andereggi (Bsdv., 1840)[883]	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
– alopecuri (Bsdv., 1840)[884]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– albiradiosa (Ev., 1852)[885]	●	●	–	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– opaca (Stgr., 1900)[886]	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
(*HYPHILARE* Hbn., [1821] 1816)																		
– albipuncta ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– ferrago (F., 1787)	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– simplex (Leech, 1889)[887]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_n
– radiata (Brem., 1861)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	OM_n
– l–album (L., 1767)	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– flavostigma (Brem., 1861)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	OM_n
– chosenicola (Bryk, 1948)[888]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
(*DYSALETIA* Sugi, 1982)																		
– inanis (Obth., 1880)[889]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
(*ANAPOMA* Berio, 1980)																		
– postica (Hmps., 1905)[890]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
LEUCANIA Ochs., 1816																		
– comma (L., 1761)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_sH_i
– obsoleta (Hbn., [1803])	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_s
SENTA Steph., 1834																		
– flammea (Curt., 1828)[891]	●	●	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_s
ERIOPYGINI																		
LASIONYCTA Auriv., 1892																		
– skraelingia (H.–S., 1852)[892]	–	–	●	–	–	●	●[N]	●	●[N]	●[N]	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	H_{bm}
– alpicola Laf. & Kon., 1988[893]	–	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_{bm}
– corax Kon., 1988[894]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	PB_{al}
– buraetica Kon., 1988[895]	–	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_{bm}
– hampsoni Varga, 1974[896]	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_{al}
– hospita A. B.–H., 1912[897]	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	SM_b
– proxima (Hbn., 1808–1809)[898]	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	EA_t
– orientalis (Alph., 1882)[899]	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_t
– leucocycla (Stgr., 1857)[900]	–	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●[N]	●[N]	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	H_{aa}
– staudingeri (Auriv., 1891)[901]	①[N]	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	H_{aa}
– secedens (Wlk., 1857)[902]	●[N]	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	H_{bm}
– imbecilla (F., 1794)	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_{bm}
– impar (Stgr., 1870)[903]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
NOCTUINAE																		
AGROTINI																		
AUSTRANDESIINA																		
PERIDROMA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– saucia (Hbn., [1808])[904]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	K_m

	UR	W SIB		EAST SIBERIA					FAR EAST					NORTH EAST			NS	RANGE
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
AGROTINA																		
ACTEBIA Steph., 1829																		
(*ACTEBIA* Steph., 1829)																		
– praecox (L., 1758)[905]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– praecurrens (Stgr., 1888)[906]	–	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	SM_s
– fennica (Tausch., 1806)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	H_b
(*PROTEXARNIS* McD., 1928)																		
– squalida (Gn., 1852)[907]	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	H_s
(*PAREXARNIS* Brsn., 1946)																		
– ala (Stgr., 1881)[908]	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
(*LEDERERAGROTIS* Varga, 1990)																		
– difficilis (Ersch., 1887)[909]	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
DICHAGYRIS Led., 1857																		
(*ALBOCOSTA* Fbg. & Laf., 1997)																		
– stentzi (Led., 1853)	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	②	–	–	–	–	CAS_{bm}
– triangularis (Moore, 1867)[910]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	OM_n
– musiva (Hbn., 1800–1803)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– flammatra ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)		●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_t
(*STENOSOMIDES* Strand, 1942)																		
– spissilinea (Stgr., 1896)[911]	●	–	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_s
(*DICHAGYRIS* Led., 1857)																		
– vallesiaca (Bsdv., [1837])[912]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
– squalorum (Ev., 1856)[913]	●	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– eremicola (Standf., 1888)[914]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– lux Fbg. & Nupponen, 2002[915]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	UR
– multicuspis (Ev., 1852)[916]	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– candelisequa ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[917]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– duskei Moberg & Fbg., 1990[918]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– celebrata (Alph., 1897)[919]	①	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– lutescens (Ev., 1844)[920]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– truculenta (Led., 1853)[921]	●	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– forcipula ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[922]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
– signifera ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[923]	●	●	●	–	–	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– orientis (Alph., 1882)[924]	●	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– inexpectata (W. Kozh., 1925)[925]	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_s
– pudica (Stgr., 1896)[926]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– ignara (Stgr., 1896)[927]	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_s
– plumbea (Alph., 1887)[928]	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
EUXOA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
(*CHORIZAGROTIS* Smith, 1890)																		
– adumbrata (Ev., 1842)[929]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	H_t

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
(*PLEONECTOPODA* Grt., 1873)																		
– hilaris (Frr., 1838)[930]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
– hyperborea Laf., 1987[931]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	HB_{ab}
– sp. 1 (undescribed)	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S
– sp. 2 (undescribed)	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– decorans (Stgr., 1896)[932]	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_s
– goetria I. Kozh., 1929[933]	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– churchillensis McD., 1932[934]	–	–	–	–	●[N]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	HSA_a
– fissa (Stgr., 1895)	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– centralis (Stgr., 1889)[935]	–	–	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
(*EUXOA* Hbn., [1821] 1816)																		
– sibirica (Bsdv., 1834)[936]	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EP_s
– conspicua (Hbn., 1827)[937]	●	●	●	●	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	$CAES_s$
– ochrogaster (Gn., 1953)[938]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	H_t
– karschi (Graes., [1890] 1889)[939]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	③	③	③	③	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_t
– phantoma (Kozh., 1928)[940]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_s
– intolerabilis (Pglr., 1902)[941]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	②	–	–	CAM_s
– novoobscurior Bryk, 1948[942]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	●	●		●	●	–	–	–	–	–	MS_s
– cursoria (Hfn., 1766)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	H_s
– distinguenda (Led., 1857)[943]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– emolliens Warr., 1909[944]	②	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– christophi (Stgr., 1870)[945]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– vitta (Esper, 1789)[946]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– obelisca ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[947]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– segnilis (Dup., 1837)[948]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– diaphora Brsn., 1928[949]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– eruta (Hbn., [1827])[950]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– tritici (L., 1761)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– nigricans (L., 1761)[951]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	WP_t
– cos (Hbn., 1824)[952]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– aquilina ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[953]	●	●	●	–	–	②	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– hastifera (Donz., 1847)[954]	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– basigramma (Stgr., 1870)	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– mustelina (Christ., 1876)[955]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– fallax (Ev., 1854)[956]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– deserta (Stgr., 1870)[957]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– dsheiron Brandt, 1938[958]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WA_s
– zernyi Brsn., 1944[959]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– decora ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[960]	●	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_s
– recussa (Hbn., 1817)[961]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	EA_s
– foeda (Led., 1855)[962]	●	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– sabuletorum (Bsdv., 1840)[963]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_t
(*OROSAGROSTIS* Hmps., 1903)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– tristis (Stgr., 1897)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	SM_s
– deficiens (Wagner, 1913)[964]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_s
FELTIA Wlk., 1856[965]																		

	UR	W SIB		EAST SIBERIA					FAR EAST					NORTH EAST			NS	RANGE
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
(*TRICHOSILIA* Hmps., 1918)																		
– nigrita (Graes., 1892)[966]	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	HSA_{bm}
– honesta (Stgr., 1892)[967]	–	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	PB_{bm}
– arctica (Kon., 1980)[968]	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	PB_{aa}
– beringiana Laf. & Kon., 1986[969]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	HB_a
– boreana Laf., 1986[970]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	HB_a
AGROTIS Ochs., 1816																		
– bigramma ([Esp., 1790])[971]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– murinoides Poole, 1989[972]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– villosus (Alph., 1887)[973]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– fatidica (Hbn., 1823–1824)[974]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_{bm}
– characteristica Alph., 1892[975]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EP_s
– ruta (Ev., 1851)[976]	●[N]	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●[N]	●[N]	●	●	●	●	HSA_{aa}
– trifurca Ev., 1837	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– iremeli Nup., Ah., Kul., 2001[977]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	UR_{bm}
– militaris (Stgr., 1888)[978]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	MP_t
– cinerea ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
– segetum ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	TP_sO
– incognita Stgr., 1888[979]	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– exclamationis (L., 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	TP_t
– scotacra (Fil., 1927)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_s
– clavis (Hfn., 1766)[980]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	TP_t
– sp. (undescribed)[981]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	UR
– tokionis Butl., 1881[982]	–	●	–	–	●	②	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	MS_s
– submolesta Pglr., [1899] 1900[983]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– humigena Pglr., [1899] 1900[984]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– vestigialis (Hfn., 1766)[985]	●	●	●	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_t
– psammoda Stgr., 1895[986]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– ripae (Hbn., 1823)[987]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_s
– desertorum Bsdv., 1840[988]	●	●	②	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	WPS_s
– ipsilon (Hfn., 1766)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	K_m
NOCTUINI																		
AXYLIINA																		
AXYLIA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– putris (L., 1761)	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	TP_t
OCHROPLEURA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– plecta (L., 1761)[989]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	H_t
NOCTUINA																		
DIARSIA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– dahlii (Hbn., [1813])[990]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_b
– brunnea ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[991]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	EA_b
– mendica (F., 1775)[992]	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	EA_b
– dewitzi (Graes., [1889] 1888)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_b

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		ws	al	t	k	s–b	ya	tb	am	kh	pr	sa	ku	km	mg	ch		
– rubi (View., 1790)[993]	●	●	●	–	●	●	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	②	–	–	–	ES_b
– canescens (Butl., 1878)	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	M_t
– nipponica Ogata, 1957[994]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	MJ_n
– pacifica Brsn., 1943[995]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– ruficauda (Warr., 1909)[996]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– deparca (Butl., 1879)[997]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_n
CERASTIS Ochs., 1816																		
– rubricosa ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[998]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– leucographa ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	–	–	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_s
– pallescens (Butl., 1878)[999]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– orientalis Brsn., 1948[1000]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
PARADIARSIA McD., [1829] 1928																		
– punicea (Hbn., 1803)[1001]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EA_t
– coturnicola (Graes., 1892)[1002]	–	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	SM_{bm}
NETROCEROCORA Bartel, 1902																		
– quadrangula (Ev., 1844)[1003]	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
LYCOPHOTIA Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– cissigma (Mén., 1859)[1004]	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MS_s
PSEUDOHERMONASSA Varga, 1990																		
– velata (Stgr., 1888)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_s
– melancholica (Led., 1853)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– ononensis (Brem., 1864)[1006]	–	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	SM_{bm}
HERMONASSA Wlk., 1865																		
– cecilia Butl., 1878[1007]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MH_n
– arenosa (Butl., 1881)[1008]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
RHYACIA Hbn., [1821] 1816[1009]																		
– caradrinoides (Stgr., 1896)[1010]	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– simulans (Hfn., 1766)[1011]	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_t
– arenacea (Hmps., 1907)[1012]	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– ledereri (Ersch., 1870)[1013]	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	CAS_t
– junonia (Stgr., 1881)[1014]	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
CHERSOTIS Bsdv., 1840																		
– andereggii (Bsdv., [1837])[1015]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– juncta (Grt., 1878)[1016]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	HSA_b
– alpestris (Bsdv., 1837)[1017]	●	②	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– transiens (Stgr., 1896)[1018]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	CAS_s
– stridula Hmps., 1903[1019]	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– capnistis (Led., 1871)[1020]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	EWA_s
– margaritacea (deVill., 1789)[1021]	●	②	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– deplanata (Ev., 1843)[1022]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EP_s
– elegans (Ev., 1837)[1023]	●	②	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– anatolica (Drdt., 1936)[1024]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– cuprea ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[1025]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	●	EA_{bm}

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
NOCTUA L., 1758[1026]																		
– pronuba (L., 1758)[1027]	●	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_sH_i
– orbona (Hfn., 1766)[1028]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	E_t
– interposita (Hbn., [1790])[1029]	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
CRYPTOCALA Benj., 1921																		
– chardinyi (Bsdv., 1829)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_b
SPAELOTIS Bsdv., 1840																		
– ravida ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	EA_b
– suecia (Auriv., 1890)[1030]	●	●	–	–	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	EA_{bm}
– lucens Butl., 1881[1031]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	MS_n
– senna (Frr., 1829)[1032]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– sennina Brsn., 1955[1033]	–	–	●	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– deplorata (Stgr., 1896)[1034]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
GRAPHIPHORA Ochs., 1816																		
– augur (F., 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	H_b
OPIGENA Bsdv., 1840																		
– polygona ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
PROGNORISMA Laf., 1998																		
– albifurca (Ersch., 1777)[1035]	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
EUROIS Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– occulta (L., 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	H_b
ANAPLECTOIDES McD., [1929]																		
– prasina ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	H_b
– virens (Butl., 1878)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
XESTIA Hbn., 1818[1036]																		
(*XESTIA* Hbn., 1818)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– baja ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)[1037]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	EA_t
– stigmatica (Hbn., [1813])[1038]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– ochreago (Hbn., [1809])[1039]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– collina (Bsdv., 1840)[1040]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	EA_{bm}
– sexstrigata (Haw., 1809)[1041]	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
– subgrisea (Stgr., 1897)[1042]	–	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	●	–	–	S_{bm}
– descripta (Brem., 1861)[1043]	–	●	–	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MS_t
(*MEGASEMA* Hbn., [1821] 1816)																		
– c–nigrum (L., 1758)[1044]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	H_t
– ditrapezium ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	TP_t
– triangulum (Hfn., 1766)[1045]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– kollari (Led., 1853)[1046]	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	②	–	–	–	SM_t
– stupenda (Butl., 1878)[1047]	–	–	–	–	–	②	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAM_s
– ashworthii (Dbld., 1855)[1048]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– fuscostigma (Brem., 1861)[1049]	–	–	–	–	–	②	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
– dilatata (Butl., 1879)[1050]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	OM_n
– vidua (Stgr., 1892)[1051]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_n

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		ws	al	t	k	s–b	ya	tb	am	kh	pr	sa	ku	km	mg	ch		
– wockei (Möschl., 1862)[1052]	●	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	HSA_{bm}
– innuitica Laf. & Hensel, 1998[1053]	–	●N	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	HSA_{bm}
(*SUBG*. undescribed)																		
– semiherbida (Wlk., 1857)[1054]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
– efflorescens (Butl., 1879)[1055]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	M_n
(*SUBG*. undescribed)																		
– undosa (Leech, 1889)[1056]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	M_n
(*PACHNOBIA* Gn., 1852)																		
– tecta (Hbn., 1808)[1057]	●N	●N	●	●	–	●	●	●N	●N	●N	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	H_{aa}
– okakensis (Pack ., 1867)[1058]	–	●N	–	–	●N	–	●N	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	HSB_b
– kruegeri Kon. & Schmitz, 2004[1059]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_{bm}
– kolymae (Herz, 1903)[1060]	–	–	–	●	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	HSB_{bm}
– atrata (Morr., 1874)[1061]	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	–	–	H_{bm}
– ursae (McD., 1940)[1062]	–	–	–	●	–	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	HSA_{bm}
– lorezi (Stgr., 1894)[1063]	●N	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	●	HAB_{aa}
– speciosa (Hbn., [1813])[1064]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	H_{bm}
– albonigra (Kon., 1981)[1065]	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	MS_{bm}
– sincera (H.–S., 1851)[1066]	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	–	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	EA_{bm}
– gelida (Sp.–Schn., 1883)[1067]	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●N	●N	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	EA_{bm}
– brunneopicta (Mats., 1925)[1068]	–	–	–	●	–	●	●	●	●	●N	–	●N	–	–	●	–	–	EA_{bm}
– albuncula (Ev., 1851)[1069]	●N	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	HSB_{bm}
– rhaetica (Stgr., 1870)[1070]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	●	●	–	–	–	●	–	–	H_{bm}
– fuscogrisea Kon., 1981[1071]	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●N	●N	●N	–	●N	–	●	●	–	–	S_{bm}
– sp. (undescribed)[1072]	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●N	●N	●N	–	●N	–	–	●	–	–	S_{bm}
– homogena (McD., 1921)[1073]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	
– banghaasi (Cti., 1933)[1074]	–	–	●	●	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	S_{bm}
– borealis (Nordstr., 1933)[1075]	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_{bm}
– sp. (undescribed)[1076]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	S_{bm}
– distensa (Ev., 1851)[1077]	–	–	–	–	●N	●N	●	–	●N	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	ES_{bm}
– laetabilis (Zett., 1839)[1078]	●N	–	●	●	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	ES_{bm}
– penthima (Ersch., 1870)[1079]	–	–	–	–	●N	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	S_{bm}
– kurentzovi (Kon., 1981)[1080]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	MC_{bm}
– magadanica (Kon., 1981)[1081]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	S_{bm}
– lyngei (Reb., 1923)[1082]	①N	●N	●	–	–	–	●N	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	HAB_a
– quieta (Hbn., 1813)[1083]	●	●N	–	–	–	●N	●N	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	●	●	●	H_{aa}
– rodionovi Mikk., 1996[1084]	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_a
– liquidaria (Ev., 1848)[1085]	①N	●N	–	–	●N	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	HSA_a
– fergusoni Laf., 1983[1086]	–	–	–	–	●N	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	HSB_a
– magadanensis Kon., 1981[1087]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	PB_a
– alaskae (Grt., 1876)[1088]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	–	HB_{aa}
– thula Laf. & Kon., 1983[1089]	①N	●N	–	–	–	–	●N	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	HSB_a
– aequaeva (Benj., 1934)[1090]	①N	●N	–	–	–	–	●N	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	HSA_a
– intermedia (Kon., 1981)[1091]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●N	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	●	–	HB_a
similis (Kon., 1981)[10921]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	PB_a
– ochrops Kon., 1996[1093]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	PB_a

	Ur	W Sib		East Siberia					Far East					North East			NS	Range
		WS	AL	T	K	S–B	YA	TB	AM	KH	PR	SA	KU	KM	MG	CH		
PARABARROVIA Gibs., 1920																		
– keelei (Gibs., 1920)[1094]	–	–	–	–	–	–	●N	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●N	●	HSA_a
ESTIMATA Kozh., 1928																		
– herrichschaefferi (Alph., 1895)[1095]	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	SM_{al}
– militzae (Kozh., 1937)[1096]	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_{al}
– oschi (Kozh., 1937)[1097]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_{al}
– alexii (W. Kozh., 1928)[1098]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_{al}
EUGRAPHE Hbn., [1821] 1816																		
– sigma ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775)	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	EA_t
– versuta (Pglr., 1908)[1099]	–	–	●	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAM_s
– senescens (Stgr., 1881)[1100]	–	–	①	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_{bm}
COENOPHILA Steph., 1850																		
– subrosea (Steph., 1829)[1101]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	EA_b
EUGNORISMA Brsn., 1946																		
(*EUGNORISMA* Brsn., 1946)																		
– puengeleri Varga & Ronk., 1987[1102]	②	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
– ignoratum Varga, Ronk., 1994[1103]	●	–	②	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– chaldaica (Bsdw., 1840)[1104]	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAE_s
– insignata (Led., 1853)[1105]	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	S_s
– eminens (Led., 1855)[1106]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– miniago (Frr., 1840)[1107]	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
– trigonica (Alph., 1872)[1108]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CA_s
(*METAGNORISMA* Varga & Ronk., 1987)....																		
– depuncta (L., 1761)[1109]	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_t
PROTOLAMPRA McD., 1928																		
– sobrina (Dup., 1843)[1110]	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●N	–	●	●	–	–	EA_b
AMMOGROTIS Stgr., 1895																		
– suavis (Stgr., 1896)[1111]	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_s
SINEUGRAPHE Brsn., 1954																		
– exusta (Butl., 1878)[1112]	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	EP_t
– bipartita (Graes., [1889] 1888)[1113]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_t
– oceanica (Kard., 1928)[1114]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	M_t
NAENIA Steph., 1827																		
– typica (L., 1758)	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ES_s
– contaminata (Wlk., 1865)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	–	–	M_s
NYSSOCNEMIS Led., 1857																		
– eversmanni (Led., 1853)[1115]	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	WP_s
ISOCHLORA Stgr., 1882																		
– sericea (Laf. & Kon., 1996)[1116]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	●	–	HB_a
– viridis Stgr., 1882[1117]	–	–	●	–	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_x
– grumi (Alph., 1892)[1118]	–	–	–	●	●	●	–	●	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CAS_x

COMMENTS

NOLIDAE

NOLINAE

1. The list of the family Nolinae is provisional. It has been compiled from literature sources (Dubatolov, Zolotarenko, 1990; Chistjakov, 1992; 2003; Nupponen, Fibiger, 2002), museum materials, and an Internet site of the Siberian Zoological Museum [ZMASE]. For the use of the generic name *Rhynchopalpus* Hampson, 1893 instead of *Meganola* Dyar, 1908 see Inoue (1996). The family Nolidae is under revision at present by G. Laszlo and G. Ronkay (pers. comm.).

2. *Nola cucullatella* (L., 1758). Reported for the southern Ural by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

3. *Nola confusalis* (H.–S., [1847] 1845). Reported for the southern Ural by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

4. *Nola aerugula* (Hbn., 1793). Reported for the southern Ural by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002). Reported for southern Transbaikalia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2004). It the Far East represented by subspecies *Nola aerugula atomosa* Bremer, 1861

5. *Nola crambiformis* Reb., 1902. TL: Southern Ural, Orenburg reg. The identity of the taxon is uncertain.

6. *Nola karelica* (Tengstr., 1869). In Central Jakutia and the Amur region represented by subspecies *Nola karelica amuricola* Warnecke, 1938.

7. *Nola cristatula* (Hbn., 1793). The species has been reported by authors for the Ural, however its identity and relationship with allied *N. chamitulalis* is uncertain.

8. *Nola chlamitulalis* (Hbn. [1813]) (?*cristatula* auct.). It the Far East represented by subspecies *Nola chlamitulalis minutalis* Leech, 1889

9. *Nola innocua* Butl., 1880. TL: Taiwan. The taxon (sensu auctorum) probably represented by group of related species (G. Ronkay, pers. comm.).

10. *Nola costimacula* Stgr., 1887. The status of this taxon is unclear. Some authors threat it as a subspecies of *Nola innocua.*

11. *Nola nami* (Inoue, 1956). Reported for the South Kuriles by Dubatolov (Internet site of the ZMASE).

12. *Rhynchopalpus strigula* (Den. & Schiff., [1775]). Reported for the southern Ural by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

13. *Rhynchopalpus gigas* (Butl., 1884) (= *maculata* Stgr., 1887).

14. *Rhynchopalpus mikabo* Inoue, 1970. Reported for the Kuril Isl. by Dubatolov (Internet site of ZMASE).

15. *Rhynchopalpus pulchella* Leech, 1889 Reported for the Primorye terr. by Dubatolov (Internet site of ZMASE).

CHLOEPHORINAE

16. *Nolathripa lactaria* (Graes., 1892) (= *korbi* Pglr., 1908).

17. *Negritothripa hampsoni* (Wil., 1911). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a).

18. *Nycteola degenerana* (Hbn., [1799]). The old records of "*N. revayana"* from Siberia and the Russian Far East belong to *Nycteola degenerana*, which is represented in the East Palaearctic by subspecies *eurasiatica* Dufay, 1961 (Dufay, 1961; Viidalepp & Remm, 1982). The taxon was incorrectly reported by Remm & Viidalepp (1979) from Tuva, by Zolotarenko & Tumaikina (1978) from West Siberia and by Bubnova (1980) from the Altai as *N. revayana* by misidentification. The latter name is not included in the present list. Reported for Transbaikalia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2004).

19. *Nycteola asiatica* (Krul., 1904) (= *pseudasiatica* Sugi, 1959). The species was incorrectly reported from the Russian Far East by Viidalepp & Remm (1982) as *Nycteola pseudasiatica.* Sugi (1982) synonymised *N. asiatica* with *N. pseudasi-*

atica. Recorded in the southern Ural (Nupponen, Fibiger 2002).

20. *Nycteola siculana* (Fuchs, 1899). The male from the southerm Ural labelled "Coll. Duske Guberli" and 2 females from Volga region (Sarepta [Krasnoarmeisk] have been found in the ZMHU. The distribution of the species in the southern Ural is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).

21. *Nycteola kuldzhana* Obr., 1954 (= f. *brunnescens* Duf., 1958, TL: Sarepta [Krasnoarmeisk]). A Central–Asian species, reported by Dufay (1958a; 1961) from the Volga region from Sarepta [Krasnoarmeisk], He also gave (Dufay, 1961) Uralsk in the distributional range of *kuldzhana*. The distribution of the species in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) is confirmed by M. Fibiger (pers. comm.) as well as by the record of 1 female from the Ural labelled "Coll. Duske. Guberli" [ZMHU]. It was erroneously excluded from the list of European Noctuidae (Fibiger & Hacker, 1990; Nowacky & Fibiger, 1996) but included to the new list (Hacker, Fibiger, 2005).

22. *Parhylophila buddhae* (Alph., 1897). The species was first reported for Russia from Sakhalin and the Primorye terr. by Viidalepp & Remm (1982). Here it is first reported from the Khabarovsk terr. and from Transbaikalia. Material examined: 5 males, 7 females, Khabarovsk terr., Gorny, 60 km forth from Komsomol'sk 4–9. VII 1994 (V. Kononenko); 1 male, Transbaikalia, Tschita, 31. VI 1983, leg. I. Kostjuk (coll. M. Hreblay).

23. *Kerala decipiens* (Butl., 1878) (= *macroptera* Obth., 1880)

24. *Gelastocera eminentissima* Bryk, 1948 (= *rubra* Kon., 1984 (Kononenko, 1984f), *Systematica i ecolgia nasekomyh Dal'nego Vostoka*: 71, figs. 2, 6 (HT: male, Russia the Primorye terr. Khasan reg., Troitzy Bay [ZISP]). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1990a) and also Kononenko *et al.* (1998).

25. *Gelastocera sutshana* Obraz., 1950. TL: Sutschan [Partizansk], Primorye terr. The status of this taxon requires investigation.

26. *Macrochthonia fervens* Butl., 1881 (= *falcata* Graes., [1890] 1889; *pyrausta* Graes., [1890] 1889).

27. *Pseudoips prasinana* (L., 1758) (= *fagana* F., 1781).

28. *Pseudoips sylpha* (Butl., 1879) (= *kraeffti* Graes., 1888). For the synonymy cited see Sugi (1970b). Reported from Transbaikalia by Kljutshko *et al.* (1992).

29. *Camptoloma interiorata* (Walk., [1865]). The genus *Camptoloma* has been transferred from Arctiidae to Noctuidae, Chloephorinae by Holloway (1988), some authors place it in the subfamily *Camptolominae*; see also Sugi (1994a). Kurentzov (1936) listed this species from the southern Primorye terr., Furugelma I. Few specimens were collected in the Southern Primorye (Posiet, Barabash) (Sviridov, Dubatolov, pers. comm..).

30. *Aiteta curvilinea* (Stgr., 1892). The species was described by Staudinger (1892a) from a single female from "?Amur" [with question mark on the label]. No futher records from the Russian Far East are known. As the data label of the holotype is indicated by question mark, it might be a mislabelled specimen collected in the tropical regions of SE Asia. The representatives of the genus *Aiteta* Wlk., 1856 (= *Brada* Wlk., 1858) are distributed only in the South–East Asia, they are not known from Japan nor from Korea or North China.

31. *Ariolica argentea* (Butl., 1881). First reported for Russia from mid Sakhalin and the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Viidalepp & Remm (1982).

EARIADINAE

32. *Earias pudicana* Stgr., 1887 (= *pupilana* Stgr., 1887).

33. *Earias roseifera* Butl., 1881(= *erubescens* Stgr., 1887; *jezoensis* Sugi, 1982). For the synonymy cited see Sugi (1982; 1990b; 1994a).

34. *Earias roseoviridis* Sugi, 1982. The species is reported here for Russia from the Primorye terr. for the first time: 2 males, 1 female, Primorye terr., Rjazanovka, 28–30. VIII 1999 (V. Kononnenko).

35. *Earias clorana* (L., 1761). Linnaeus' specific name "*clorana*" is often misspelled by authors as "*chlorana*" (Remm & Viidalepp, 1979, Zolotarenko & Bubnova, 1982b, ets.), althouth its original spelling is "*clorana*" (Mikkola & Honey, 1993). Hampson (1912) reported *E. clorana* from "Siberia" without exact data. In recent literature the species was reported from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) and from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979). Reported from the

Ural by Grosser (1983) and by Ahola *et al*, (1998) and Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

36. *Earias vernana* (F., 1787). Reported for the southern Ural by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

ELIGMINAE

37. *Eligma narcissus* (Cram., 1775). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a). Probably a migrant species, or occasionaly transported by air currents from the south–east. Addition material in ZISP collection was found: 1 female, labelled "Sibirsky bereg [Siberian Shore], north–east of Valdivostok, IX. 1890 (D. Vinde)".

EREBIDAE

RIVULINAE

38. *Rivula unctalis* Stgr., 1892. Reported from the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Dubatolov *et al.* (1995).

BOLETOBIINAE

39. *Parascotia fuliginaria* (L., 1761) (= *nigricans* Mats., 1925; *sachalinensis* Mats., 1925). The taxon *Parascotia nigricans* described from central Sakhalin (Matsumura, 1925) is a junior subjective synonym (**syn. n.**) of *P. fuliginaria.* The generic name *Kara* Mats., 1925, described in Geometridae is a junior synonym of *Parascotia* Hbn., 1816 (**syn. n.**); *Kara sachalinensis* (**syn. n.**), is a junior subjective synonym of *P. fuliginaria*. The species is reported here from Sakhalin on the basis of Matsumura's (1925) reports of *nigricans* and *sachalinensis*. The species has been reported from south–eastern Siberia (Minusinsk) by Kozhantschikov (1925), from Transbaikalia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, (2004) and from the northern Amur reg. by Sviridov (1985).

HYPENODINAE

40. *Hypenodes humidalis* Dbld., 1850 (= *turfosalis* Wocke, 1850). Reported by Staudinger (1892a) from the Amur reg. and Primorye terr., as "*Tholomiges turfosalis*". Reported from the Russian Far East from the Khabarovsk, Primorye territories and Sakhalin by Remm (1980a). The species is reported here from the Transbaikalia on the basis of 5 specimens, labelled: "Russia, Buryatia, Barguzin Valley, Svjatoy Nos, 13. VII 1996 (J. Kullberg & J. Jalava)" [ZMHU].

41. *Hypenodes rectifascia* Sugi, 1982. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Sviridov (1990b).

42. *Schrankia costaestrigalis* (Steph., 1834). First reported from the Primorye terr. by Sviridov (1990b).

43. *Schrankia separatalis* (Herz, 1904). First reported for Russia from the Khabarovsk terr., Sakhalin, the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Remm (1980a) and from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a).

44 *Schrankia balneorum* (Alph., 1880). Reported in the southern Ural (Orenburg obl.) (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).

45 *Schrankia kogii* Inoue, 1979. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Sviridov (1990b).

ARAEOPTERONINAE

47. *Araeopteron amoena* Inoue, 1958. First reported for Russia from Sakhalin, the Khabarovsk and Primorye territories by Viidalepp & Remm (1982).

EUBLEMMINAE

48. *Odice arcuinna* (Hbn., 1790). Reported from the Ural by Grosser (1983). Hampson (1910) reported the species from the Altai and "Amurland". Bubnova (1980) reported it from western Altai by on the basis of old record by Lederer (1853). No recent data on this species from southern Siberia are known. The record of *E. arcuinna* from the Far East is not confirmed by any of the material examined.

49. *Eublemma minutata* (F., 1794) (= *paula* F., 1794; *noctualis* Hbn., 1796). Recorded in the southern Ural (Cheljabinsk and Orenburg reg.) (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). The species was reported by Staudinger (1892a) as "*Thalpochares paula* Hb. " (a junior synonym of *E. minutata*) from Bikin, the Khabarovsk terr., as *Eublemma noctualis* by Hampson (1910) from "E. Siberia, Ussuri", and as *Porphirynia noctualis* by Moltrecht (1929) from the Primorye terr.; lastly it was

reported by Kljutshko (1978) from the Far East. However *E. minutata* does not occur in the Russian Far East, the data of Staudinger (1892a) and subsequent authors are apparently based on misidentifications and repetition of incorrect data.

50. *Eublemma pulcharalis* (Vill., 1789) (= *candidana* F., 1794; = *rectifascia* Joannis, 1909). Reported from the Uralsk region (West Kazakhstan) by Kuznetsov & Martynova (1954) as *E candidana*. The synonymy cited after Leraut (1997)and Hacker & Fibiger (2005).

51. *Eublemma ostrina* (Hfn., 1808). Reported from the Ural by Eversmann (1857) and subsequent authors (Hampson, 1910, Ahola *et al.*, 1998); reported from the Altai by Eversmann (1857), then by Bubnova (1980). The species occurs in the North East China ("Manchuria, Harbin, Weymer" coll. CNHM, Pittsburgh)

52. *Eublemma porphyrinia* (Freyer, 1845). Reported from the Ural by Ahola *et al.*, (1998). Sukhareva (1972) listed this species from the Altai without exact data.

53. *Eublemma panonica* (Frr., 1840). Reported from the Ural and the Altai by Hampson (1910) and some subsequent authors (Kljutshko, 1978) without exact data. Its distribution in the southern Ural (Orenburg and Cheljabunsk reg.) is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).

54. *Eublemma amasina* (Ev., 1842). Reported from the western Altai by Bubnova (1980) on the basis of an old record by Lederer (1853) from the Kazakhstan part of the Altai.

55. *Eublemma rosea* (Hbn., [1790]) (= *rosina* (Hbn., [1803]). *Phalaena rosea* Hübner, 1790 is not a homonym of *Phalaena rosea* sensu Fourcroy (1785) as the latter is a misidentification of *Bombyx rosea* Fabricius, 1775, a junior synonym of *Miltochristia miniata* (Forster, 1771) (M. Honey, pers. comm., Nowacky & Fibiger, 1996).). Reported by Eversmann (1857) from the southern Altai, then by Hampson (1910) from Orenburg and from "W. Siberia". First reported from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979) as "*Porphirinia rosea*"; reported from Transbaikalia by Kljutshko *et al.* (1992) and by Kostjuk *et al.* (1994), Bidzilya, at al. (2004), Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2004) as "*Eublemma roseum*".

56. *Eublemma amoena* (Hbn., [1803]). Recorded in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).

57. *Eublemma purpurina* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). Reported from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) on the basis of old records of Lavrov (1927) and Voskresensky (1959). First reported from Transbaikalia by Kljutshko *et al.* (1992) and by Kostjuk *et al.* (1994).

58. *Eublemma pallidula* (H.–S., 1856). Recorded in the southern Ural (Cheljabinsk and Orenburg reg., Bashkiria) (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).

59. *Eublemma parallela* (Frr., 1842) (*parallela* ab. *densata* Warr., 1912, TL: Ural, no exact locality given.). Recorded in southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).

60. *Eublemma pusilla* (Ev., 1834) (= *concinula* Bsdv., 1840; *proxima* F. d. W., 1840). Reported from the Altai by Lederer (1853), Eversmann (1857) and Hampson (1910); reported from western Altai by Bubnova (1980) under the synonymic name *concinula* on the basis of old records of Lederer; reported from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000).

61. *Eublemma polygramma* (Dup., 1842) (= *argillacea* Ev., 1844; *nuda* Chr., 1862).

62. *Enispa lutefascialis* (Leech, 1889) (= *solitaria* Stgr., 1892).

63. *Enispa bimaculata* (Stgr., 1892) (= *leucosticta* Hmps., 1910). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1990a).

64. *Corgatha obsoleta* Marumo, 1932. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a).

65. *Oruza mira* (Butl., 1879) (= *pallicostata* Stgr., 1892).

66. *Oruza yoshinoensis* (Wil., 1911). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a).

67. *Sophta subrosea* (Butl., 1881). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a). For the synonymy of the generic names *Sophta* and *Perynea* see Sugi (1992a).

68. *Aventiola pusilla* (Butl., 1879) (= *maculifera* Stgr., 1982).

69. *Pangrapta costaemacula* Stgr., 1888 (= *trimantesalis* auct.). The species was reported from the Primorye terr. by authors (Remm, 1980b; Kononenko, 1990a, following Remm) as *P. trimantesalis* with the name *costaemacula* in synonymy, however *P. costaemacula* is distinct species,

whilst the name *trimantesalis* is a junior subjective synonym of *P. perturbans* (Wlk., 1858) (= *trimantesalis* Wlk., [1859] 1858; *duplex* Sugi & Kon., 1996) (Kononenko *et al.*, 1998). The genitalia of both species (*costaemacula* and *perturbans* as *duplex*) are illustrated by Sugi & Kononenko (1996).

70. *Pangrapta vasava* (Butl., 1881) (= *incisa* Stgr, 1888).

71. *Pangrapta flavomacula* Stgr., 1888 (= f. *robiginosa* Kard., 1928; f. *albata* Kard., 1928; f. *turbata* Kard., 1928).

72. *Pangrapta lunulata* (Sterz, 1915) (= *pseudalbistigma* Yoshimoto, 1993; *albistigma* auct.). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1990a) and Sugi & Kononenko (1996).

73. *Pangrapta obscurata* (Butl., 1879). First reported for Russia from the Khabarovsk and Primorye territories by Remm (1980b).

74. *Pangrapta umbrosa* Leech, 1900. The species is reported here from Russia for the first time. Material examined: 1 specimen, Kuril Isl., Kunashir I., Alekhino, 20. VII 1980 (T. Ruben) [IZB].

75. *Polysciera manleyi* (Leech, 1900). The species is reported here from Russia from the first time. Material examined: 1 specimen, Kuril Isl.: Kunashir I., Alekhino, 20. VII 1980 (T. Ruben) [IZB].

76. *Hypostrotia cinerea* (Butl., 1878). Reported from Transbaikalia from the Dahursky Nature Reserve by Dubatolov & Zolotarenko (1999)

77. *Atuntsea kogii* (Sugi, 1977). First reported from Russia by Kononenko (1990a). For the synonymy of the generic names *Atuntsea* Berio, 1977 and *Bryograpta* Sugi, 1977 see Speidel (1992) and Sugi (1992).

78. *Lophomilia flaviplaga* (Warr., 1912). First reported for Russia from Primorye territory by Remm (1980b).

79. *Paragabara ochreipennis* Sugi, 1962. The species is recorded in the Amur reg. (Blagoveschensk) and Primorye terr. (V. Dubatolov, A. Sviridov, pers. comm.). Reported from Russia for the first time.

80. *Paragabara secunda* Remm, 1983, *Entomol. obozrenie* [*Rev. Ent. de l'USSR*] 62 (3): 596, fig. 7 (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr.: Tigrovoi [ZM Tartu University, Tartu, Estonia]). First reported here from the west part of Khabarovsk terr. Material examined: 1 male, Khabarovsk terr., Obluchje, 6–10. VII 1994 (V. Kononenko). The systematic position of the species is unclear.

81. *Gonepatica opalina* (Butl., 1879) (= *rectilinealis* Graes., [1889] 1888). For the synonymy cited see Remm (1980b).

82. *Paragona multisignata* (Christ., 1881). Reported from Transbaikalia by Kljutshko *et al.* (1992).

83. *Paragona cognata* Stgr., 1892, **comb. n**. Reported from Transbaikalia by Kljutshko *et al.* (1992). It also occurs in other localities in the Baikal area and Transbaikalia (Buryatia, 35 km SW Ulan–Ude; Barguzin Valley; Svjatoy Nos, ZMHU). Reported from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) and from south–eastern Siberia (Minusinsk) by Kozhantschikov (1923). The report of the species from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979) seems doubtful and is not included here.

84. *Anatatha lignea* (Butl., 1879). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Remm (1980b).

HERMINIINAE

85. *Edessena hamada* (Fldr. & Rghf., 1874). First reported for the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a). Additional specimens has been collected: f, Primorye terr., Ryazanovka, 28-30. VII 2002 (D. Nilsen).

86. *Hadennia incongruens* (Butl., 1879) (= *amurensis* Stgr., 1988; *jutalis* auct.). The species was incorrectly reported from the Russian Far East and Far Eastern counries as *H. jutalis* by authors on account of misidentification. For the correct identification see Owada (1987). Reported from the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Utkin (1992).

87. *Paracolax tristalis* (F., 1794). (= *glaucinalis* auct.; *derivalis* Hbn., 1896; *tristis* F., 1798). The synonymy cited follows Mikkola (1981). Poole (1989) incorrectly regarded *Paracolax derivalis* and *P. tristalis* as two distinct species. The species is reported from the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Utkin (1992).

88. *Paracolax trilinealis* (Brem., 1864). Reported from the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Utkin (1992).

89. *Paracolax fentoni* (Butl., 1879) (= *leechi*: Remm & Martin, 1979, nec South, 1905, misident.). First reported from Russia as *P. fentoni* by Kononenko (1990a). Reported from the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Utkin (1992).

90. *Paracolax albinotata* (Butl., 1879). First reported for Russia from the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Kononenko (1987b).

91. *Idia quadra* (Graes., [1889] 1888) (= *curvipalpis*: Herz, 1904, nec Butl., 1879, misident.). For correct identification of the species see Remm (1980) and Owada (1987). Reportad for Transbaikalia by Dubatolov et. al., 2003, 2004.

92. *Idia curvipalpis* (Butl., 1879) (= *lunulata* Herz, 1904). For the synonymy cited see Remm (1980) and Owada (1987).

94. *Hydrillodes morosa* (Butl., 1879) (= *funeralis* Warr., 1913). The species was reported from the Russian Far East and Far Eastern countries by several authors (Inoue & Sugi, 1958; Sugi, 1959; Remm & Martin, 1979; Remm, 1980; Owada, 1982) as *H. funeralis*. Reported from the Primorye terr. by Graeser (1888) as *Bleptina morosa*, by Staudinger (1892a) as *H. lentalis* and by Filipjev (1927) as *H. morosa*. A species was reported by Moltrecht (1929) from the Primorye terr. as "*Rhynchina morosa* Butl. " [*Rhynchina crambiformis* Butl.], which was probably a misinterpretation of *H. morosa.* For the synonymy of *H. funeralis* with *H. morosa* see Owada (1992a). The report of the species from Kamchatka (Sedykh, 1979) seems improbable, it is not included in the Checklist.

95. *Zanclognatha lilacina* (Butl., 1879) (= *celatrix* Fil., 1979). For the synonymy cited see Remm (1980).

96. *Zanclognatha subgriselda* Sugi, 1959. First reported for Russia from the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Utkin (1992) and Dubatolov *et al.* (1995).

97. *Zanclognatha triplex* (Leech, 1900) (= *sugii* Owada, 1980). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Remm (1980) as *Epizeuxis triplex*. Owada (1987) considered the record of *Z. triplex* by Remm (1980) and Remm & Martin (1979) as a misidentification of *Z. sugii* Owada, 1980. Under the name "*sugii*" (with name *triplex* as misidentification) the species was included in the Checklist of the Noctuidae of the Primorye terr. (Kononenko, 1990a). Later Owada (1992a) synonymised *Z. sugii* with *Z. triplex.* Reported for Transbaikalia by Bidzilya et al, 2004 and Dubatolov et al, 2004).

98. *Zanclognatha helva* (Butl., 1879). First reported for Russia from the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Utkin (1992) and Dubatolov *et al.* (1995). It is also recorded in the Primorye terr.: 3 spec. Primorye terr., Zavetnoe, 18-21 VII 2002.

99. *Zanclognatha reticulatis* (Leech, 1900). First reported for Russia from the Khabarovsk terr. and the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Remm (1980) as *Adrapsoides reticulatis*.

100. *Zanclognatha umbrosalis* Stgr., 1892 (= *leechi* South, 1905). Reported for Russia from "Ussuri" [Primorye territory] by Owada (1987) as *Z. leechi* South, 1905. Sviridov (1991) synonymized *Z. leechi* with *Z. umbrosalis*. The species was correctly identified as *Z. umbrosalis* and illustrated with genitalia by Remm & Martin (1979). See also Owada (1992a).

101. *Zanclognatha tenuialis* Rebel, 1899. Reported by Sviridov (1991) from West Siberia (Novosibirsk reg.), the Amur reg. (Selemdzhinsk, Byssa) and the Primorye terr. (Ussuriisk distr., Kaimanovka). Reported for Transbaikalia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 2004.

102. *Zanclognatha tristriga* W. Kozh., 1929 (TL: Minusinsk). Reported from the Amur reg. (Selemdzhinsk) and the Khabarovsk terr. (Komsomol'sky Nature Reserve) by Sviridov (1991); recorded in the Altai (Biisk) (K. Nupponen, pers. comm.), recorded in Transbaikalia (Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 2004).

103. *Zanclognatha violacealis* Stgr., 1892 (= *stramentacealis* auct.). The species was misidentified and reported by Owada (1987) as *Z. stramentacealis*. It was correctly identified and illustrated with genitalia as *Z. violacealis* by Remm & Martin (1979). For the correction of the confusion see Sviridov (1991) and also Owada (1992a).

104. *Zanclognatha perfractalis* Bryk, 1948 (= *southi* Owada, 1982). The species first was reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Sviridov (1991). He also synonymised Z. *southi* with *Z. perfractalis.*

105. The species *Pechipogo plumigeralis* (Hbn., 1825) (= *barbalis* [Den. & Schiff.], 1775, nec Cl., 1759; *crinalis* Tr., 1829) is not included

to the checklist. Kljutshko (1978) gave the distribution of this species eastward to the Volga region (Saratov) and to the southern Ural (no exact locality given). However there are no references for this species in recent publications from the region (Anikin *et al*., 2000); no museum specimens found. The distribution of this species in the Ural seems to be doubdful

106. *Pechipogo strigilata* (L., 1758) (= *barbalis* Cl., 1759). The species was often reported by authors from Siberia under its synonym *Herminia barbalis*. For the synonymy cited see Mikkola (1985).

107. *Macrochilo cribrumalis* (Hbn., 1793). A West Palaearctic species, distributed eastwards to West Siberia (Kurgan reg.) (Utkin, 1992).

108. *Herminia grisealis* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) (= *nemoralis* F., 1775, nec Scop., 1763).

109. *Herminia robiginosa* (Stgr., 1888). Reported from the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Dubatolov *et al.* (1995).

110. *Herminia stramentacealis* Bremer, 1864 (= *satakei* Owada, 1982). The species was misidentified and reported from "Ussuri" by Owada (1987) as *Herminia satakei*. It was incorrectly included in the Checklist of the Noctuidae of the Primorye terr. (Kononenko, 1990a) under both names: *Zanclognatha stramentacealis* and *H. satakei*. The name *H. satakei* was synonymised with *H. stramentacealis* by Sviridov (1991). For the correction see also Owada (1992a). The species was reported from West Siberia (Kurgan reg.) by Utkin (1990) and by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000).

111. *Herminia arenosa* Butl., 1878 (= *heureca* Bryk, 1942). The name *H. heureca*, which is a junior synonym of *H. arenosa* was incorrectly synonymised with *H. tarsicrinalis* by Kononenko (1987b); due to this confusion the species was incorrectly reported from the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) as *Zanclognatha tarsicrinalis* (Knoch, 1782). For the correct identification and the synonymy see Kononenko *et al.* (1998). *H. arenosa* also occurs in the Primorye terr.

112. *Herminia dolosa* Butl., 1879 (= *tomarinia* Bryk, 1942). Reported from the southern Kuril Isl. by authors as *Herminia tomarinia* (Kuwayana, 1967; Zolotarenko *et al.*, 1974). It was first reported from the Kunashir I. as *H. dolosa* by Remm (1980a). For the synonymy of *H. tomarinia* with *H. dolosa* see Kononenko (1987b).

113. *Sinarella aegrota* (Butl., 1879). First reported for Russia from the Khabarovsk and Primorye territories by Remm (1980a).

114. *Sinarella japonica* (Butl., 1881). First reported for Russia from the Khabarovsk and Primorye territories by Remm (1980a).

115. *Sinarella punctalis* (Herz, 1904). First reported for Russia from the Khabarovsk and Primorye territories by Remm (1980a).

116. *Sinarella nigrisigna* (Leech, 1900) (= *sichotensis* Kurentzov, 1950, **syn. n.**). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Sviridov (1990b). The taxon, described from the Primorye terr. by Kurentzov (1950) as *Araeognatha sichotensis* Kurentzov, 1950 is a junior synonym of *S. nigrisigna*, see Kononenko *et al.* (1998). The syntype of *A. sichotensis* [ZISP] has been examined.

HYPENINAE

117. *Zekelita ravulalis* (Stgr., 1879). TL: Russia, Volga region, Sarepta [Krasnoarmeisk near Volgograd]. The species was reported by Spuler (1908), Bartel (1902) and Zhuravlev (1910) from the southern Ural (from "Südural" and Uralsk) as *ravalis* (H.–S., 1851), by misidentification (Fibiger & Hacker, 1990). The occurence of *Z. ravulalis* in the southern Ural is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). The other species, *Z. ravalis* (H.–S., 1851) does not occur in the Ural region. It was listed by Anikim et al., 2000, from Uralsk, probably following literature data. The type locality of *Z. ravalis* is Amasia, Turkey, not Sarepta as noted by Anikim *et al*., 2000.

118. *Hypena* Schr., 1802. The name *Hypena palpalis* Hbn. reported from the Altai by Bubnova (1980) on the basis of an old record by Lederer (1853) is not included to the present list. The name *palpalis* Hbn., 1796 is preoccupied, the replacement name is *Hypena extensalis* Gn., 1854. This species is distributed in southern Europe and the Near East, its occurrence in the Altai seems improbable.

119. *Hypena proboscidalis* (L., 1758) (= *deleta* Stgr., 1892). Reported from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979).

120. *Hypena rostralis* (L., 1758). Reported from the Altai by Bubnova (1980). The report

from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979) seems doubtful and is not included in the present list.

121. *Hypena obesalis* Tr., 1828. The species is reported here from the Transbaikalia (East of Baikal area) on the basis of material of: Buryatia, Barguzin Valley, Maisky, 2–3. VII 1996 (J. Kullberg & J. Jalava) [ZMHU]. Reported from the Amur reg. by Kononenko (1992).

122. *Hypena tristalis* Led., 1853 (= *tripunctalis* Brem., 1864).

123. *Hypena narratalis* Wlk., [1859] 1858. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a).

124. *Hypena conspersalis* Stgr., 1888 (= *passerinalis* Graes., [1889] 1888).

125. *Hypena claripennis* (Butl., 1878). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a).

126. *Hypena zilla* Butl., 1879. Reported from the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Utkin (1992).

127. *Hypena squalida* (Butl., 1878). Reported from the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Utkin (1992).

128. *Stenbergmania albomaculalis* (Brem., 1864) Reported here from the Transbaikalia for the first time: 1 male, Tschita (Transbaikal) July 1920 (V. Tolmatschev) [ZFMK]).

46. *Protoschrankia ijimai* Sugi, 1979. The species is first reported here for Russia from the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) on the basis of single specimen with data: Kunashir I., Mendeleevo, 18. VIII 1976 (V. Kirpichnikova) [IZB].

PHYTOMETRINAE

129. *Phytometra viridaria* (Cl., 1759). The species is first reported here from the Primorye terr. on the basis of two specimens labelled "Sidemi" [Russia, Primorye terr., Bezverkhovo] from the collection of ZFMK. Reported from the Altai by Bubnova (1980) on the basis of an old record by Lederer (1855); reported from the north of the Baikal region (Ust'–Kut) by Herz (1903a) as "*Prothymia viridaria*" and from south–eastern Siberia (Minusinsk) by Kozhantschikov (1925). The species is rather common in lowland of southern part of Jakutia.

130. *Phytometra amata* (Butl., 1879) (= *inamoena* Fil., 1926, syn. n.). TL: south–eastern Siberia (Minusinsk). The new synonymy is established by comparing of the type specimens of *inamoena* with autidentical specimens of *amata* [ZISP].

EREBINAE

131. *Metopta rectifasciata* (Mén., 1863). The single specimen (probably migrant or transported by air currents from the south–east) was recorded in the south of the Primorye terr. (Kononenko, 1990a). No further records are known.

132. *Erebus macrops* (L., 1768). A tropical migrant species, known from Russia (southern Primorye terr., "Sutshan" [Partizansk], VII 1907) by documented record of single specimen (Moltrecht, 1929). No further records are known.

133. *Spirama helicina* (Hbn., 1831). A tropical migrant, known from Russia (southern Primorye terr.) from the record of single specimen (Kononenko, 1990a). No further records are known.

CALPINAE

134. *Anomis flava* (F., 1775). The species has been reported from the Primorye terr. from Askold I. by Staudinger (1892a) as "*Cosmophila erosa* Hb. ab. *auragoides* Gn. " and from the Amur reg. by Sviridov (1985) as *A. erosa* by misidentification. *A. erosa* (Hbn., 1818) occurs in the Afrotropical, Nearctic and Neotropical regions. In the Palaeaectic it is known from the Canary Islands, its occurence in the Primorye terr. or the Amur reg. seems improbable. The name *auragoides* Gn., 1852 is a junior subjective synonym of *Anomis flava.*

135. *Anomis mesogona* (Wlk., 1858). The species is reported here from Russia for the first time. Material examined: 1 female, Gorno–Tayezhnaya station (20 km SE Ussuriisk) 3. X. 1994 (M. Omelko); 1 female, Kedrovaya Pad' Nature Reserve, 30. VI 1991 (V. Kononenko); 1 female, Gamova Cape, 17–23. VII 1994 (coll. L. Kühne). The species is probably a migrant, it irregulary appears in the southern Primorye terr.

136. *Anomis involuta* (Wlk., [1858] 1857). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a). The species is probably a migrant, it irregulary appears in the southern Primorye terr.

137. *Anomis privata* (Walk., 1865) (= *commoda* Butl., 1878; *subfulvida* Warr., 1913; *griseolineata* Warr., 1913). For the synonymy cited see Sugi (1992a). The species is reported here for Russia from the Primorye terr. for the first time. Material examined: 1 male, Sutshan [Partizansk] 1926 (Moltrecht); 1 female, Ryazanovka, VIII 1989 (V. Fedorov); 1 male, 1 female, Gamova

Cape, 17–23. VII 1994 (coll. L. Kühne). The species is probably a migrant, it appears irregularly in the southern Primorye terr.

138. *Anomis leucolopha* Prout, 1928 (= *longipennis* Sugi, 1982, *maxima* Berio, 1956, **syn. n.**). The species is reported here for Russia fom the Primorye terr. for the first time: 1 male, Andreevka, VII 1984 (A. Lindt) [ZMHU]; 1 male, Gamova Cape, 17–23. VII 1994 (coll. L. Kühne). The species is probably a migrant. For the synonymy cited see Galsworthy (1997) and Sugi & Junbo (2004).

139. *Calyptra hokkaida* (Wil., 1922). Reported from the Amur reg. by Graeser (1892) as "*Calpe minuticornis* Gn." a misidentification. The oriental tropical species *Calyptra minuticornis* (Gn., 1852) does not occur in the Russian Far East.

140. *Calyptra lata* (Butl., 1881) (= *aureola* Graes., [1890] 1889).

141. *Oraesia emarginata* (F., 1794). First reported from Russia by Kononenko (1990a). A tropical migrant species, known from Russia (southern Primorye terr.) with records of several specimens.

142. *Oraesia excavata* (Butl., 1878). Tropical migranting species. First report for Russia. Material examined: 1 male, Primorye terr., Sergeevka, 23-24. VII 1982 (Lindt).

143. *Eudocima tyrannus* (Gn., 1852) (= *amurensis* Stgr., 1892).

145. *Eudocima falonia* (L., 1763) (= *fullonia* Cl., 1764; auct.). First reported from Russia by Kononenko (1990a). A tropical migrant species, irregulary appearing in the southern Primorye terr., known in Russian Far East from records of several specimens. Additional specimens have been collected during a strong typhoon: 1 male, Primorye terr., Khasansky district, Talmi Lake (10 km NE Khasan), 7–10. VIII 1994 (V. Kononenko). For the nomenclature abd priority of the name *falonia* over *fullonia* see Zilli & Hogenes (2002).

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146. The species *Dinumma deponens* Wlk., 1858 (= *Dinumma bipunctata* Motsch., [1861] 1860; *Amphipyra largeteaui* Obth., 1884) is not included in the present list. Poole (1989: 321) incorrectly stated type locality for *Amphipyra largeteaui* as "[SE Siberia] Sidemi" [Russia, Primorye terr., Bezverkhovo]. From the original description of *A. largeteaui* (Oberthür, 1984: 28) it follows that the taxon was described from West China, "Kouy–Tseou", but not from the Russian Far East. *D. deponens* has not been collected in the Primorye territory

147. *Chrysorithrum amata* (Brem. & Grey, 1853) (= *amata steni* Bryk, 1942).

148. *Chrysorithrum flavomaculata* (Brem., 1861). Reported from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979), from Central Yakuia by Maksimova (1993), from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000), from the Altai by Bubnova (1980), and from the southern Ural by Sviridov & Lagunov (1987) and Ahola *et al.* (1998). The species occurs also in the south-east of the European part of Russia.

149. *Anumeta cestis* (Men., 1847, TL: Bashkiria). Reported from Uralsk by Zhuravlev (1910).

150. *Anumeta fractistrigata* (Alph, 1882). The species has been recorded in the Southern Ural (Goater at al., 2003).

152. *Lygephila lusoria* (L., 1758). Reported here from the Ural on the basis of material in ZMHU (1 female, "Coll. Duske Syd. Ural" and 1 male, 1 female, "Ural m. Rangnow"). Reported from the Altai by Lederer (1855), then by Bubnova (1980). Warren (1914), then Kljutshko (1978) gave the Altai, Mid Asia and Kazakstan for the range of this species. Reported from south of the Baikal area by Tarmaeva (1976). The identity of the material reported by Bubnova and Tarmaeva is uncertain (V. Dubatolov, pers. comm), the occurrence of the species in Siberia requires confirmation. Recorded from Khabarovsk terr. and Sakhalin in the collection of ZISP.

153. *Lygephila lubrica* (Frr., 1846). Reported from the Altai by Bubnova (1980) on the basis of an old record of Lederer (1853). First reported from the Primorye terr. by Sviridov (1990b).

154. *Lygephila ludicra* (Hbn., 1790) (= *ichinosawana* Mats., 1925, **syn. n.)**. Poole (1989) incorrectly considerd *L. ichinosawana* as a distinct species. The holotype of *ichinosawana* [EIHU] has been examined.

155. *Lygephila craccae* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) (= *craccae grisea* Warr., 1914).

156. *Lygephila procax* (Hbn., 1813). Recorded in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).

157. *Lygephila lupina* Graes., 1890. TL: Radde, Khabarovsk reg. (present Judish autonomy, Khabarovsk reg.). The status of this taxon is unclear. Poole (1989) gave it as a distinct species, while judging from the original description the taxon is supposedly a synonym of *L. ludicra.* The holotype of *L. lupina* has not been found (probably missing) in the collection of ZISP. The open circle in column "KH" denotes the uncertain status of *L. lupina.*

158. *Lygephila emaculata* (Graes., 1892). The type–licality of the species is Kozlovka, Khabarovsk terr. [ZISP]. Reported from the Khabarovsk and Primorye territories by Remm (1980b).

160. *Lygephila mirabilis* (Bryk, 1948). For the validation of this taxon see Sviridov (1990a).

161. *Autophila inconspicua* (Butl., 1881) (= *cataphanes* auct.*)*. Reported by Graeser (1888) from the Amur reg. (Blagoveschensk) and the Primorye terr. (Vladivostok) as *Sphinterops cataphanes* and also by Staudinger (1892a) from the Primorye terr. as "*Sphinterops cataphanes* Hb. var. *praeligaminosa* Stgr." First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. as *A. inconspicua* by Kononenko (1979b). The species is represented in Primorye territory by the subspecies *praeligaminosa* Stgr., 1888. It occurs also in the Altai where it is represented by the subspecies *altaica* Ronk., 1989, *Acta zool. hung.* 35 (1–2):136, Pl. 3: 42, 43, (HT: male, "Altai, Kinderm[ann]" [MNHU]). The specimen collected by Kindermann was reported by Lederer (1855) from the Altai as "*Sphinterops cataphanes* Hb. " The exact type locality of *A. inconspicua altaica* is probably in the vicinity of Ust–Buchtarma (Altai) in East Kazakstan as Kindermann and other collectors of Lepidoptera in the XIX century collected insects mainly in the south and south–western Altai. The recent report of *A. cataphanes* from the Altai by Bubnova (1980) based on an old record by Lederer (1855) is doubtful and apparently belongs to *A. inconspicua altaica.* The related species *A. cataphanes* is distributed in south–western Europe and northern Africa, but does not occur in Siberia.

162. *Autophila chamaephanes* Brsn., 1940. Reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.); as *A. chamaephanes* ssp. *macrophanes* Brsn., 1955 (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). Reported for West Siberia on the basis of the specimen labeled "Sibiria" Riddle" [ZMHU], no exact locality known.

163. *Autophila glebicolor* (Ersch., 1874). Reported for Russia for the first time. Material examined: 1 male, 1 female, Russia, Altai, Kosh-Agach. (coll. G. Ronkay).

155. *Apopestes indica* Moore, 1883 (= *koreana* Herz, 1904). Staudinger (1892a) reported this species from the Primorye terr. as "*Sphinterops spectrum* L. v. *phantasma* Ev. " by misidentification. The species has been reported since Staudinger by authors from the Primorye territory as *A. spectrum koreana* (Moltrecht, 1929) or *A. koreana* Kononenko, (1990a). The species *A. spectrum* does not occur in the Far East, its easternmost known localities lie in Turkmenistan. Poole (1989) incorrectly considered *A. indica* a synonym of *A. spectrum* and *A. koreana* as a full species. For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1998a) and Kononenko *et al.* (1998).

156. *Apopestes phantasma* (Ev., 1843), TL: "Vorberge Altai" [foot–hills of Altai] (= *spectrum* auct.). Currently considered a full species (Poole, 1989; Hacker, 1990a). The species has been reported from the south–western Altai (East Kazakstan) by Lederer (1853) as "*Sphinterops spectrum* var. *phantasma* Ev. " Bubnova (1980) repeated an old record of Lederer from the Altai as "*Apopestes spectrum*", however *A. spectrum* does not occur in the Altai and this data belong to *A. phantasma.*

157. *Acantholipes regularis* (Hbn., 1813). Reported from the Ural by Eversmann (1857). The distribution of the species in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).

158. *Arytrura musculus* (Mén., 1859). Reported from Uralsk by Bartel (1914) and Kuznetsov & Martynova (1954).

159. *Hypersypnoides astrigera* (Butl., 1885). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Remm (1980b). Reported from the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Dubatolov *et al.* (1995).

160. *Sypnoides hercules* (Butl., 1881) (= *rectifasciata* Graes., [1889] 1888).

161. *Daddala lucilla* (Butl., 1881). First reported from Russia by Remm (1980b). A tropical migrant species irregulary appearing in the southern Primorye terr. One more specimen has been

collected in southern Primorye (Ryazanovka) since the first record.

162. *Hypocala subsatura* Gn., 1852 (= *limbata* Butl., 1889; *tungusa* Graes., 1890).

163. *Drasteria pulverosa* Wiltshire, 1969. Reported here for the first time for Russia from Tuva on the basis of large series in the collection of ZMHU, labelled "Russia, Tuva, 50º01' N, 95º03'E, 1150m Lake Tere–Khol, sand dunes 9–12. VI 1995 (J. Jalava & J. Kullberg).

164. *Drasteria mongoliensis* Wiltshire, 1969. Reported here for the first time for Russia from Tuva on the basis of a large series in the collection of ZMHU, labelled "Russia, Tuva, 50º01' N, 95º03'E, 1150m Lake Tere–Khol, sand dunes, 9–12. VI 1995 (J. Jalava & J. Kullberg).

165. *Drasteria caucasica* (Kolenati, 1864). Reported from the southern Ural (Uralsk, West Kazakhstan) and "West Siberia, Cherny Irtysh, Tomsk region" (in fact from modern North Kazakhstan) by Iohn (1910). The occurence of the species in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).

166. *Drasteria picta* (Christ., 1877). Reported by Iohn (1910) from Aktube reg. of North Kazakstan (Embla, Tshelkar, Malye Barsuki). The specimens of *D. picta* from the southern Ural and Volga region (Sarepta) are found in ZMHU in Duske collection.

167. *Drasteria cailino* (Lef., 1827). Reported from the southern Ural (Chelyabinsk, Orenburg reg., Bashkiria) by Ahola *et al.* (1998), from the Altai by Iohn (1910) and also by Bubnova (1980) on the basis of an old record by Suvortzev (1894). Recorded in West Siberia (Karasuk) by Hungarian lepidopterists (L. Ronkay, pers. comm.).

168. *Drasteria rada* (Bsdv., 1848) (= *roda* H.–S., 1851; *roda* [sic] *sibirica* Kozh., 1925, TL: Minusinsk). Reported by Iohn (1910) from the southern Ural (Uralsk, West Kazakstan) and "West Siberia" [North Kazakhstan] and by Remm & Viidalepp (1979) from Tuva. The occurence of the species in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). No recent documented data from West Siberia are known.

169. *Drasteria saisani* (Stgr., 1882). Kljutshko (1978) included the Altai in the range of this species, while no recent data the from Russian part of the Altai are known. The open circles in column "AL" denotes the uncertain occurence of the species.

170. *Drasteria scolopax* (Alph., 1892). Reported for the first time for Russia from East Buryatia by Kanter (1977). The record requires confirmation.

171. *Drasteria catocalis* (Stgr., 1882). First reported for Russia from the Altai by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (1994).

172. *Euclidia* Ochs., 1816. Althouth Poole (1989) synonymised generic names *Gonospileia* and *Euclidia* Ochs., 1816, these taxa had been considered distinct genera by European researchers (Hacker, 1990a; Hacker & Fibiger, 1990; Nowacki & Fibiger, 1996), in recent bublication (Hacker, Fibiger, 2005) they are downgraded to subgenera.

The name *Euclidia cuspidea* (Hbn., 1818), reported by Lederer (1853, 1855) from the Altai is not included in the present Check list. The species *Euclidia cuspidea* occurs in North America, its report from the Altai is apparently based on a misidentification of *E. glyphica.*

173. *Euclidia glyphica* (L., 1758). Reported from the northern Amur reg. by Sviridov (1985). Reported here from Transbaikalia for the first time: 3 males 2 females, Chita, Transbaikalia, July 1920, 1926 (A. Tolmachev) [ZFMK].

174. *Euclidia dentata* Stgr., 1871 (= *consors* Butl., 1878; *glyphica* auct.). The species was incorrectly reported from the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Zolotarenko *et al.* (1974) as "*Gonospilea glyphica* L. = *dentata* Stgr." For the correction of the misidentification see Kononenko (1987b). *Euclidia glyphica* does not occur in the Kuril Isl.. Reported from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000).

175. *Callistege mi* (Cl., 1759) (= *futilis* Stgr., 1897, **syn. n.;** *extrema* B.–H., 1912). The taxon *Euclidia futilis* is a dark aberrant form of *C. mi.* The holotype of *E. futilis*, male with labels: "Apfelgeb. Sib. or. 96 Dorr. / Orig. / *Futilis* Stgr. " [East Siberia, Transbaikalia, Yablonovoi Range] [MNHU] has been examined.

176. *Euclidia fortalitium* (Tausch., 1806) (= *flexuosa* Ev., 1832). Reported from the Altai (East Kazakhstan) by Lederer (1853) and Hampson (1913), recently by Bubnova (1980); reported from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979) and from Transbaikalia by Kljuchko *et al*. (1992).

Incorrectly listed from Uralsk by Anikin et al., 2000, as "*Drasteria flexuosa* Ev." probably on the basis of old report of *Euclidia flexuosa* Ev., 1832, which is a junior synonym of *E. fortalitium*, while *Drasteria flexuosa* (Men., 1849) is distinct species, not occurring in the Ural.

177. *Gonospileia munita* (Hbn., [1813]) (= *angulosa* Ev., 1832, TL: Ural, Orenburg; *munita* var. *immunita* Milliére, 1868). Its distribution in the southern Ural is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).

178. *Gonospileia triquetra* ([Den. & Schiff., 1775]). Reported from the western Altai (East Kazakstan) by Lederer (1853) and from the Altai and "E. Siberia" by Hampson (1913); lately reported from the Altai by Bubnova (1980).

179. *Pericyma albidentaria* (Frr.,1842). Reported from Uralsk (West Kazakstan) by Zhuravlev (1910).

180. *Serrodes campana* Gn., 1852. First reported from Russia by Kononenko (1990a). A tropical migrant species, known from Russia (southern Primorye terr.) from a single specimen, no futher records are known.

181. *Artena dotata* (F., 1794). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Lisetsky (1970). A tropical migrant species, known from Russia (southern Primorye terr.) from records of a few specimens. Additional material collected: 2 males Russia, Primorye terr., Kedrovaya Pad' Nature Reserve, 7. VIII 1996 (V. Kononenko).

182. *Ophiusa tirhaca* (Cram., 1777). A tropical migrant species appearing irregularly in the southern Primorye terr. No futher records are known since its first documented report (Moltrecht, 1929) from the Primorye terr. (Posjet Bay, VII 1919).

183. *Minucia lunaris* ([Den. & Schiff., 1775]). The species was first reported from West Siberia from Kurgan reg. by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000). Recorded in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002), several specimens from the Ural (Guberli) are deposited in ZMHU (Duske Coll.).

184. *Clytie gracilis* (A. B.–H., 1907). Reported by Zhuravlev (1910) from Kalmykovo, Uralsk region (West Kazakstan) as "*Pseudophia illunaris* Hb. var. *syriaca* Bugn.). In the current treatment all three taxa, i. e. *C. gracilis*, *C. illunaris* (Hbn., [1813]) and *C. syriaca* (Bugnion, 1837) are considered as full species. Of them, the only *C. gracilis* (TL: SE Transcaspian) is distributed from the Caspian Sea northward to the southern vicinities of the Ural (Hacker, 2001).

185. *Bastilia maturata* (Walk., 1858). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Lisetsky (1970). A migrant species, irregulary appearing in the southern Primorye terr. and southern Sakhalin. Reported here from Sakhalin for the first time: 1 male, 25 km NE Aniva, 16–20. VIII 1994 (A. Danchenko) [ZFMK]).

186. *Bastilia arctotaenia* (Gn., 1852). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Lisetsky, (1970). A tropical migrant species irregulary appearing in southern Primorye terr.

187. *Dysgonia stuposa* (F., 1794). A tropical migrant species irregulary appearing in the southern Primorye terr.

188. *Dysgonia mandschuriana* (Stgr., 1892) (= *mimula* Warr., 1913; *algira* auct.). Reported from the Russian Far East by earlier authors following Staudinger (1892a) as "*Ophiusa algira mandschuriana*", or "*Ophiusa algira* (L., 1767)" although *D. algira* and *D. mandschuriana* were considered two distinct species by Hampson (1913). The specific rank for *D. mandschuriana* was proved by Sugi (1968). All reports of "*algira*" from the Far East belong to *D. mandschuriana*.

189. *Dysgonia dulcis* (Butl., 1878). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Lisetsky (1970).

190 *Dysgonia obscura* (Brem. & Grey, 1853) (= *hedemanni* Stgr., 1888). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. as *D. obscura* by Kononenko, (1990a).

191. *Dysgonia coreana* (Leech, 1889). Hampson (1913) considered this taxon to be conspecific with *D. obscura*, while Iohn (1910) considered them as two distinct species.

192. *Grammodes stolida* (F., 1775). Reported here from the southern Ural on the basis of single specimen (probably migrant) labelled "Coll. Duske Syd. Ural" [ZMHU].

193. *Remigia frugalis* (F., 1775). First reported for Russia from the southern Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a). A tropical migrant species,

known from Russia (Primorye terr.) by records of single specimens.

194. *Mocis undata* (F., 1775). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko, 1984d. A migrant species, irregulary appearing in the south of the Primorye terr.

195. *Mocis ancilla* (Warr., 1913). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko, 1984d.

196. The species *Catocala hymenaea* ([Den. & Schiff., 1775]) is not included in the present list. The occurence of this species in the Asian part of Russia is dubious. It was reported from West Siberia (Zolotarenko, Tumaikina, 1978) on account of a misidentification of *C. fulminea* or, more probably *C. neonympha* (V. Dubatolov, pers. comm.), therefore it was omitted from the recently published Check list of Noctuidae of West Siberia (Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 2000). It was also reported from the Altai by Bubnova (1980) based on an of old record of Suvortzev (1894). Kljutshko (1978) included the Ural in the range of this species. However no recent documented records of *C. hymenaea* from Siberia or the Ural are known. The easternmost limit of the species is the Volga region (Volgograd, Saratov, Uljanovsk) (Anikin *et. el*., 2000). *C. hymenaea* was incorrectly reported from the Russian Far East after Graeser (1888) by Staudinger (1892a) and other authors (Spuler, 1908, Hampson, 1913; Moltrecht, 1929; Sheljuzhko, 1943, as *C. hymenaea ussurica*) on account of misidentification of *C. koreana* (see below).

197. The species *Catocala connexa* Butl., 1881 (= *rutha* Wil., 1911) is not included in the present list. It was reported from the Russian Far East by Moltrecht (1929); it was included in the Check list of the Noctuidae of the Primorye terr. (Kononenko, 1990a) on the basis of Moltrecht's record, however it seems a dubious record or misidentification of *C. nubila.* S. Sugi (pers. comm.) has informed me that there was a polemic among the lepidopterists in connection with the identity of the taxa *C. connexa* and *C. nubila*. It was suggested that true *C. connexa* was not figured in Seitz (1907–1914), and the figure named "*connexa*" actually illustrates *C. nubila*. Consequently earlier lepidopterists, having Seitz's catalogue as the only source for identification of moths, were unable to identify these species satisfactorily. The taxonomic status of these two species was clarified by Sugi (1965). Like *C. nubila* (see corresponding note) the larvae of *C. connexa* are known in Japan as monophagous feeders on leaves of *Fagus*, but compared with the other moths treated have less tendency to long distance migration. I did not find *C. connexa* in the collections examined, only one specimen of *C. nubila* from the Primorye terr. was found (Kononenko, 1990a).

198. *Catocala neonympha* (Esp., 1805) (= *neonympha variegata* Warr., 1913, TL: Uralsk, West Kazakstan). The distribution of the species in the Russian part of the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). The species has been reported from southern localities of the Ural and Altai by Eversmann (1857), from the Altai by Hampson (1913) and Warren (in Seitz, 1914), from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Tumaikina (1978) and also by Gyulai & Ronkay (1994).

199. *Catocala conversa* (Esp., 1787). Reported from Orenburg and the southern Ural by Eversmann (1857) as "*Catocala Agamos* Hub."; also reported from Uralsk by Zhuravlev (1910).

200. *Catocala obscena* Alph., 1879. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a). Rare, probably a migrant species, distributed in Norh India, China and Korea, north to the Russian Far East (southern Primorye terr. ter.). Since its first report for Russia 2 females more were collected in Primorye terr.

201. *Catocala abamita* Brem. & Grey, 1853 (= *scortum* Crist., 1893). The distiibution of this species in the Russian Far East requires confirmation. The species is reported from the Primorye terr. on the basis of the female syntype of *C. scortum* labelled "Sidemi" [Russia, Primorye terr., Bezverkhovo], no futher records of *C. abamita* from the Russian Far East are known. As the species is distributed in North China and Korea and the syntype of *scortum* originated from the famous russian collector M. Jankowsky, who collected moths in his residence in Sidemi (at present Bezverkhovo, Khasan region of the Primorye terr.) as well as in Korea, the syntype specimen might be mislabelled or the data misinterpreted.

202. *Catocala doerriesi* Stgr., 1888 (= *honrathi* Graes., [1889] 1888).

203. *Catocala separans* Leech, 1889 (= *hetaera* Stgr., 1892).

204. *Catocala helena* Ev., 1856 (= *helena kurenzovi* Moltr., 1927). The type–series of *C. helena* [ZISP] comprises 2 males and 2 females, labelled "Kjachta / coll. Eversmann" but it is a

mixed series: one male and females belong to *C. helena*, but another male is conspecific with *C. deuteronympha*. Kljutshko (1992) selected this male specimen as the holotype of *C. dahurica* (see note for C. *deuteronympha*).

205. *Catocala nymphaeoides* H.–S., 1845 (= *davidi* Obth., 1881 **syn. n.;** = *nymphula* Stgr., 1892). The species was reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Sheljuzhko (1943) as *C. davidi* and by Kononenko (1990a) as *C. nymphaeoides* and *C. davidi.* It is reported here from Transbaikalia on the basis of following material examined: 1 male, 1 female, labelled "Kjachta / Coll. Eversmann [ZISP]; 33 specimens, Russia, Buryatia, pr. Ulan–Ude, 700 m, 35 km SW Ulan–Ude, steppe hill. 17. VII 1996 (J. Jalava & J. Kullberg) [ZMHU]. The species was described by Herrich–Schäffer from Russia ("Aus Russland") without exact data. As the species is distributed from Transbaikalia to Primorye region and North China (the type-locality of *davidi*), its type–locality most probably is southern Transbaikalia and quite probably it is Kjachta. Firstly because the species is not known west of Transbaikalia, and secondly, because most insect collections in mid–XIX century from Transbailkalia originate from Kjachta. Hacker (1990a) tentatively reported this species from the Near East from "Russische Turkestan". The species was incorrectly reported from Europe by Hartig and Heinicke (1973), later it was correctly excluded from European faunal list of the Noctuidae by Fibiger & Hacker (1991) as a taxon, which "was not described from the European part of the USSR but from Siberia and has never been found in Europe" (loc. cit. p. 24). Hampson (1913) reported the species from the Amur reg. (Raddefka) [the Khabarovsk reg. (Judish autonomy), Radde]. The synonymy of *C. nymphaeoides* with *C. davidi* was established by comparing the illustration of *C. nymphaeoides* (Herrich–Schäffer, 1845) with a photograph of the type–specimen of *C. davidi* [BMNH]. The holotype of *C. nymphaeoides nimphula* [ZMHU] has also been examined.

206. *Catocala deuteronympha* Stgr., 1861 (= *thomsoni* Prout, 1924, **syn. n.;** *tschlienis* O. B.–H., 1927, **syn. n.**; = *greyei* Stgr., 1888; = *dahurica* Kljutshko, 1992, *Vestnik zoologii*, 1992 (3): 17, (HT: male, Transbaikalia, Kiachta [ZISP]), **syn. n.**). The synonymy cited was established by comparing the type–specimen of *C. deuteronympha* with the holotype of *C. dahurica* and a photograph of the holotype of *C. thomsoni* (see also note for *C. helena*). The holotype of *C. dahurica* originates from same TL: as *C. deuteronympha* (Transbaikalia, Kjachta). The species is represented in Transbaikalia, Mongolia and North China by the nominative subspecies, while the subspecies *omphale* Butl., 1881 (= *greyei* Staudinger, 1888) is distributed in the south of the Russian Far East, Korea and Japan. The nominative subspecies has paler colouration of the forewing and brighter hindwing, thinner and sharper wing pattern, while subspecies *omphale* differs by its darker forewing and dark hindwing with a wide diffused terminal band. The structures of the genitalia of both taxa are identical. The female of *Catocala deuteronympha* was described by Kljutshko (1994a) as *C. dahurica.*

207. *Catocala ella* Butl., 1877 (= *nutrix* Graes., [1899] 1888).

208. *Catocala bella* Butl., 1877 (= *serenides* Stgr., 1888).

209. *Catocala nubila* Butl., 1881. A migrant species, recorded from Russia on the strength of records by Remm (1980) from Sakhalin and by Kononenko (1990a) from the Primorye terr.

210. *Catocala columbina* Leech, 1900 (= *aenigma* Shelj., 1943). The species is reported on the basis of the holotype of *C. aenigma* Shelj., 1943, (a junior synonym of *C. columbina*, see Kononenko, 1990a), described from Vladivostok. The exact collecting data and origin of the type–specimen are unknown. No futher record of this species from the Russian Far East is known. As *C. columbina* is distributed from Japan (Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku) to East China, Taiwan, and the Himalayan region, its occurrence in the Primorye terr. as a resident species seems doubtful and requires confirmation.

211. *Catocala koreana* Stgr., 1892 (= *hymenaea ussurica* Shel., 1943). Described by Staudinger (1892a) from Korea as *C. paranympha* var. *koreana.* Reported by subsequent authors (Warren, 1914, Moltrecht, 1929) from the Primorye terr. as *C. hymenea* by misidentification. Poole (1989) incorrectly treated the taxon *Catocala hymenaea* ssp. *ussurica* as a synonym of *C. hymenaea*, in fact it is a junior subjective syno-

nym of *C. koreana,* synonymized by Kononenko (1990a). The reports of *C. hymenaea* by authors from the Russian Far East (Khabarovsk terr., Primorye terr.), Korea or Japan are misidentifications of *C. koreana*.

212. *Catocala proxeneta* Alph., 1895 (= *sutshana* Shel., 1943).

213. *Catocala actaea* Fldr. & Rghf., 1874. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Remm (1980b).

214. *Catocala nagioides* Wil., 1924 (= *sancta* Butl., nec Hulst., 1884). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Sheljuzhko (1943) as *Ephesia sancta.*

215. *Catocala pirata* (Herz, 1904). The species was reported for the first time for Russia from the Primorye terr. by O. Bang–Haas (1927). The generic name *Koraia* was synonymised with *Catocala* by Kononenko (1990a).

216. *Catocala bokhaica* (Kon., 1979) (*Koraia*), *Trudy. vses. ent. Obshch.* 61: 125, fig. 1, 2 (HT: male, Russia: Primorye terr., Benevskoe [ZISP]) (Kononenko, 1979a).

217. *Catocala lara* Brem., 1861. Reported from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979) on the basis of two specimens, probably carried on the wind. The species is not resident in Kamchatka as its food plants *Tilia amutensis* and *T. mandshurica* do not grow in the northern part of the Far East.

218. *Catocala nivea* Butl., 1877. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Sheljuzhko (1943), then by Lisetsky (1970).

219. *Catocala nupta* (L., 1767) (= *obscurata* Obth., 1880).

220. *Catocala deducta* Ev., 1843 (= *deducta* var. *uralensis* Spuler, 1908). The type locality of *C. deducta* is "Promontories meridionaux de l'Altai" [southern uplands of the Altai], which is probably south–eastern Kazakhstan, but not the Altai Range itself. Spuler (1908), described the taxon *deducta* var. *uralensis* from the southern Ural. The species was reported from the Ural and the Altai by Hampson (1913), and from the southern Ural and Altai ("West Siberia, Altai") by Warren (1914), however no exact locality was given. Gross (1925) reported this species from mid–Volga from Saratov region. The occurence of this species in the Altai and West Siberia requires confirmation, it is not includeded by authors for these regions in recent faunistic publications. The distribution of the species in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002); The species occurs in the Ural sympatrically with *C. elocata.* Both species have been found from the Ural in Duske collection [ZMHU].

221. *Catocala orientalis* (Stgr., 1877) and *C. puerpera* (Giorna, 1791) (= f. *munda* Warr., 1914). The type-licality of *C. puerpera orientalis* is uncertain, it was given in the original description as "Rusland Steppen", which means the South-East Russia. The rank of the taxon was upgraded to specific and its distribution in the European part of Kazakstan and the Ural was confirmed by Hacker & Miatleuski (2001), Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002 and Goater et al. (2003). Both taxa, *C. puerpera* and *C. orientalis* are very close and it is still not clear are they distinct species or allopatric subspecies of *C. puerpera*. For the present I accept the concept of the sibling species for these taxa. *C. puerpera* was reported from the Ural, Altai, and West Siberia (Eversmann, 1857; Hampson, 1913; Warren, 1914, Zolotarenko & Tumaikina, 1978; Ronkay & Gyulai, 1994). Probably all materials from SE Russia, South Ural and South of West Siberia belong to *C. orientalis*. Therefore *C. puerpera* is not included to the present list.

222. *Catocala sponsa* (L., 1767) (=*sponsa* ab. *grisea* Warren, 1914). The species was reported from the southern Ural by Eversmann (1857), then by Warren (1914), who described ab. *grisea* from Uralsk. The distribution of the species in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).. A specimen from the southern Ural (Guberli near Orsk) has been also found in Duske collection [ZMHU]. The species is described as common in the Uralsk region (West Kazakstan) Bartel, 1902; Zhuravlev, 1910; Kuzhetsov & Martynova, 1954; Anikin et al., 2000).

223. *Catocala dula* Brem., 1861. Reported from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979) on the basis of two migrant specimens. The species is not resident of Kamchatka as its food plant *Quercus mongolica* does not grow in the northern part of the Far East. Recorded in Southern Transbaikalia (Chita reg.) by Dubatolov (pers. comm.).

224. *Catocala promissa* ([Den. & Schiff., 1775]). Reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Eversmann (1857) and confirmed by (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). A specimen from the southern Ural (Guberli near Orsk) has been examined fromn Duske collection [ZMHU].

225. *Catocala detrita* Warr., 1913. The taxon described by Warren (1913) as *Catocala lupina* f. *detrita* Warr., from the southerm Ural (Uralsk, West Kazakstan) is currently considered as a good species (Goater etg al., 2003). Externally it differs from *C. lupina* by duller and paler colouration of forewings with less emphatic pattern, much thinner medial fascia on hindwings and shape of spot in anal angle, which is separated from the terminal band. Apparently both species, *C. lupina* and *C. detrita* occur in the southern Ural sympatrically. Two specimens of *C. lupina* labelled "Ural" and "Uralsk" and a series of 5 specimens of *C. detrita* from Uralsk has been examined in the collection of ZFMK.

226. *Catocala lupina* H.–S., 1851. The species was reported from the Ural and Altai by Hampson (1913), from the southern Ural by Warren (in Seitz, 1913: 310), who described the taxon *detrita* from Uralsk (see below). Recorded in the southern Ural (8 specimens "Coll. Duske, Syd. Ural", 1 specimen, "Coll. Duske Uralsk" [ZMHU]), 2 specimen, "Ural' [ZFMK]. The distribution of the species in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg. and Cheliabinsk reg.) is confirmed by examination of specimens from collection of K. Nupponen. Reported from the western Altai (East Kazakstan) by Bubnova (1980) on the basis of old record by Lederer (1853). The confirmation of the distribution of the species in the Altai is appreciated.

EUTELIINAE

227. *Eutelia adulatricoides* (Mell, 1943). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a), no futher records are known. Migrant species, appearing irregularly in thesouth of Primorye terr.

MICRONOCTUIDAE

228. *Mimachrostia fasciata* Sugi, 1982. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Sviridov (1990b), also by Dubatolov & Zolotarenko (1997).

229. *Micronoctua* Fibg., 1997. The genus is presently under revision by M. Fibiger. An undescribed species of *Micronoctua* is distributed in Russian Far East, (Southern Primorye) Japan, Korea and China (M. Fibiger, pers. comm.).

NOCTUIDAE

PLUSIINAE

230. *Abrostola asclepiadis* ([Den. & Schiff.] 1775). The species has been reported from West Siberia by Portnyagin (1919) from the Ob'–Enisey channel and also by Sviridov & Sitnikov (1995) from the Tymen reg. Recorded in the Ural (Cheljabinsk reg.) (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). The reported by Moltrecht (1929) from the Primorye terr. is a misidentification, the species does not occur in eastern Siberia nor in the Russian Far East.

231. *Abrostola triplasia* (L., 1758) (= *trigemina* Wern., 1864). The species has been reported by authors from Asian part of Russia as *A. trigemina.* According to Mikkola & Honey (1993) the name *trigemina* is a junior subjective synonym of *A. triplasia*.

232. *Abrostola tripartita* (Hfn., 1766) (= *triplasia* auct.). The name *tripartita* was reinstated in place of. *triplasia* auct. by Mikkola & Honey (1993). See also note for *A. triplasia.*

233. *Abrostola korbi* Duf., 1958. The taxon heve been described by single, probably teratogenic female from the vicinity of Khabarovsk (Kazakevichi), no futher records known. The status of the taxon is uncertain (L. Ronkay, pers. comm.).

234. *Abrostola pacifica* Dufay, 1960. Reported for Russia from the Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Dubatolov *et al.* (1995).

235. *Abrostola kaszabi* Duf., 1971. Reported from Transbaikalia by Kostjuk *et al.* (1994). Recorded in Irkutsk reg.: 1 male, Russia, Irkutsk reg., Olchon distr., Chernorud (Petrakevich), coll. A. V. Nekrasov.

236. *Trichoplusia ni* (Hbn., [1803]). Reported from south–western Altai [East Kazakstan] by Lederer (1855) and also by Bubnova (1980). Report from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979) sems to be doubtful and not included to the present list.

237. *Thysanoplusia intermixta* (Warr., 1913). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kljutshko & Kononenko (1986). A tropical migrant species appearing irregulary in the southern Primorye terr.; only a few records are known.

238. *Ctenoplusia agnata* (Stgr., 1892). The species has been reported from the Kuril Isl. by Zolo-

tarenko *et al.* (1974) as "*Argyrogramma omega* Hb." by misidentification, see Kononenko (1987b).

239. *Anadevidia peponis* (F., 1775) (= *fumifera* Graes., [1890] 1889).

240. *Anadevidia hebetata* (Butl., 1889). First reported for Russia from the Primorye and Khabarovsk terr. by Kljutshko & Kononenko (1986).

241. *Erythroplusia rutilifrons* (Wlk., 1858) (= *adscripta* Stgr., 1888).

242. *Erythroplusia pyropia* (Butl., 1879). Reported here first time for Russia from the Primorye terr. Material examined: 1 male, Primorye territory, Khasansky region, Troitzy Bay, near Andreevka 20–30. VII 1985 (V. Kononenko).

243. *Macdunnoughia confusa* (Steph., 1850) (= *gutta* ab. *bigutta* Stgr., 1892). Reported from Kamchatka by Kostrovicky (1961).

244. *Macdunnoughia hybrida* Ronk., 1986, *Ann. Hist. Nat. Mus. natn. Hung*. 78: 205, Pl:1, 2, (HT: male, North Korea, Pyongan [HNHM, Budapest]). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a).

245. *Macdunnoughia crassisigna* (Warr., 1913). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kljutshko & Kononenko (1986).

246. *Macdunnoughia purissima* (Butl., 1878). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr., Sakhalin and from the Kuril Isl. by Kononenko (1977, 1987b, 1990a)

247. *Sclerogenia jessica* (Butl., 1878). A tropical migrant species known from southern Primorye from a single specimen (1 male, Primorye terr., Khasan, 26. VIII 1966, coll. A. Lisetsky, ex coll. A. V. Nekrasov). First record for Russia.

248. *Antoculeora locuples* (Obth., 1881) (= *ornatissima* auct.). Reported by authors from Far Eastern countries as *A. ornatissima* (Wlk., 1858) by misidentification. First reported from the Primorye terr. as *A. locuples* by Kononenko (1990a). For a taxonomic revision of the genus *Antoculeora* and the correction of synonymy see Ronkay (1997).

249. *Diachrysia coreae* (Inoue & Sugi, 1958). Originally described as *Phytometra leonina* ab. *coreae* Strand, 1916, an infrasubspecific name. The authorship of this species belongs to Inoue and Sugi (Kitching, 1987, Sugi, 1994: 87). Recorded in the southern Primorye terr. (Kononenko, 1990a).

250. *Diachrysia stenochrysis* (Warr., 1913) (= *multauri* Bryk, 1942; = *tutti* Kostr., 1961). For the taxonomy of this species and synonymy cited see Goater at al. (2003). The species was listed as *D. tutti* by many authors from the Ural (Ahola *et al.*, 1998, Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002), West Siberia (Sviridov & Sitnikov, 1995) and the Altai (Bubnova, 1980). All these reports apparently belong to *D. stenochrysis.*

251. *Diachrysia zosimi* (Hbn., [1822]). Reported from Kamchatka by Kostrovicky (1961), the record requires confirmation.

252. *Euchalcia*. The central–Asian species *E. herrichi* (Stgr., 1861) is not included to the Check–list. It was reported from the Altai and Transbaikalia ("E. Siberia, Dahuria") by Hampson (1913) and also reported from the Altai by Bubnova (1980). These records are considered as uncertain, probably they are based on misidentificatin of most common in the Siberia *E. renardi* (L. Ronkay, pers. comm).

Exept listed species, the *Euchalcia exornata* Ronkay, 1987 (*Folia ent. Hung*. 48: 219, Pl. 1: 3, 4, (TL: Mongolia, Altai Mts.) might be found in Tuva, as a series of this species have been collected in vicinity of Mongolian – Russian bondary (G. Ronkay, pers. comm.).

253. *Euchalcia variabilis* (Pill., 1783). The species is represented in the Ural by subspecies *E. v. uralensis* (Ev., 1842) (Goater et al., 2003); in southern Siberia represented by subspecies *mongolica* (Stgr., 1901). Reported by Bubnova (1980) from the Altai and by Graeser (1888) from the Khabarovsk terr. from Nikolaevsk as *uralensis*. Neither record is authentic and probably refer to *E. variabilis.* Reported from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979). Reported here from Magadan reg. on the basis of 2 males Magadan reg., Upper Kolyma Gussakovsky pass (J. Jalava) [ZMHU].

254. *Euchalcia altaica* Duf., 1968, *Veröff. Zool. Staatssamml. München.* 12: 39, Taf. 1: 4, (HT: male, Russia, Altai, Ongudai [MNHU, Berlin]). The taxon is known the only from TL:, no futher records from the Altai are known.

255. *Euchalcia siderifera* (Ev., 1856) (= *beckeri* Stgr., 1861). The type-locality of *E. siderifera* is

not stated, that of *beckeri* is Sarepta [Krasnoarmeisk]. According to Dufay (1968) the species is distributed in the southern Ural ; its distribution here is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).

256. *Euchalcia consona* (F., 1787). Reported from the Ural by Grosser (1983), from the Altai by Bubnova (1980), from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000), and Transbaikalia by Kljutshko (1994b).

257. *Euchalcia sergia* (Obth., 1884). The species is distributed in Russian Far East, and found also in Transbaikalia and the Altai Mts. (Ongudai) [HNHM] (L. Ronkay, pers. comm.).

258. *Euchalcia modestoides* Poole, 1989 (= *modesta* Hbn., 1766, preocc.; *cuprea* Esp. [1787]). Koçak (1980) proposed the name *Euchalcia cuprea* (Esp. [1787]) for *E. modesta* (Hbn., 1766) as a replacement name, but later Poole (1989) synonymised *E. cuprea* with *E. variabilis* (Piller, 1783). In the original description of *E. cuprea*, the description and the colour picture of the male, are identical with *E. modesta*. Consequently, Kocak was right, *E. cuprea* can be considered the first subsequent replacement name of the species, it is not a synonym of *E. variabilis* as stated by Poole. On the other hand, the specimen described by Esper as the female of *E. cuprea* in the second part of the section undoubtedly refers to *E. variabilis*. Hacker (1998) in his revision of the types of Noctuidae described by Esper designated the lectotype of *E. cuprea* as the female specimen. Therefore, contrary to our previous opinion (Kononenko *et al.*, 1998) I accept the latest revision and revalidated synonymy.

259. *Euchalcia biezankoi* (Alberti, 1965). The species has been described from the Volga region, the Ural and North Caucasus. It is included in the present list on the basis of paratype "1 male, Ural, etiquete "*modesta* v. *uralensis* Err. ex Coll. Lederer, Coll. Staudinger, genitalia prep. C. D. n 2118" (cit. from Dufay, 1968). The species is not included in recent faunal publications on the Ural Noctuidae.

260. *Euchalcia renardi* (Ev., 1844). Reported from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000), from the Altai by Bubnova (1980), from the East Sayan by Kononenko (1990b); reported from Transbaikalia ("E. Siberia, Dahuria") by Hampson (1913). Reported here from the Magadan reg. on the basis of 1 male with data "Magadan reg., Gussakovsky pass in Upper Kolyma (J. Jalava)" [ZMHU].

261. *Polychrysia esmeralda* (Obth., 1880) (= *moneta* auct.). The species often listed by authors from Siberia and the Far East as *P. moneta* or as *P. moneta esmeralda*. However *P. esmerelda* and its west palaearctic counterpart *P. moneta* comprise an allopatric sister–species pair. According to Bubnova (1980) both taxa occur sympatrically in the Altai region. The report of *P. moneta* from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979) apparently refers to *P. esmeralda*.

262. *Polychrysia splendida* (Butl., 1878) (= *intractata* Stgr., 1888; *sachalinensis* Mats., 1925). Reported from the Altai by Bubnova (1980).

263. *Polychrysia aurata* (Stgr., 1888) (= *aurata* f. *aurimoneta* Bryk, 1942). Reported here from the Altai on the basis of one specimen, collected by Finnish Entomological expedition (Altai, Katun valley, 1200 m [ZMHU]). Reported from south of Kamchatka by Zolotarenko *et al.* (1974).

264. *Panchrysia aurea* (Hbn., 1803 (= *deaurata* Esp., 1787, nec Goeze, 1781; = *chryson* Borkh., 1792, nec Esp., [1789]). For the synonymy cited see Hacker & Fibiger (2005). Reported from the southern Ural and Altai by Eversmann (1856) and from the Altai by Hampson (1913), Kljutshko (1978) and Bubnova (1980). Reported from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) and from Minusinsk by Kozhantschikov (1923).

265. *Panchrysia ornata* (Brem., 1864) (= *contacta* W. Kozh., 1923). The species is reported from the Primorye terr. for the first time. Material examined: 1 male, Primorye terr., Partizansky distr. 30 km N Sergeevka, 12. VII 1992 (Yu. Chistjakov). Recorded from Sakhalin by Kostrovicky (1961) and from Kamchatka by Kljutshko & Kononenko (1986).

266. *Panchrysia dives* (Ev., 1844). Refered from Sakhalin and Kamchatka by Kostrovicky (1961).

267. *Lamprotes mikadina* (Butl., 1878). The taxa *L. micadina* and *L. c–aureum* are currently considered distinct species, however their specific status requires revision.

268. *Plusidia cheiranthi* (Tausch., 1809) (= *eugenia* Ev., 1841; = *abrostoloides* Butl., 1879; = *separanda* Warr., 1913).

269. *Autographa gamma* (L., 1758). First reported here from the Magadan reg. Material examined: 1 female, Ola, 15 km N from Magadan, VII 1997 (J. Jalava) [ZMHU].

270. *Autographa mandarina* (Frr., 1846) (= *obscura* Obth., 1884).

271. *Autographa pulchrina* (Haw., 1809) (= *v–aureum* Gn, 1852; = *v–aureum* auct.). Reported from the Ural by Ahola *et al.* (1998). Often reported from Siberia by authors under its synonym (with Hübner's authorship isnstead Guenée) as "*A. v–aureum* Hbn., 1802" (*v–aureum* Gn., 1852). The reports of "*A. v–aureum"* or *A. pulchrina* from the Altai, West Siberia and Tuva (Remm & Viidalepp, 1979) and Transbaikalia (Bidzilya, et al., 2004, Dubatolov at al., 2004) completely or partially belong to *A. buraetica.* The species is not distributed in the Russian Far East; the records of *A. pulchrina* from here (Moltrecht, 1929, Sviridov, 1985) apparently belong to *A. buraetica* (see below). Because all documented records of *A. pulchrina* from the Asian part of Russia probably refer to the related and similar species *A. buraetica*, the distributional range of this species, especially its eastern limits should be revised (indicated by open circles). The record of *A. pulchrina* from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979) is probably a misidentification of some other species (i. e. *A. buraetica* or *A. urupina*).

272. *Autographa buraetica* (Stgr., 1892) (= *pulchrina* auct.; *v–aureum* auct.). Often reported by authors from Siberia and the Russian Far East as *A. pulchrina* or "*A. v–aureum*" by misidentification. It was reported from Primorye and the Amur reg. by Moltrecht (1929) and Sviridov (1985) as *A. pulchrina*; from the Kuril Isl., Sakhalin and the Magadan reg. by Kostrowicky (1961), Kuwayama (1967) and Zolotarenko (1976a) as *A. v–aureum* and from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979) as *A. jota*, *A. pulchrina* and *A. jessica* (part.). First reported from West Siberia by Kostrowicky (1961) as A. *pulchrina buraetica* from Tobolsk. Its occurence in West Siberia is confirmed by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000). Both species, *A. pulchrina* and *A. buraetica* were reported from the Ural by Ahola *et al.* (1998).

290. *Autographa jota* (L., 1758). Reported from the Ural by Ahola *et al.* (1998). The species was reported from West Siberia by authors (Sviridov & Sitnikov, 1995; Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 2000) on the basis of a report of Kostrowicky (1961) from Tobolsk (indicated in table by an open circle). Bubnova (1980) reported *A. jota* from the Altai on the basis of old records of Lederer (1855) and Suvortzev (1894); reported from Minusinsk by Kozhantschikov (1923). The easternmost limits of distribution of this species require verification. The reports of this species from the Russian Far East by authors belong to *A. amurica* or to *A. urupina.* The record of *A. jota* from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979) is a misidentification. Distribution maps of the species pair *A. jota* / *A. amurica* with easternmost limits of *A. jota* in Volga region were published by Kljutshko (1984b).

291. *Autographa amurica* (Stgr., 1892) (= *jota* auct.). The species was reported by authors from the Russian Far East as *A. jota* (L., 1758) by misidentification. Probably it is this species that was reported from the Primorye terr. by Moltrecht (1929) as "*Autographa jota monogramma* Alph."

292. *Autographa v–minus* (Obth., 1884). The relationship of *A. v-minus* and *A. amurica* is not claryfied yet. The external appearance of these taxa is very different, *as v–minus* is considerably smaller, more gracile, with shorter, higher forewings with more greyish ground colour and a fine, small suborbicular stigma. On the other hand, the genitalia of both sexes of the two externally different taxa are very similar, showing only slight, mostly quantitative, differences. It seems possible that these two taxa are conspecific, in this case the name *A. v–minus* will have priority over *A. amurica*. The types of both taxa had been checked. For the time being *A. v–minus* is considered a species distinct from *A. amurica. Reported here from* Transbaikalia for the first time. Material examined: 1 male, vic. of Chita, Smolenka, VII 1997 (Golovushkin).

293. *Autographa urupina* (Bryk, 1942) (= *jota* auct.). The species was reported by authors from the Russian Far East as *A. jota* (L., 1758), *A. pulchrina* (Haw., 1809) or *A. v–aureum* (Gn, 1852)

by misidentification. First reported from the Primorye terr. as *A. urupina* by Kljutshko & Kononenko (1986).

294. *Autographa camptosema* (Hmps., 1913). Reported for Russia for the first time. Material examined: 1 male, 1 female, SW Altai, 15 km S Katanda, Ber-Kut, 3000-2500 m, 9-14 VII 1983 (Mikkola, Hippa, Jalava).

295. *Autographa ternei* Kljutsh., 1984. *Entomol. obozrenie* [*Rev. Ent. de l'USSR*] 63 (1): 113, fig. 2, (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr., Ternei [ZISP]). The status of this taxon requires revision.

296. *Autographa lehri* Kljutsh., 1984. *Entomol. obozrenie* [*Rev. Ent. de l'USSR*] 63 (1): 114, fig. 3 (HT: female, Russia, Primorye terr., Tigrovyi [ZISP]). The status of this taxon requires revision.

297. *Autographa excelsa* (Kretschm., 1862) (= *kostjuki* Kljutsh., 1984, *Entomol. obozrenie* [*Rev. Ent. de l'USSR*] 63 (1): 111, fig. 1 (HT: male, Russia, Kuril Isl., Shikotan I., Krai Sveta cape [ZISP]). I consider the name *kostjuki* a junior synonym of A. *excelsa*. For the synonymy cited see Kononenko *et al.* (1998).

298. *Autographa bractea* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). The species was reported from the Ural by Sviridov & Lagunov (1987), from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000), from Altai by Bubnova (1980). According to these authors *A. bractea* occurs from the Ural to West Siberia and the Altai sympatriclly with *A. excelsa,* while the only last species is distributed in the East Siberia and the Far East.

Spuler (1908) refered to *Autographa aemula* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) from the mid Ural however, this record is considered here as a mistake, as the species is distributed in southern and Central Europe, Turkey and Caucasus, the data of Spuler are not confirmed by subsequent collecting in the Ural.

299. *Syngrapha parilis* (Hbn., 1808). The species is distributed in northern Siberia and the Far East from Chukotka and the mountains of the Magadan reg. (Kononenko et al, 1989; Kononenko & Mikkola, 2000), to Kamchatka, East Siberia (the mountains of Tuva; Yablonovy Range), Yakutia (Verkhoyansky and Suntar–Khayata ranges), the mountains in the northern Amur reg., the Taimyr peninsula, the Novaya Zemlya I. and the Polar Ural (Kljutshko & Kononenko, 1986). Reported here for Tuva for the first time (coll. Bert Schmitz).

300. *Syngrapha hochenwarthi* (Hoch., 1785). Recorded in the Polar Ural (66°55' N, 65°10' E, Krasny Kamen Mt., near Labytnangi, J. Kullberg leg. [ZMHU]).

301. *Syngrapha diasema* (Bsdv., 1829). The species is widely distributed in northern Siberia and the Far East from Chukotka and Magadan reg. (Kononenko, 1989) to the northern and Polar Ural as well as in the mountain systems of southern Siberia. Reported from West Siberia by Sviridov & Sitnikov (1995) and Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000), from the Altai by Bubnova (1980), from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979), from the Sayan by Kononenko (1990b). It occurs also in the northern parts of the Amur reg. (ZI, St. Petersburg), the Khabarovsk terr. (IBSS, Vladivostok) and Yakutia.

302. *Syngrapha microgamma* (Hbn., 1823). The species is reported here from the Ural on the basis of 3 specimens from the Polar Ural (66°55' N, 65°10' E, Krasny Kamen Mt., near Labytnangi J. Kullberg leg. [ZMHU]). Recorded in the southern Ural (vicinity of Ekaterinburg) (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). Reported from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979).

303. *Syngrapha interrogationis* (L., 1758). (= *sachalinensis* Mats., 1925; *transbaicalensis* auct., missp.). The species is represented in the East Siberia and the Far East by subspecies *transbaikalensis* Stgr., 1892. The name *transbaikalensis* was incorrectly applied by authors as a full species (Kostrovicky, 1961, Zolotarenko *et al.*, 1974; Kljutshko, 1983; Kljutshko & Kononenko, 1986; Kononenko, 1987b). Sugi (1983) designated the lectotypes for *S. interrogationis* var. *transbaikalensis* Stgr., 1892 and for *S. sachalinensis* Mats., 1925, clarified their conspecifity and the subspecific rank of *transbaikalensis*. See also note for *S. ottolengui*.

304. *Syngrapha ottolengui* (Dyar, 1903) (= *nyiwonis* Mats., 1925; *alpina* Ich., 1961; *sachalinensis* auct.) For the synonymy cited see Sugi, 1983;

1995; Lafontaine & Poole, 1991. The conspecifity of *Autographa ottolengui* with *Syngrapha nywonis* has been clarified by Lafontaine (1987b). The name *Syngrapha sachalinensis* Mats., 1925 was incorrectly synonymised with *S. nyiwonis* by Sugi (1982) (see also Poole, 1989) then with *S. ottolenguii* by Lafontaine & Poole (1991). Sugi (1983) established the conspecifity of *S. interrogationis transbaikalensis* and *S. sachalinensis*. The species had been confused by Zolotarenko *et al.* (1974) and Zolotarenko (1976a) and reported from the southern Kuril Isl. and Sakhalin under both names, *S. alpina* and *S. nywonis*; it was misidentified by Sedykh (1979) and reported from Kamchatka as "*Autographa tarasata* Hmps. " and "*A. jessica* Butl. ". Kljutshko (1983) reported it as *S. alpina*; Kljutshko & Kononenko (1986) and Kononenko (1987b) reported it as *S. nywonis* (= *alpina*); Kononenko *et al.* (1989) reported it from the Beringia area as *S. nywonis* and *S. ottolengui*. The species *S. ottolengui* is distributed from north–east Japan, the Kuril Isl., Sakhalin, Kamchatka, the Magadan reg. to the Aleutian Isl., where it is known from TL: (Attu I.) and Atka I. (Jinbu & Watanabe, 1994).

305. *Syngrapha gilarovi* Kljutsch., 1983, *Zool. zhurnal* 63 (3): 354, fig. a, b (HT: male, Russia, Kamchatka, Ust'–Kamchatsk, Bordonos Cape [ZISP]).

306. *Plusia festucae* (L., 1758) (= *yokohamensis* Bryk, 1948; = *japonibia* Bryk, 1948; = *kamschadala* Bryk, 1948; = *kurilensis* Bryk, 1948; = *manchurica* Lempke, 1966). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1996c) and Kononenko et al, 1998. The species was reported from Chukotka as its nearctic counterpart *Plusia nichollae* Hmps., 1913) by Kljutshko & Kononenko (1994) by misidentification.

307. *Plusia putnami* Grt., 1873 (= *gracilis* Lempke, 1966). A Holarctic species, represented in the Palaearctic by subspecies *festata* Graes., [1890] 1889.

EUSTROTIINAE

308. *Phyllophila obliterata* (Ramb., 183) (= *recta* Ev., 1844). The systematic position of the genus in Eustrotiinae require revision.

309. *Protodeltote pygarga* (Hfn., 1766) (= *fasciana* L., 1762, preocc.).

310. *Protodeltote wiscotti* (Stgr., 1888) (= *wiscotti angulata* Bryk, 1942)

311. *Koyaga falsa* (Butl., 1885). First reported for Russia from southern Sakhalin by Viidalepp & Remm (1982) and also from the Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Kononenko (1987b).

312. *Sugia stygia* (Butl., 1878). The species is reported here from Russia for the first time. Material examined: 1 specimen, Russia, the Kuril Isl., Kunashir I., Alekhino, 20. VII 1980 (T. Ruben) (IZB, Tartu, Estonia).

313. *Deltote bankiana* (F., 1775) (= *olivana* [Den. & Schiff.], 1775; *argentula* Hbn., [1787]; *argentula* var. *amurula* Stgr., 1892).

314. *Pseudodeltote brunnea* (Leech, 1889). First reported for Russia from the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Dubatolov et al. (1995).

315. *Paraphyllophila confusa* Kon., 1985, *Tinea*, 11 (27): 218, fig. 1, 2 (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr., "Kedrovaja Pad'" Nature Reserve [ZISP]), the type–species of the genus *Paraphyllophila* Kon., 1985 (Kononenko, 1985d). The species has recently been found in Japan (Sugi, 1993) and in the Amur reg. (Blagoveschensk) (V. Dubatolov, pers. comm.).

316. *Micardia pulchra* Butl., 1878 (= *pulchrargenta* Bryk, 1942). First reported for Russia from southern Sakhalin and the southern Kuril Isl. (Shikotan I.) by Viidalepp & Remm (1982). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1987b).

317. *Erastroides fentoni* (Butl., 1881) (= *versicolor* Obth., 1884).

318. *Maliattha rosacea* (Leech, 1889). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a).

319. *Maliattha chalcogramma* (Bryk, 1948) (= *vialis* auct.). This species was misidentified by authors and reported from the Russian Far East and Far Eastern countries as *M. vialis* (Moore, 1882). Sugi (1986) corrected the error and transferred *Orusa chalcogramma* Bryk, 1948 to the genus *Maliattha*.

320. *Maliattha khasanica* Zol. & Dubat., 1996, *Atalanta*, 26 (1/2): 299, fig. 1a, 2a (HT:

male, Russia, southern Primorye terr., Khasansky distr. [ZMASE]).

321. *Bryophilina mollicula* (Graes., [1889] 1888) (= *blandula* Stgr., 1992).

322. *Hyperstrotia flavipuncta* (Leech, 1889). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a). The species was also found in the Khabarovsk terr., southern Sakhalin and the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.). The systematic position of *Hyperstrotia* in Eustrotiinae is uncertain.

323. *Amyna punctum* (F., 1794). Probably a tropical migrant species. Only a few records from the southern Primorye terr. are known. The systematic position of the genus *Amyna* in Eustrotiinae is require revision.

324. *Amyna axis* (Gn., 1852) (= *octo* Gn., 1852). Reported by Staudinger (1892a) from Primorye terr, as "*Chytobrysa cephuslis* Walk. ", a synonym of *A. octo.* The species has been reported by authors from the Russian Far East under its synonymic name *A. octo*. For the priority of the name *axis* over *octo* see Edwards (1996) and Sugi (1996).

325. *"Lithacodia" martjanovi* Tschetv., 1904. Reported from Transbaikalia (Kljutshko *et al.*, 1992, Kostjuk *et al.*, 1994). The generic position of this species is uncertain. The male genitalia were illustrated by Remm & Viidalepp (1979).

BAGISARINAE

326. *Imosca coreana* (Mats., 1926) (= *coreana moltrechti* O. B.–H., 1927).

ACONTIINAE

327. *Acontia lucida* (Hfn., 1766). Reported from the Altai by Hampson (1910) then by Bubnova (1980); reported from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000).

328. *Acontia melanura* (Tauscher, 1809) (= *titania* auct.; *urania* Frivaldsky, 1835). For the synonymy cited see Hacker, 1998a. Reported from the Altai by Lederer (1855), Hampson (1910) and also by Bubnova (1980) on the basis of Lederer's record from south–western Altai (East Kazakhstan).

329. *Aedia funesta* (Esp., 1786). Reported from West Siberia by Sviridov & Sitnikov (1995).

PANTHEINAE

330. *Panthea coenobita* (Esp., 1785) (= *ussuriensis* Warn., 1916; = *idae* Bryk, 1948).

331. *Trichosea ludifica* (L., 1758) (= *andropoda* Bryk, 1948 The species was omitted from the Checklist of the Noctuidae of the Primorye terr. (Kononenko, 1990b). Reported from the Primorye terr. by Tschistjakov et al. (1998).

332. *Trichosea champa* (Moore, 1879). The species has been reported by authors (Kozhantschikov, 1950; Zolotarenko, 1976a; Zolotarenko *et al.*, 1974, Kononenko, 1990b) from Primorye terr., southern Sakhalin and the Kuril Isl., however these records are not authentic (indicated by open circles). *T. champa* was confused by authors with *T. ludifica.* Sugi & Nakamura (1989) stated that the species of the *champa* complex cannot easily be separated by genitalia structure, but differ well in the coloration and morphology of immature stages. According to Sugi & Nakamura (1989) *Trichosea champa* is distributed from the Himalaya region (type locality) to Japan, where it becomes rare in the north of Honshu and Hokkaido. An authentic specimen of *Trichosea champa* from "Amur" labeled "Sidemi" [now Bezverkhovo] (most probably collected in Korea, received from M. Jankowsky) has been illustrated by Alpheraky (1897a).

333. *Anacronicta nitida* (Butl., 1878) (= *kurilensis* Bryk, 1942).

334. *Tambana plumbea* (Butl.). For the transfer of *Anacronicta plumbea* to the genus *Tambana* see Speidel & Kononenko (1998).

335. *Xanthomantis cornelia* (Stgr., 1888) (= *honrathi* Graes., [1889] 1888).

336. *Xanthomantis contaminata* (Drdt., 1937). The species was omitted from the Checklist of the Noctuidae of the Primorye terr. (Kononenko, 1990). Reported here from Russia for the first time. The species occurs also in Korea and China (Kononenko et al., 1998).

337. *Colocasia coryli* (L., 1758) (= *tristis* Ermolaev, 1937, *Lambillionea*, 1937 (11): 219, Pl.. 13: 3, (TL: Russia, Krasnojarsk) **syn. n.**). The name *tristis* is apparently a synonym of *C. coryli*. Accord-

ing to Kozhantchikov (1950) the species is distributed eastwards to Minusinsk; it has been collected in the Baikal area (Kononenko, 1992b). Kljutshko *et al.* (1992) reported *C. coryli* easternmost from Transbaikalia (Daursky Nature Reserve). Reported also from Central Yakutia by Maksimova (1993), this record requires confirmation.

338. *Colocasia mus* (Obth.) 1884 (= *coryli ussuriensis* Kard., 1928; *coryli* ab. *grisescens* Kard., 1928). Recorded by Moltrecht (1929) from Ussuri and Amur regions as *C. coryli* by misidentification. Reported for Transbaikalia (Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 2004) sympatrically with *C. coryli.*

DILOBINAE

339. *Diloba coeruleocephala* (L., 1758). Reported from Uralsk (West Kazakstan) by Zhuravlev (1910).

RAPHIINAE

340. *Raphia peustera* Pglr., 1906 (= *illarioni* Fil., 1937).

ACRONICTINAE

341. The species *Nacna pulchripicta* (Walk., 1865) is not included in the present list. It has been reported from Russia by Kozhantschikov (1950) on the base of 2 males labelled "Amur *Canna pulchripicta* / Stgr. / Coll. Great Printz Nikolai Mikhailovich " [ZISP], without exact data. Probably the specimens have incorrect locality labels. No futher records from the Russian Far East are known. As *N. pulchripicta* occurs in the Himalayan area (North India, Nepal) but is not known from Far Eastern countries, its occurence in Amur area seems doubtful.

342. The generic placement of the Far Eastern species is uncertain, both the species *B. siitanae* and *B. staudingeri* are not congeneric with *Belciana biformis* (Wlk., 1858), the type–species of the genus.

343. *Belciana siitanae* Remm, 1983. *Entomol. obozrenie* [*Rev. Ent. de l'USSR*] 62 (3): 596, fig. 4 (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr., Andreevka [ZISP]).

344. *Belciana staudingeri* (Leech, 1900) Reported by Kozhatchikov (1950) from the southern Primorye terr. from "Sidemi" [Bezverkhovo] [ZISP], but no futher documented records are known. The material referred to by Kozhantschikov comprises 4 males and 1 female of *B. staudingeri* labelled " Jankowsky 1894" (without exact data) and "Corea Herz / Korea/ Coll. Great Printz Nikolai Mikhailovich" [ZISP]. The entomological material from "Sidemi" were collected and distributed in European museums (including ZISP) by the famous XIX century collector M. Jankowsky, who also collected insects in Korea (particulary in 1894 in the valley of Tumankang river (Herz, 1904)). The type–specimen of *E. subpulchra* (see below), described from Korea is also labelled "Jankowsky 1894". As *B. staudingeri* is distributed in Korea misinterpretation of the label by Kozhantschikov is possible. The distribution of this species in the Russian Far East requires confirmation (indicated by an open circle).

345. *Euromoia subpulchra* (Alph., 1897) (= *mixta*: Kozh., 1950, nec Stgr., 1982, misident.). For the generic placement of this species and the correction of the misidentification see Kononenko (1976). The type-locality of *E. subpulchra* is Korea, as stated in the original description, the type–specimen is labelled "*Subpulchra* Alph. / Original / Jankowsky 1894/.

346. *Subleuconycta palshkovi* (Fil., 1937) (= *palschkovi*, misspel.). Kozhantschikov (1950) misspelled the name of the species as *palschkovi*, missp.

347. *Moma alpium* (Osbeck, 1778) (= *orion* Esper, 1788; *orion* var. *murrhina* Graes., [1889] 1888). Sugi (1992a: 191) raised the status of *Moma orion* var. *murrhina* to full species and synonymised *Moma tsushimana* Sugi 1982 with it. I have examined the syntypes of *M. alpium* var. *murrhina* and found them to be conspecific with *M. alpium* (Kononenko *et al.*, 1998).

348. *Moma kolthoffi* (Bryk, 1948) (= *fulvicollis* de Latt., 1949). For the synonymy of the names *fulvicollis* and *kolthoffi* see Kononenko (1996c).

349. *Moma tsushimana* Sugi, 1982 (= *murrhina*: Sugi, 1992, nec Graes., [1889] 1888, misident.). The species was reported from Primorye territory by Dubatolov & Zolotarenko, 1997. *Moma tsushimana* was incorrectly synonymised with *Moma murrhina* (see note 17) in the Checklist of the Noctuidae of Taiwan by Sugi (1992)). For the correction of this confusion see Kononenko *et al.* (1998).

350. *Gerbathodes paupera* (Stgr., 1892) (= *lichenodes* Graes., 1892; *connexa* Leech, 1900; *ruvida* Berio, 1977) For the synonymy cited see

Kononenko (1990a), Speidel (1992) and Sugi (1992).

351. *Acronicta* Ochs., 1816. Three species, *Acronicta lilacina* (Hmps., 1914), *A. pulverosa* (Hmps., 1908) and *A. pruinosa* (Gn., 1852) (= *consanguis* Butl., 1878) reported from the Russian Far East by Moltrecht (1929) and Kozhantschikov (1950) are not included in the present Check–list. The first species, *A. lilacina* reported from "Ussuri" by Moltrecht (1929) is distributed in southern China, but not known from northern China, Korea, Japan and the Russian Far East. The second one was reported by Kozhantschikov (1950) on the basis of data from Matsumura (1925), who decribed subspecies *Acronicta pulverosa sachalinensis* Mats., 1925, which is in fact a junior synonym of *Acronicta strigosa* (Sugi, 1982). The last one, *A. pruinosa*, referred by Staudinger (1892a), Moltrecht (1929) and Kozhantschikov (1950) under the synonymic name *A. consanguis* was re–identified on the basis of the material used by Kozhantschikov (1 male, 1 female labelled "Sutschan, Tigrovaya, 5. IX 928 / *Acronicta consanguis* / Microprep. 4478, 3673 [ZISP]) as *Phidrimana amurensis*. The male genitalia of *A. pruinosa* (= *consanguis*), correctly illustrated by Kozhantschikov (1950) probably from a specimen from Japan. Staudinger (1892a) referred to "*Acronycta consanguis*" received from M. Jankowsky from Sidemi [Primorye terr., Bezverkhovo], but its identity and exact locality (Korea or Russian Far East) is uncertain. No documented records of *A. pruinosa* from the Russian Far East are known.

352. *Acronicta aceris* (L., 1758). Reported from the western Altai by Bubnova (1980).

353. *A. vulpina* (Grote, 1883) (*leporina* var. *cineracea* Graes., [1889] 1888). The American–Siberian species, distinct from the Palaearctic *A. leporina* (Mikkola *et al.*, 1994). It is represented in the Palaearctic by subspecies *leporella* Stgr., 1888. The easternmost limits of distribution of *A. leporina* and westernmost limits of *A. vulpina* in West Siberia (or in the Ural) are not yet clear. The material examined from Kamchatka, Magadan, Yakutia, Far East, Baikal area, Tuva, West Siberia and the Altai were identified as *A. vulpina leporella*, while specimens from the Ural and some regions of West Siberia seem to be belong to *A. leporina.*

354. *Acronicta major* (Brem., 1861). The isolated south Siberian subspecies *atritaigensa* Dubat. & Zolot., 1995 *Actias* 2 **(**12): 34, fig. 1b (HT: male, Russia, Altai, Artybash, PT: 1 female, 40km N from Novosibirsk [ZMBI Novosibirsk]) has been described recently (Dubatolov & Zolotarenko, 1995) from the Altai and the West Siberia. The nominative subspecies occurs in the Russian Far East.

355. *Acronicta sugii* (Kinoshita, 1990), *Tyo Ga*, 41 (3): 189, fig. 1 (*Triaena*) (HT: male, Japan: Nagano [MHN, Osaka]). The species is reported here from Russia from the first time. A series of *A. sugii* has been collected in the Ussuriisky Nature Reserve in July 1990.

356. *Acronicta intermedia* (Warr., 1909) (= *increta* Butl., 1878; *incretata* Hamps., 1909; *jezoensis* Mats., 1925). Reported from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979) as *incretata*, this record requires confirmation, indicated by an open circle.

357. *Acronicta psi* (L., 1758). Graeser (1888) referred to the species from Nikolaevsk and Vladivostok, however the latter record is probably a misidentification of some other species of *Acronicta* (subg. *Triaena*). Hampson (1909) following Graeser listed this species from "E. Siberia, Amurland, Ussuri". According to Kozhantchikov (1950) the species is distributed eastward to Yakutia (Yakutsk and Verkhojansk). Recently it was found in the Magadan reg. (Kullberg *et al.*, 1991), the Amur reg. and central Sakhalin (IBSS, Vladivostok), but not yet in the Primorye terr.

358. *Acronicta concerpta* (Drdt., 1937). This and the following species comprise an allopatric species pair (Kononenko et al., 1998). The eastern counterpart, *A. concerpta* is distributed in China, Korea, Japan, the Russian Far East (northward to the Magadan reg., reported by Kullberg *et al.*, 1991 as *megacephala*), Siberia to the Baikal area, Tuva, the Altai and West Siberia (the male genitalia of the specimens from these regions have been examined). These two taxa can hardly be distinguished by external appearance. They were referred to by earlier authors from Siberia and the Far East as "*A. megacephala*". The westernmost limits of distribution of *A. concerpta* are the Altai

and West Siberia (Novosibirsk) (material ZMHU examined).

359. *Acronicta megacephala* ([Den. & Schiff.,1775]). The easternmost limit of the distributon of *A. megacephala* reaches the Ural. A series of *A. megacephala*, from the Ural has been examined by genitalia preparation, therefore the occurence of the species in the Ural is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).

360. *Acronicta adaucta* (Warr., 1909) (= *phaedra* Hmps., 1910). The species has recently been recorded in the Altai (V. Dubatolov, pers. comm.). A photograph of the Altai specimen has been studied, its identity as *adaucta* is confirmed.

361. *Acronicta strigosa* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) (= *terrigena* Graes., 1892; *pulverosa sachalinensis* Mats., 1925). *A. terrigena* is a dark form of *A. strigosa*, the holotype female of the former, labelled "Blagowestchensk / coll. Diecmann Graeser legit / *Acronycta terrigena*" [ZISP] has been examined. For the synonymy cited see Kononenko *et al.* (1998).

362. *Acronicta jozana* (Mats., 1926) (= *phaedriola* Drdt., 1931). Poole (1989: 28) incorrectly referred to *Acronicta phaedriola* as a distinct species.

363. *Acronicta bellula* (Alph., 1895) (= *cerasii* Howarth, 1951). The Transbaikalian population of this species is considered a subspecies *chingana* Drdt., 1931, distributed from north–east China and north–eastern Mongolia to southern Transbaikalia (Kononenko *et al.*, 1998). The nominative subspecies is distributed in the Russian Far East and Korea. Poole (1989: 23) incorrectly referred to type-locality of *A. chingana* as "[Korea]: Inn–Shan". This taxon was described from the Chingan Mts in eastern Mongolia. The labels of the syntypes of *A. chingana* [ZMHU] are as follows: male: "Inn Shan Chingan male. Mong. / Type"; female: "Lin si hien Chingan China/ Type".

364. *Acronicta omorii* Mats., 1926). First reported for the Russian Far East from the Kuril Isl. by Kononenko (1987b).

365. *Acronicta hercules* (Fldr. & Rghf., 1874) (= *elongata* Obth., 1884).

366. *Acronicta cinerea* (Hfn., 1766) (= *abscondita* Tr., 1835). The status of *A. cinerea* and *A. euphorbiae* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) as a distinct species is questioned by several authors (Nowacky, Fibiger, 1996, Kullberg at all., 2002). If they are conspecific the oldest available name for the species is *A. cinerea*. Kozhantschikov (1950) reported this species as *A. abscondita* from the southern Ural (Guberli, Uralsk) and as uncertain record from Irkutsk. The occurrence of *A. cinerea* in the Ural is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). Zolotarenko and Bubnova (1980) reported it as *A. abscondita* from the Altai; Sviridov & Sitnikov (1995) reported it as *A. cinerea* from West Siberia (Tjumen reg.). Most probably, the records of *A. euphorbiae* from West Siberia and the Altai (Barnaul, Ulba) (Kozhantschikov, 1950) and from Baikal region (Tankhoi) (Belova, 1988) belong to *A. cinerea*.

367. *Acronicta lutea* (Brem. & Grey, 1852). Reported from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000).

368. *Acronicta digna* (Butl., 1881) (= *michael* Obth., 1884; *hoenei* Mats., 1926).

369. *Acronicta raphael* (Obth., 1884) (= *fixseni* Graes., [1889] 1888); *raphaelis* Hmps., 1908, emend.; *cubitata* Warr., 1914).

370. *Simyra splendida* Stgr., 1888 (= *niveonitens* Graes., [1889] 1888). First reported from West Siberia (Altai) by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000). Reported here from Tuva for the first time: 2 males Russia, E Tuva, 950 m, Tere–Khol lake, 50°01'N, 97°03'E, 8–12. VII 1996 (leg. Soldatis), Coll. B. Shmitz.

371. *Simyra dentinosa* Frr., 1839. Reported from the southern Ural by Eversmann (1855) as "*Tendinosa* Friv.", by Zhuravlev (1910) from Uralsk and by Kozhantschikov (1950) from Orenburg (= Chkalov), Guberli and Uralsk. Reported by Lederer (1853), then by Eversmann (1855) from the Altai, no futher documented records known. The records of Kozhantschikov (1950) and Bubnova (1980) from the Altai are based on the above data.

372. *Craniophora pacifica* Fil., 1927 (= *niveosparsa*: Kozh., 1950: 541, nec Mats., 1926, misident.). The name *pacifica* was incorrectly synonymised by Kozhantschikov (1950), misidentified as "*Craniophora niveosparsa*" and reported the species under the latter name from the Russian

Far East. Some subsequent authors (Draudt, 1950) repeated Kozhantschikov's confusion. *Narcotica niveosparsa* (Mats., 1926) was never recorded in the Russian Far East.

373. *Cranionycta* deLatt., 1949. For revalidation of the status of the genus *Cranionycta* see Kononenko *et al*. (1998).

374. *Cranionycta oda* deLatt., 1949 (= *transversa* Kozh., 1950; *inquieta* Drdt., 1950). Reported by Kononenko (1979b) as *inquieta* with the name *transversa* in synonymy, but the name *oda* is the oldest valid name for this species (Sugi, 1982).

METOPONIINAE

375. *Panemeria tenebrata* (Scop., 1763). Reported from the southern Ural (Cheljabinsk reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

376. *Apaustis rupicola* (Den. & Schiff., 1775). Reported from the vicinity of the southern Ural and Altai by Eversmann (1857) and for southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by (Ahola *et al.* (1998).

377. *Aegle kaekeritziana* (Hbn., 1799). Reported for the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

378. *Mesotrosta signalis* (Tr., 1829). The species was reported from the Ural by Hampson (1909) and Warren (1914); no recent records known.

379. *Tyta luctuosa* ([Den. & Schiff., 1775]). Reported from West Siberia by Sviridov & Sitnikov (1995) and Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000).

AGARISTINAE

380. *Mimeusemia persimilis* Butl., 1875. Recorded in the Khabarovsk reg. (1 female, Korsakovo, near Khabarovsk, 30. V 1997 (E. V. Novomodnyi).

381. *Sarbanissa venusta* (Leech 1889). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1987a).

382. *Sarbanissa subflava* (Moore, 1877) (= *Zalissa jankowskii* Alph., 1897). The type–series of *Zalissa jankowskii* comprises 2 females, collected by M. Jankowsky in Korea in 1994 and 1 male from "Sidemi" [Bezverkhovo]. The species is reported by authors from the Primorye terr. on the basis of the syntype of *jankowskii*, described from "Sidemi". No futher documented material from Russia known. The specimen was collected by the famous Russian collector M. Jankowsky, who also collected insects in Korea (particulary in 1894 in the valley of the Tumankang river (Herz, 1904)). As *S. subflava* is rather common in Korea, the mislabelling of the type–specimen might have happened. The occurence of *S. subflava* in Russia requires confirmation (indicated by open circle).

383. *Asteropetes noctiuna* Butl., 1878. First reported for Russia from the southern Kuril Isl. by Bryk (1842), then by Kononenko (1987a).

CUCULLIINAE

384. The taxon *Cucullia sachalinensis* (Mats., 1925) is not included in the present list. The taxon was described by Matsumura (1925) without illustration, therefore it cannot be recognised from the original description; its identity, status and taxonomic position are uncertain. I did not find the holotype of this taxon described from a single specimen in the collection of EIHU, it is probably lost. However, I found among Matsumura's types [EIHU] three wings of *Cucullia maculosa* glued on piece of paper and labeled as "holotype of *Parastichtis shibuyae*" (see also note for *C. maculosa*). Although I accept the citation of the holotype of *Parastichtis shibuyae*, I am in doubt whether the specimen was correctly labelled.

Exept the listed species, the *Cucullia umbristriga* Alpheraky, 1892 might be found in Tuva, as a series of this species have been collected in vicinity of Mongolian – Russian boundary (G. Ronkay, pers. comm.)

385. *Cucullia argentina* (F., 1787). Reported by Eversmann (1857) from the southern Ural and southern Altai, by Zhuravlev (1910) from Uralsk, by Lavrov (1927), Voznesensky (1959) and Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) from West Siberia, by Bubnoba (1980) from the Altai and by Kozhantschikov (1923) from Minusinsk.

386. *Cucullia biradiata* Kozh., 1925. TL: The vicinity of Minusinsk. Reported from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979).

387. *Cucullia magnifica* Frr., 1839 (= *scopula* F. d. W., 1839). According to G. Ronkay & L. Ronkay (1994) the species is distributed in the Asian part of Russia from the southern Ural and West Siberia to southern Yakutia; its easternmost known limit is the steppe zone in Yakutia and the western part of the Dzhugdzhur Range (the northern Amur reg. and the Khabarovsk terr., indicated by an open circle). Reported from differnt regions of West Siberia by Lavrov (1927), Voskresensky (1959) and Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000).

388. *Cucullia splendida* (Stoll, 1782). The easternmost limit of this species is the steppe zone of central Yakutia, but not the Russian Far East, as stated by Ronkay & Ronkay, 1994, whilst it might be found in the steppe areas of the Amur reg.

389. *Cucullia scoparioides* Brsn., 1941. The species have been found in old material from Primorye terr. (2 specimens, Sutshansky rudnik [HNHM] (G. Ronkay, pers. comm.) Reported for Russia for the first time.

390. *Cucullia formosa* Rghf., 1860. The species is reported here from the Ural as uncertaine record on the basis of Ronkay & Ronkay's (1994) note: they stated that the old records of this species from "Kirghisia" refer, in fact, to the Kirghisian steppe (S Ural, Guberli)". The specimen labelled "Kirghizien steppe" [HNHM] has been examined. Futher data and materials on this species from the Ural are greatly appreciated.

391. *Cucullia argentea* (Hfn., 1766). Reported from the Amur. reg. on the basis of the record of Graeser (1888) from Blagoveschensk.

392. *Cucullia spectabilisoides* Poole, 1989 (= *spectabilis* Hbn., 1809–1813, nec Tausch., 1806, repl. name.

393. *Cucullia cineracea* (Frr., 1842). The species is represented in West Siberia and the Altai by subspecies *infuscata* Tschetv., 1925.

394. *Cucullia lindei* Heyne, 1903. The species is represented in the Altai, the Sayan, and Transbaikalia by subspecies *orientalis* Ronk. & Ronk., 1994, *Noct. Europ*. 6: 49, Pl. 2: 19, 29, (HT: male, Mongolia, Central aim. 1400–1600 m, Tsagaan Dava [coll. G. Ronkay, Budapest]). The type series includes paratypes from the Altai (Katanda) and Transbaikalia (Chita reg., Zun–Torei lake). Ronkay & Ronkay (1994) include the Sayan Mts. In the range of the species (no exact locality mentioned). Reported from south Transbaikalia by Kljutshko *et al.* (1992).

395. *Cucullia artemisiae* (Hfn., 1766). The species is represented in the Asian part of Russia eastward from the Ural by subspecies *perspicua* Warn., 1919.

396. *Cucullia humilis* Brsn., 1941. Reported here from Transbaikalia on the basis of the specimen labelled "Russia, Burjatia, pr. Ulan–Ude 700 m, 35 km SW Ulan–Ude, steppe hill, 17. VII 1990 (J. Jalava & J. Kullberg).

397. *Cucullia maculosa* Stgr., 1888. (= *jozankeana* Mats., 1925; = *shuotsuensis* Bryk, 1948; = *japonibia* Bryk, 1948; = *Parastichtis shibuyae* Mats., 1925: 138, **syn. n.,** nec Mats., 1925: 140, pl. 9, fig. 7; = *shibuyaeoides* Poole, 1989, **syn. n.)**. The types of *jozankeana*, *shibuyae*, [EIHU], *shuotsuensis*, and *japonibia* [NHRM] have been examined. The specimen indicated as the holotype of *Parastichtis shibuyae* [EIHU] is represented by only 3 wings of *Cucullia maculosa* in worn condition glued on a piece of paper. Poole (1989) established secondary homonymy of *Parastichtis shibuyae* Mats., 1925: 138 with *Crymodes shibuyae* Mats., 1925: 140 and proposed a replacement name *Apamea shibuyaeoides* Poole, 1989 for the former taxon. Due to the synonymy of *Parastichtis shibuyae* with *Cucullia maculosa* the name *Apamea shibuyaeoides* became an unnecessary replacement name, a junior synonym of *Cucullia maculosa*.

398. *Cucullia hostilis* Brsn., 1934, *Rev. franc. Ent.* 1934: 143, Pl. 2: 3, (HT: female, Russia, Primorye terr., "Sutschansky rudnik" [Partizansk] [LM, Karlsruhe]), **bona species**. The systematic position and status of this taxon long time was unclear until it was clarified by G. Ronkay (pers. comm.)

399. *Cucullia praecana* Ev., 1843. The species is represented in Siberia by subspecies *defecta* Stgr., 1897 (TL: Transbaikalia, Yablonovoi Range) (Ronkay & Ronkay, 1994). Reported from Minusinsk by Kozhantschikov (1923) and Tschetverikov (1925) as *C. defecta*; reported from the Altai and Sayan Mts. by Varga (1976).

400. *Cucullia lactea* (F., 1787). Report from the southern Ural by Zhuravlev (1910) confirmed by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002); Ronkay & Ronkay (1994) gave the West Siberian steppes and the Altai (cit. from Staudinger and Rebel, 1901) for the distributional range of the species, however the species is not included in recent publications on the fauna of these regions (Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 2000; Bubnova, 1980).

401. *Cucullia mixta* Freyer, 1841. Reported from the southern Ural by Ahola *et al.* (1998) from Chelyabinsk reg. and by Zhuravlev (1910) from Uralsk (West Kazakstan); reported from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) and from Minusinsk by Tschetverikov (1925).

402. *Cucullia xeranthemi* Bsdv., 1840 (= *kozhantschikovi* Kostr., 1963, *Ann. Zool. Warsz*., 21 (4): 24, Pl. 1: 1, (HT: male, Russia, "Amur" [PAS, Warschaw]). Althouth Ronkay & Ronkay, 1994 gave the distribution of this species as eastward to the Altai, I include the Amur region in its distribution range because of the type-locality of *C. kozhantschikovi* is "Amur" (no exact locality given). However the material on *C. xeranthemi* from the Russian Far East is unknown to me. The species is represented in Siberia by subspecies *atrocaerulea* Tschetv., 1925 (TL: Minusinsk).

403. *Cucullia mandschuriae* Obth., 1884. Reported from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) and from the Altai by Bubnova (1982).

404. *Cucullia lactucae* (Den. & Schiff., 1775). The species is represented in the Ural and West Siberia by subspecies *pustulana* Ev., 1842 (TL: southern Ural, Spassk [Orenburg reg.]). By the opinion of Ronkay & Ronkay (1994) the records of the species from the Amur valley are referable to *C. fraterna*; the material from that region should be revised.

405. *Cucullia fraterna* Butl., 1878. Reported from West Siberia by Sviridov & Sitnikov (1995) and Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000), from the Altai by Bubnova (1980). Ronkay & Ronkay (1994) included the Ural in the range of the species. Reported from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979), this record requires confirmation.

406. *Cucullia balsamitae* Bsdv., 1840. Ronkay & Ronkay (1994) show the distributional range of this species from Western Europe eastward to the Ural. Its distribution in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).

407. *Cucullia sabulosa* Stgr., 1879. Ronkay & Ronkay (1994) gave the southern Ural ("vicinity of Uralsk" [West Kazakstan]) as the distributional range of the species. The paralectotypes of the species labeled as "Naryn and Uralsk, Emba", one of them has been illustrates. I interprete the label "Uralsk, Emba" as Emba town in the Aktube reg. of Kazakhstan, vicinity of the Southern Ural.

408. *Cucullia campanulae* (Frr., 1831). Ronkay & Ronkay (1994) gave the southern Ural (Spassk) as the distributional range of the species. Bubnova (1980) reported *C. campanulae* from the western Altai.

409. *Cucullia papoka* Ronk. & Ronk., 1986, *Acta zool. hung.* 32 (3–4): 354 (HT: male, Mongolia, Gobi–Altaj, [HNHM]). The species is reported here from Tuva on the basis of 1 female, labeled " Tuva 50º16' N, 94º95'E, 1250 m, 25 km W Erzin, steppe stony slope 7–11. VI 1995 (J. Jalava & J. Kullberg); reported from Transbaikalia on the basis of 1 male, 1 female, labelled " Burjatia 54º16' N, 110º55'E, Baguzil range 920 m, taiga, 4–6. VI 1996 (J. Jalava & J. Kullberg) and 1 male, "Burjatia, pr. Ulan–Ude, 35 Km W Ulan–Ude, steppe hill, 17. VII 1996 (J. Jalava & J. Kullberg) [ZMHU]; reported from the Sajan region. on the base of the paratype, 1 male labelled "Sibirien, Sajan" [coll. Püngeler, MNHU] (Ronkay & Ronkay, 1986).

410. *Cucullia chamomillae* (Den. & Schiff., 1775). Ronkay & Ronkay (1994) gave the Ural as the distributional range of the species; the specimem labeled "Russia, Chelyabinsk, slide No1537 is illustrated.

411. *Cucullia inderiensis* H.–S., 1856. The species is reported here from the Ural region on the basis of 1 male, 4 females labelled "Coll. Duske, Guberli / Guberli" [ZMHU]. It has been reported before from Lake Inderskoe (TL:) by Eversmann (1857) and Uralsk [West Kazakstan] by Zhuravlev (1910). Reported here from West Siberia for the first time: 2 specimens, labeled as "Russia, Central Siberia, near Novosibirsk, May 1994 (leg. A. Strekozov)" [coll. B. Shmitz].

412. *Cucullia tristis* Brsn., 1934 (= *amoena* Stgr., 1900 nec Philippi, 1860), repl. name. Reported from the Altai and Tuva from the collections of ZMHU.

413. *Cucullia naruensis* Stgr., 1879. Ronkay & Ronkay (1994) gave the vicinities southern Ural (Uralsk and Emba, [West Kazakstan and Aktube reg. of Kazakstan]) as the distributional range of this species.

414. *Cucullia dimorpha* Stgr., 1897. Reported here for Russia from Tuva for the firt time: 20 specimens, Russia, E Tuva, 950–1040 m, Tere–Khol lake, 50°01'N, 97°03'E 8–12. VII 1996 (leg. Soldatis) [Coll. B. Shmitz].

415. *Cucullia boryphora* F. de W., 1840. TL: Sarepta [Krasnoarmeisk] in the Volga region. Ronkay & Ronkay (1994) show its distribution east of the Volga to the Ural on the corresponding map. Its distribution in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).

416. *Cucullia gnaphalii* (Hbn., [1813]). Reported by Eversmann (1857) from the southern Ural and Altai; in recent publications reported from the Ural by Ahola *et al.* (1998), from West Siberia by Schuko (1915, 1916) and Zolotarenko, Dubatolov, 2000, from the Altai by Bubnova (1980). Reported from Minusinsk by Kozhantschikov (1923). In Eastern Siberia it is represented by subspecies *alpherakyi* Stgr., 1896 (Ronkay & Ronkay, 1994). The easternmost limits of distribution of this species in Russia are Transbaikalia and Khabarovsk reg. [coll. ZISP].

417. *Cucullia tanaceti* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). Reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg) by Eversmann (1857) and from Uralsk by Zhuravlev (1910). Its distribution in the southern Ural (Orenburg and Cheljabinsk reg.) is confirmed by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002). Reported from West Siberia by Tschugunov (1911) and Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000).

418. *Cucullia dracunculi* (Hbn., [1813]). Reported from the southern Ural and Altai by Eversmann (1857); its distribution in the southern Ural (Orenburg and Cheljabinsk reg.) is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). Reported from West Sibera by Meinghard (1905) and Tshugunov (1911).

419. *Cucullia virgaureae* Bsdv., 1840. Ronkay & Ronkay (1994) gave the southern Ural for distribution of this species; according to them it has easternmost limits in the Altai and the Sayan Mts. It is represented here by subspecies *cinnamoea* Ronk. & Ronk., 1987. The distribution of the species in the southern Ural (Cheljabinsk reg.) is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). Reported from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, (2000).

420. *Cucullia amota* Alph., 1887. Reporded from the southern Ural by Ronkay & Ronkay (1994); reported from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000), from Minusinsk by Tschetverikov (1925), from Transbaikalia by Kljutshko *et al.* (1992), and from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a). Founded also in Tuva (ZMHU) and south of Krasnoyarsk terr. (ZISP).

421. *Cucullia asteris* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). Recorded from the southern Ural and Altai by Eversmann. In recent publications reported from the Ural by Ahola *et al.* (1998), from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) from the Altai by Bubnova (1980). The easternmost locality is southern Transbaikalia (material examined: 1 male, Transbaikalia "Zabaikalie, Nerchchinsky uezd, coll. Fabri" [ZISP]). Reported from Yakutia (Ytyk–haja) by Herz (1903b). In southern Siberia (Altai and probably Transbaikalia) it might be confused with its relatives *C. kurilullia* and *Cucullia elongata* both occuring sympatrically in some localities in the Altai (L. Ronkay, pers. comm.). The species was incorrectly reported from the Primorye terr. by Moltrecht (1929) on account of misidentification of *C. kurilullia* or *C. elongata.*

422. *Cucullia kurilullia* Bryk, 1942. This species was regularly recorded from the Far East as *Cucullia elongata*, or as its synonym, but in fact it is distinct species distributed in the Kuril Isl., Sakhalin and from the Primorye terr. to the Amur reg. It occurs in the Far East sympatrically with C. *elongata.* Earlier records of "*C. elongata*" from the Russian Far East and the Far Eastern countries refer to *C. kurilullia.*

423. *Cucullia elongata* Butl., 1880. The species is distributed in the Russian Far East sympatrically with *C. ledereri*. It was often confused in the literature by authors (Sugi & Jinbo, 1973; Sugi, 1982) with *C. ledereri* (see below). After

examination of the type material of *C. elongata*, *C. atkinsoni* Moore, 1882, *C. albescens* Moore, 1881, *C. kurilullia* and *C. ledereri* Stgr., 1892, L. Ronkay proved (1992, oral communication in the IX SEL Congress in Helsinki) that *C. elongata* is a Himalayan species, occurring from NW India to SE Tibet, where it is represented by the nominative subspecies. The populations occurring in south–western Altai and along the Pacific Coast (Russian Far East, Korea, Japan) represent two distinct, as yet undescribed, subspecies of *C. elongata*. The literature data of *C. ledereri* refer to the eastern subspecies of *C. elongata.* The record of "*Cucullia postera* Gn. ? *Atkinsoni* Moore" by Staudinger (1892a) apparently is a misidentification of one of the Far Eastern species of the *C. asteris* group. The species is reported here from Minusinsk on the basis of the record of *C. ledereri* by Kozhantschikov (1923).

424. *Cucullia ledereri* Stgr., 1892. The species is known only from the holotype female, described from Kamchatka. No futher authentic records of *C. ledereri* are known. The reports of *ledereri* from the other localities than Kamchatka apparently belong to *C. elongata.* The open circle indicates the uncertain status of this species.

425. The species *Cucullia* (*S.*) *scrophulariae* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) is not included in the present list. It was reported from the Ural by Eversmann (1857), but it was apparently confused with some other species of the genus. Recently it was reported from the southern Ural (Chelyabinsk reg.) by Ahola *et al.* (1998). Later, K. Nupponen (pers. comm.) informed me that it was a misidentification of the related species *C. gozmanyi*. Recent data do not confirm the occurence of the species in the Ural (Ronkay & Ronkay, 1994, comm.).

The name "*Cucullia scrophularivora* Guenée, 1852" reported by Anikin *et al*., 2000 as a distinct species, is also not included in the list. The name *scrophularivora* is a junior subjective synonym of *Cucullia* (*S.*) *erythrocephala* (Wagner, 1918), a species known only from Morocco and Spain.

426. *Cucullia* (*S.*) *gozmanyi* G. & L. Ronk., 1994. Recorded in the Ural (Orenburg and Cheljabinsk reg.) (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).

427. *Cucullia* (*S.*) *thapsiphaga* (Tr., 1826). Ronkay & Ronkay (1994) gave the southern Ural as the distributional range of this species (no exact locality given). Reported from West Siberia from Novosibirsk reg. by Tschugunov (1911), this record is considered uncertain (Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 2000).

428. *Cucullia* (*S.*) *lychnitis* (Ramb., 1813). Ronkay & Ronkay (1994) included the southern Ural in the distributional range of this species. Reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg and Cheljabinsk reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

429. *Cucullia* (*S.*) *verbasci* (L., 1758). Ronkay & Ronkay (1994) gave the southern Ural as the distributional range of this species. Reported from Bashkiria by Grosser (1983) and Anikin *et al*., 2000; Reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg and Cheljabinsk reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

430. *Cucullia* (*S.*) *prenanthis* (Bsdv., 1840). Recorded in the southern Ural, Spassk, near Orenburg [HNHM] (L. Ronkay, pers. comm.)

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431. *Calophasia opalina* (Esp., 1793) (= *casta* Borkhausen, 1793, nec Pallas 1767). Reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

432. *Omphalophana antirrhinii* (Hbn., 1803). Reported for the Uralsk reg. by Kuznetsov & Martynova (1954). Reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

433. *Sympistis funebris* (Hbn., 1809) (= *funesta* Payk., 1793, nec Esp., 1786). A boreoalpine holarctic species inhabiting subarctic wet tundra, forest–tundra, and peat bogs in mountains of southernmost regions (Chukotka, Magadan area, Yakutia, the northern Amur reg., Transbaikala, Sayan, Altai, Ural). Reported here from Tuva for the first time: 2 females, Russia, Tuva E, Dzhen–Aryk river, 50°28'N, 95°24'E 16–19. VII 1996 (leg. Soldatis) [coll. B. Shmitz].

434. *Sympistis lapponica* (Thunb., 1791). An arctic circumpolar species, distributed in northern Siberia (Chukotka, Magadan area, Taimyr peninsula, Yamal peninsula, Polar Ural, Novaya Zemlya I.) only in the tundra zone, inhabiting mainly dry tundra hills and montaine biotopes. Reported here from the Polar Ural (66°55'N, 65°10'E,

Krasny Kamen Mt., near Labytnangi, J. Kullberg leg. [ZMHU]).

435. *Sympistis heliophila* (Payk., 1793) (= *melaleuca* Thunb., 1791, nec View., 1790). A boreoalpine Holarctic species, distributed in the Asian part of Russia in subarctic montaine tundra and taiga belts of the northern Ural, northern Siberia and the North East, and in alpine regions of the southern Ural and the mountains of southern Siberia. Reported here for the Polar Ural (66°55'N, 65°10' E, Krasny Kamen Mt., near Labytnangi (J. Kullberg) [ZMHU) and for Tuva for the first time: 1 male, 1 female, Russia, Tuva E, Dzhen–Aryk river, 50°28'N, 95°24' E 16–19. VII 1996 (leg. Soldatis) [coll. B. Shmitz]. Reported for the southern Ural (Iremel Mt.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

436. *Sympistis nigrita* (Bsdv., 1840). An arctic–alpine Holarctic species represented in Siberia by two subspecies: *zetterstedtii* (Stgr, 1857) in zonal and montaine subarctic tundras (Chukotka, Magadan, Kamchatka, Yakutia, Taimyr peninsula, Polar Ural) and *sibirica* (Alph., 1895), inhabiting alpine tundras in the mountains of southern Siberia (Altai, Sayan, Baikal area, Transbaikalia) and northern Mongolia. For the subspecific splitting of *S. nigrita* see Ronkay & Ronkay (1995). Reported here from the Polar Ural (66°55'N, 65°10'E, Krasny Kamen Mt., near Labytnangi, J. Kullberg leg. [ZMHU). Last reported from the Altai (Ukok plateu, 2200 m) by Lehmann *et al.* (1998).

437. *Oncocnemis confusa* (Frr., 1842) (= *diffusa* Gn., 1852; *rufescens* Stgr., 1871). The type–locality of *O. confusa* is the Volga region, Sarepta [Krasnoarmeisk]; the type–locality of *O. confusa* var. *rufescens* Stgr., 1871 is the Ural (no exact locality given). Ebert (1978) mentioned four specimens from "Ural" from Ch. Boursin collection. Ronkay & Ronkay (1995) gave the southern Ural for the distributional range of this species.

438. *Oncocnemis strioligera* Led., 1853. TL: south–western Altai (vicinity of Ust–Buchtarminsk, East Kazakhstan). Ronkay & Ronkay (1995) gave the southern Ural and the Altai as the distributional range of this species.

439. *Oncocnemis nigricula* (Ev., 1847). The species is known from the southern Ural, the Altai, Tuva, where it is represented by subspecies *diaphana* (Kozh., 1925) (Ronkay & Ronkay, 1995). Reported for West Siberia from Novosibirsk reg.) by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000). The species have been reported for Kamchatka (Alpheraky, 1897d), however this record is considered as doubtful it belong to *O. kaszabi* (see below) and not included to the list.

440. *Oncocnemis kaszabi* Ronk., 1988. The paratype of this species is from southern Transbaikalia. The specimen of *O. nigricula*, reported from Kamchatka [ZISP] by Alpharaky (1897d) has been re-identified as this species. Probably the specimen of *O. kaszabi* from Mongolis was mislabeled as "Kamchatka".

441. *Oncocnemis senica* (Ev., 1856). Transferred from *Acronicta* to *Oncocnemis* by Sugi (1986). The species is represented in the Asian part of Russia by two subspecies: the nominative one in the Ural (TL:), West Siberia, Altai and Tuva and subspecies *literata* (Brem., 1864) (TL: southern Transbaikalia, Kjachta) [= *x–signata* (Stgr., 1907)] (TL: Transbaikalia, Yablonoviy Range) from Transbaikalia to Yakutia, Magadan reg., Sakhalin and the Primorye terr. See also Ronkay & Ronkay (1995). Reported from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979).

442. *Epimecia ustula* (Frr., 1835) (= *v–parvum* Kozh, 1923). Reported from Uralsk [West Kazakhstan] by Zhuravlev (1910), its distribution in the southern Ural (Cheljabinsk and Orenburg reg.) is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). Reported by Lederer (1853) then by Hampson (1909) from "West Siberia, Altai". The easternmost limit of its distribution is Tuva (Remm & Viidalepp, 1979). The taxon *Radinogoes v–parvum* was originaly described by Kozhantschikov (1923) as a full species, later it was downgraded by him (Kozhantschikov, 1925) to a subspecies of *Epimecia ustula.* Poole (1989) incorrectly treated the taxon as a full species, *Athetis v–parvum*.

443. *Stilbina koreana* Draudt, 1934. TL: North Korea, Silver Mts. [Kumgang Mts.], HT destroyed. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a). The species was illustrated in colour by Chen (1982) and Kononenko *et al.* (1998).

444. *Phidrimana* Kon., 1989, *Japan Heterocerist's J.* 152: 28 (Type–species *Dryobota amurensis* Stgr., 1892) (Kononenko, 1989c).

445. *Phidrimana amurensis* (Stgr., 1892) (= *sabulosa* Graes., 1892). The species was reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Kononenko (1989c) on the basis of specimens from the collection A. V. Nekrasov.

AMPHIPYRINAE

446. *Amphipyra pyramidea* (L., 1758) The species is represented in the Far East by subspecies *obscura* Obth., 1888 (= *pyramidea* var. *obliquilimbata* Graes., [1889] 1888; *monolitha apyra* Bryk, 1942), which differs from nominative one by larger size, especially of females of bright colouration. The species often was referred from different regions of the Russian Far East as *Amphipyra monolitha* (Gn., 1852) (TL: Shilhet [Bangladesh]). Hovewer, in the course of revision of the materials the *A. monolitha* was not found in the region. Therefore the later species in not included to the present checklist. For the revision of *A. pyramidea* complex in Japan see Owada (1996). Reported from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979).

447. *Amphipyra livida* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). The species is represented in the Far East by subspecies *corvina* Motsch., 1866 (= *cupreina* Bryk, 1948).

448. *Amphipyra tragopogonis* (Cl., 1759). Reported by Hampson (1908) from the Altai and by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) from West Siberia. The easternmost documented record of the species is Minusinsk (Kozhantschikov, 1923).

449. *Amphipyra tetra* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). Reported from the Ural (Cheljabinsk and Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002); reported by Lederer (1855), Spuler (1908) and Hampson (1908) from the Altai, by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) from West Siberia, by Kozhantschikov (1923) from Minusinsk. The easternmost record of the species is the Baikal area [ZMHU].

450. *Amphipyra molybdea* Chr., 1867. TL: Sarepta [Krasnoarmeisk]. Described after one single female originating from Sarepta. Referred by Nowacky and Fibiger from East Europe as *Amphipyra submicans* Kuznetsov, 1958 with the name *molybdea* Christoph, 1867 as a junior synonym. Listed also from Uralsk by Anikin *et al.* (2000) as "*Amphipyra submicans* Kuznetsov, 1958 = *molybdea* Christoph, 1867", however this synonymy is incorrect. Hacker (1990) used the mame *molybdea* sensu Hampson (1908), not Christoph (1876) as a misidentification of *Amphipyra submicans*. It is unclear, if *molybdea* and *submicans* KUZNETSOV, 1958 are conspecific and why *molybdea* is said to be a senior synonym of *submicans*, because according to POOLE (1989) the name was not praeoccupied by an older taxon in the same combination. According to Anikin et al. (2000b) the species (designated as *submicans* = *molybdea*) was recorded in Europe in the districts of Volgograd, Saratov and Uralsk. I have not found any other reference to this species, nor holotype or museum specimens from the southern Ural.

451. *Amphipyra sergei* Stgr., 1888. A Central–Asian – Mongolian species, first reported for Russia from West Siberia (foothills of the Altai) by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000).

PSAPHIDINAE

452. *Brachionycha nubeculosa* (Esp., 1785). Reported from the Ural (Orenburg) by Eversmann (1855) and Anikin *et al*. (2000). The Far Eastern population of this spesies is represented by subspesies *jezoensis* (Mats., 1928) (= *amurensis* Drdt., 1934). Reported from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979), but this record is considered uncertain.

453. *Brachionycha sajana* Drdt., 1934. TL: Mondy, Tunkinsky range, East Sayan Mts. Reported by Sedykh (1979) from Syktyvkar, Komi Autonomy (vicinity of the northern Ural), recorded in the vicinity of Ekaterinburg by V. Olshvang (K. `Nupponen, pers. comm.). Recorded in the Amur reg. (eastern BAM) (Epova, 1987) and southern Transbaikalia, Chita reg. [ZMHU].

454. *Asteroscopus sphinx* (Hfn., 1766). Reported from the Volga region (Uljanovsk) and southern Ural (Uralsk) by Anikin *et al*. (2000), the latter record requires confirmtion.

455. *Meganephria bimaculosa* (L., 1767). Reported from Uralsk [West Kazakstan] by Zhuravlev (1910).

456. *Meganephria kononenkoi* Poole, 1989, Lepid. Cat. 118 (2): 634, replacement name (= *cinerea* Kon., 1978, *Entomol. obozrenie* [*Rev. Ent. de l'USSR*] 57 (4): 895, fig. 8, 9 (TL: Russia, Primorye terr., Tigrovy [ZISP]), nec Butl., 1881).

457. *Meganephria tancrei* (Graes., [1889] 1888). The westernmost limit of this species is Transbaikalia (Kljutshko *et al.*, 1992).

458. *Meganephria cinerea* (Butl., 1881) (= *debilis* Warn., 1933). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko *et al.* (1998). Reported from Transbaikalia on the basis of the type–locality of *debilis.* Probably it is this species reported by Moltrecht (1929) from the Primorye terr. as "*Meganephria oxycanthae asiatica* Stgr." by misidentification. The western Palaearctic species *Allophyes oxyacanthae* (L., 1758) and *Allophyes asiatica* (Stgr, 1892) do not occur in the Russian Far East nor in Siberia.

459. *Meganephria parki* Ronk. & Kon., 1998, *Ill. Cat. Noct. Korea.* (Insects of Korea 3): 394, pl. 6, fig. 1, 1a, pl. 8, fig. 6; fig. 729 (HT: male, South Korea, Prov. Kangwondo, vicinity of Chuncheon [HNHM]; PT (part): Russia, the Primorye terr. Khasansky distr., Kedrovaya Pad' Nature Reserve [IBSS]) (in Kononenko *et al.*, 1998). The species was described from the Korean peninsula and the Primorye territory:

460. *Allophyes oxycanthae* (L., 1758). Reported from the southern Ural (Miass, Cheljabinsk reg.) by Sviridov & Lagunov (1987).

461. *Feralia sauberi* (Graes., 1892) (= *muscicolor* W. Kozh., 1923; *dimorpha* O. B.–H., 1927). For the synonymy of this species see Kononenko (1984), the identification of the species and establishment of the synonymy is based on revision of types, for the distribution of species see Kononenko & Spitzer (1993) and also Ronkay & Ronkay (1994). The species is represented in Siberia and Russian Far East by nominative subspecies, while two subspecies *montana* (Sugi, 1968) and *pernigra* (Sugi, 1982) are known from Japan. Incorrectly reported by Beck (2000) from Europe as "*Feralia sabulosa* (Graeser, 1892)" with name *sauberi* in synonymy, althouth the name *Miselia sabulosa* Graes., 1892 is a junior synonym of *Phidrimana amurensis* (Stgr., 1892) and *sauberi* is valid name.

HELIOTHINAE

462. *Aedophron rhodites* (Ev., 1851). TL: Sarepta [Krasnoarmeisk] in the Volga region]. Reported from Orenburg (Bartel, 1902) and Uralsk (Zhuravlev, 1910; Bartel, 1914). The distribution of the species in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).

463. *Periphanes delphinii* (L., 1758). Reported from the Ural from Orenburg reg. by Eversmann (1857); additional material examined: 1 male, labelled "Guberli /Coll. Duske Guberli" [ZMHU].

464. *Pyrrhia exprimens* (Wlk., 1857). Recorded in the southern Ural (Miass, Cheljabinsk reg., Ekaterinburg) (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).

465. *Pyrrhia purpurina* (Esp., 1804). Reported by Eversmann (1857), then by Hampson (1910) from southern vicinities of Altai (most probably from Ust'–Kamenogosk region, as the material originated from M. Kindermann), no exact locality given (indicated by open circle).

466. *Pyrrhia hedemanni* (Stgr., 1892) (= *erubescens* Graes, 1892; *abrasa* Drdt., 1950). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1985c). The species was incorrectly reported from Minusinsk by Kozhantschikov (1923) by misidentification, then corrected by him (Kozhantschikov, 1925) as *Pyrrhia vexilliger* (Chr., 1893), a junior synonym of *Pyrrhia umbra*.

467. *Pyrrhia bifasciata* (Stgr., 1888) (= *pryeri* Leech, 1889; *olivaria* Graes., [1889] 1888). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1985c).

468. *Schinia cognata* (Frr., 1833). Reported for the southern Ural on the basis of single specimen in coll. ZISP labeled "Ural, Orenburg"

469. *Schinia cardui* (Hbn., 1790). Reported here for the Southern Ural region on the basis of the specimen labeled "vic. of Uralsk, 10. VII. 1908. Borodin and Uvarov [ZISP].

470. *Schinia bieneri* (Reb., 1926) (TL: Russia, Transbaikalia, Werhne-Udinsk, NHM, Wien). Reported for Krasnojarsk terr. On the basis of female, labeled "Vic. of Minusinsk, Tagarsky Isl., 18. VII. 1932. Kozhanchikov [ZISP]. The species also have been collected in Tuva (V. Dubatolov, pers. comm.).

471. *Schinia purpurascens* (Tausch., 1809) (= *pulchra* Ev., 1842, TL: Orenburg). Reported from Uralsk reg. by Zhuravlev (1910). Additional material examined: 2 males 6 females : Uralsk, Bartel 1906–1908; 4 males Sarepta [ZFMK].

472. *Schinia scutata* (Stgr., 1896), **comb. n.** The species first was reported for Russia from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979), then it was found from the south of Baikal area and Transbaikalia (Kononenko, 1985c; Kljutshko *et al.*, 1992). The species is transferred here to the genus *Schinia.*

473. *Heliothis peltigera* (Den. & Schiff., 1775). Reported by Eversmann (1857) from the southern Ural (Orenburg) and for Uralsk (West Kazakstan) by Zhuravlev (1910) and by Kuzhetsov & Martynova (1954); reported from the southern Ural (Cheljabinsk and Orenburg reg.) by Ahola *et al.* (1998) and Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). Probably a migrant species.

474. *Heliothis nubigera* (H.–S., 1851). Reported by Eversmann (1857) from Guberli, Orenburg reg.; reported from Uralsk (West Kazakstan) by Kuzhetsov & Martynova (1954); reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Ahola *et al.* (1998) and (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). Probably a migrant species.

475. *Heliothis maritima* Grasl., 1855 (= *viriplaca* auct.). The species is represented in the Russian Far East by subspecies *adaucta* Butl., 1881. It was reported from Siberia and the Russian Far East by authors (Graeser, 1888; Staudinger, 1892a; Moltrecht, 1929, ets.) as its sister species *Heliothis viriplaca* Hfn., 1766 or as *Heliothis dipsacea* (junior synonym of *viriplaca*). Boths species, *H. maritima* and *H. viriplaca* occur in West Siberia sympatrically, while only *Heliothis maritima* is known from Transbaikalia to the Far East.

476. *Heliothis viriplaca* (Hfn., 1766). The species occurs in the West Siberia and the Altai sympatrically with *Heliothis maritima* (Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 1994, 2000), however it is much rarer than the latter. The easternmost limit of *H. viriplaca* is probably the Baikal area.

477. *Heliothis incarnata* (Frr., 1838). Reported from Uralsk [West Kazakstan] by Zhuravlev (1910); reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Ahola *et al.* (1998) and Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

478. *Heliocheilus fervens* (Butl., 1881) (= *foveolatus* Stgr., 1888).

479. *Helicoverpa assulta* (Gueneé, 1852). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1977).

CONDICINAE

480. *Condica illecta* (Wlk., 1865). Probably a migrating tropical species. Only two records from the southern Primorye terr. ter. are known: 1 female, Primorye terr., Khasan (coll. A. V. Nekrasov); 1 female, Barabash, 27. IX. 1998 (V. Kononenko).

481. *Condica illustrata* (Stgr., 1888) (= *albopicta* Graes., 1892).

482. *Prospalta cyclica* (Hmps., 1908). The species is reported for Russia from the the Kuruil Isl. for the first time: 2 males Kunashir I., Alekhino,. 22. VII 1980 (T. Ruben); Mendeleevo, 24. VII 1974 (V. Kirpichnikova).

483. *Acosmetia caliginosa* (Hbn., 1813) (= *litorea* Frr., 1845 TL: Ural). The species was reported by Hampson (1909) from the Ural and the Altai and by Filipjev (1927) and Moltrecht (1929) from the Primorye terr. It was omitted from the Checklist of the Noctuidae of the Primorye terr. (Kononenko, 1990b).

484. *Acosmetia biguttula* (Motsch., 1866), **comb. n.** [*Hajina*] First reported for Russia from the Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Kononenko (1987b). This and the next species are congeneric with *Acosmetia caliginosa.*

485. *Acosmetia chinensis* (Wallengr., 1860) (= *mandarina* Stgr., 1892), **comb. n.** [*Hajina*].

486. *Niphonyx segregata* (Butl., 1878) (= *placens* Stgr., 1888).

487. *Oligonyx vulnerata* (Butl., 1878) (= *christophi* Stgr., 1888, nec Alph., 1888; *doerriesi* Stgr., 1892, unnecessary repl. name).

488. *Pyrrhidivalva sordida* (Butl., 1881) (= *variegata* Obth., 1884).

489. *Dysmilichia gemella* (Leech, 1889) (= *gemella sutchanica* Fil., 1927).

490. *Eucarta fasciata* (Butl., 1878). The species is reported here for Russia from the Primorye terr. for the fist time: 1 male, 2 females [Primorye terr.], Yakovlevka, Spassky uezd, Ussuri region 21. VI 1926 (Djakonov, Filipjev); 1 female

Kedrovaya Pad' Nature Reserve, bassin Narva [Sidemi] river, 30. VI 1976 (V. Kononenko).

491. *Eucarta arcta* (Led., 1853), TL: SW Altai (?vicinity of Ust–Buchtarminsk, East Kazakstan: (= *parietum* Obth., 1880).

492. *Eucarta virgo* (Tr., 1835) (= *virgo griseofulgens* Kovács, 1968, TL: Ussuriiisk, Primorye terr.).

ERIOPINAE

493. *Callopistria juventina* (Stoll, 1782). Reported by Hampson (1908) from the Ural.

494. *Callopistria argyrosticta* (Butl., 1881) (= *venus* Stgr., 1888; *argentata* Graes., [1889] 1888).

495. *Prometopus flavicollis* (Leech, 1889). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1979b).

BRYOPHILINAE

496. *Cryphia* Hbn., 1818. The species *Cryphia algae* (F., 1775) is not included in the present list. It was incorrectly reported by Staudinger (1892a), Hampson (1908) and Spuler (1908) then by Filipjev (1927) and Moltrecht (1929) following Staudinger from "Ussuri", on account of a misidentification of *C. bryophasma.* The material reported by Staudinger (1892a) as *C. algae* [MNHU, Berlin] has been examined and re–identified as *C. bryophasma*. The species *Cryphia algae* does not occur in the Russian Far East, nor in Siberia or the Ural.

497. *Cryphia fraudatricula* (Hbn., 1803). Reported from West Siberia by Sviridov & Sitnikov (1995). Graeser's (1888) record of "*Bryophila fraudatricula*" from the Primorye terr. from Vladivostok is apparently a misidentification, the species does not occur in the Russian Far East. The easternmost limit of distribution of this species in Siberia is Transbaikalia (Kljutshko *et al.*, 1992; Kostjuk *et al.*, 1994).

498. *Cryphia raptricula* (Den. & Schiff., 1775). Reported from the Altai by Lederer (1853), from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979) and from the Ural by Sviridov & Lagunov (1987). Reported from the Primorye terr. by Moltrecht (1929) – a misidentification of some other *Cryphia* species. The species *Cryphia raptricula* does not occur in the Russian Far East. Reported for Transbaikalia by Dubatolov er al., 2004.

499. *Cryphia mediofusca* (Sugi, 1959). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1979b).

500. *Cryphia griseola* (Nagano, 1918) (= *splendida* O. B.–H., 1927; = *korealgae* Bryk., 1948).

501. *Cryphia sugitanii* Brsn., 1961. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1979b).

502. *Bryoleuca granitalis* (Butl., 1881) (= *glaucula* Stgr., 1892; = *leprosa* Warr., 1909), **comb. n.**

503. *Bryoleuca albimixta* Sugi, 1980, **comb. n.** First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a).

504. *Victrix* Stgr., 1879. In treatment of the genus *Victrix* I follow the revision by Varga & Ronkay (1989, 1991a). *Polyobria* Hmps., 1908 is considered a subgenus of *Victrix*

505. *Victrix umovii* (Ev., 1845) (= *colorata* Krul., 1890). Reported from West Siberia by Sviridov & Sitnikov (1995) and also by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000). Reported here from the Sayan Mts. from the Tunkinsky range on the basis of 1 male, labelled "*Polyobria patula* Püng./ Tunkinski Weissgebg. sudwest Irkutsk 2000m Juni" [MNHU]) – a misidentified specimen of *V. umovii.*

506. *Victrix frigidalis* Varga & Ronk., 1991 (Varga & Ronkay, 1991b), *Acta zool. hung.* 37 (3–4): 303, Pl. 3: 37–39 text fig. 104, 105 (HT: male, Mongolia, Őmnögovi aimak, Mt. Noyon, 22 km SE of Gurvantös, 1800 m. 101°47'E, 43°14'N 13. V 1990) [coll. G. Ronkay, Budapest]). The species was described from the southern Mongolia. It was unexpectedly recorded in central Yakutia. Material examined: 1 male, Yakutia–Saha, Cherskogo Range, mountain massive Chen, 30km from mouth of Siljap river, 66°N, 142°E 4. VII 1990 (V. K. Zinchenko). [ZMBI]).

507. *Victrix fabiani* Varga & Ronkay, 1989. *Nota lepid*. 12 (1): 78, Pl. 1: 12, (HT: Mongolia, Central–aimak, [HNHM, Budapest]) (= *reservata* Dubat. & Zol., 1995, **syn. n.** HT: male, Russia, Transbaikalia, Chita reg., Sokhondo Nature Reserve, Agutsa river [ZMBI]). Jujing from the photograph of the holotype, original description and illustration of the genitalia the taxon described as *reservata* is conspecific with *V. fabiani.* The spe-

cies is reported for Russia for the first time on the basis of series specimens from Tuva [ZMHU].

508. *Athaumasta* Hmps., 1906. The genus was transferred from Cuculliinae to Bryophilinae by Kononenko *et al.* (1998). The genus *Athaumasta* is under revision (by Kullberg, Kononenko and Ronkay).

509. *Athaumasta koreana* Ronk. & Kon., 1998, *Ill. Cat. Noct. Korea.* (Insects of Korea 3): 390, pl. 4, fig. 1, 1a, pl. 8, fig. 2; fig. 517 (HT: female, North Korea, Mt. Kumgang–san, Manmulsang Rock [HNHM]; PT: 1 male, 1 female, Russia, Primorye terr., Barabash–Levada). The species is reported from the Primorye terr. on the basis of two paratypes, collected in its western part.

510. *Athaumasta nana* (Stgr., 1896). The species was first reported for Russia from East Sayan (Tunkinskie Goltsy, Arshan) by Kononenko (1990b). It was also collected by Finnish entomologists in Tuva [ZMHU].

511. *Athaumasta splendida* O. B.–H., 1927. The species is reported from the East Sayan Mts. on the basis of the type–specimen: male with labels: "Munko–Sardyk Sayan mont. [Russia, Burjatia, Tunkinsky region, Munko–Sardyk Mt.] / Typus / *Athaumasta splendida*. It is reported here from Tuva (Irbitri river and vicinity of Kyzyl) on the basis of the material from ZMHU.

512. *Athaumasta expressa* (Led., 1855) (= *expressa* var. *ochracea* Stgr., 1881?). The species has been reported from East Sayan (Tunkinskye Goltsy, Khulugaisha Mt.) by Kononenko (1990b). It was also collected in the Altai, Tuva and Transbaikalia by Finnish entomologists [ZMHU].

513. *Athaumasta siderigera* Christ., 1893. The species is reported from Sayan on the basis of the type–specimen: male with label "Ost Sayan" / Christoph/ Coll Great Prinz Nikolai Mikhailovich" gen. prep. 14927 [ZISP]; it is reported from Transbaikalia on the basis of 1 male from Verhneudinsk [vicinity of Ulan–Ude] [HNHM]. Reported from West Siberia from the foothills of the Altai by Zolotarenko and Dubatolov (2000). Last reported from the Altai (Ukok plateu, 2200 m) by Lehmann *et al.* (1998).

514. *Athaumasta* sp**.** (= *siderigera* auct.). The taxon, reported by Kononenko (1979b, 1990a) as *A. siderigera* from the Primorye terr., Sikhote–Alin Mt. is in fact an undescribed species. It also was collected in the Baikal area (Khamar–Daban range) by a Finnish entomological expedition in the year 1984 [ZMHU].

515. *Stenoloba* Stgr., 1892. The species *Stenoloba manleyi* (Leech, 1889) is not included in the present list. It was reported from the Primorye terr. by Moltrecht (1929) probably by misidentification. The occurence of this species which is distributed in Japan, Korea and China is not impossible in the Russian Far East, but no authentic material or well documentated record were found in the collections examined nor in literature.

516. *Stenoloba assimilis* (Warr., 1909). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1979b).

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517. *Balsa leodura* (Stgr., 1887) (= *malana* auct.; *malata*, missp.). The species was first reported by Hampson (1909) then by various authors from the Far East as a North American species *Balsa malana* Fitch., 1856 by misidentification, with the name *leodura* in synonymy. The taxonomic position of *B. leodura* and *B. malana* as distinct species was claryfied by Mikkola *et al.* (1991: 161). Reported from Transbaikalia by Dubatolov & Zolotarenko (1999) as "*Balsa malata*" (missp., misident.).

518. *Anterastria atrata* (Butl., 1881) (= *sidemiata* Obth., 1884).

519. *Spodoptera litura* (F., 1775). A migratory tropical species, and quarantine pest, appearing irregularly in the Primorye terr. First reported from Russia by Kononenko (1983a). The species is known mainly from the southern Primorye terr. (Vladivostok, Nakhodka, Kedrovaya Pad' Nature Reserve, Andreevka, Posjet). First reported here from southern Sakhalin. Material examined: 2 specimens, Alexandrovsk–Sakhalinsky, VIII 1994 (State Quarantine Inspection of the Primorye terr.).

520. *Spodoptera depravata* (Butl., 1879) (= *rasdolnia* Stgr., 1892; *inutilis* Alph., 1897; *kaolina* Bryk, 1948).

521. The taxonomy and nomenclature of the *Caradrina* generic comples is followed by recent revision by Hacker (2004).

The species *C.* (*Platyperigea*) *kadenii* (Frr., 1836) is not included in the present Check list. It was reported from West Siberia from the Baraba Steppe by Tshugunov (1911). The record seems doubtful as this Mediterranien species is known only from southern Europe and the Near East.

522. *Caradrina morpheus* (Hfn., 1766). Reported by Eversmann (1855), from the Ural then by Spuler (1908) and Hampson (1909) from "Ural, E Siberia, Amurland, Ussuri". The species was reported from Primorye territory (Kononenko, 1990a) on the basis of former records of early authors (Graeser, 1888; Staudinger, 1892a; Hampson, 1909, Filipjev, 1927, Moltrecht., 1929), but no subsequent documented record nor material from the Russian Far East was found in the collections examined. The species belongs to an externally difficult complex and could be easy confused with some other species from related genera (i. e. *Eremodrina morosa*, etc.). The easternmost documentated records of *C. morpheus* are from the Ural (Hampson, 1910; Grosser, 1985, Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002), West Siberia, the Altai (Hacker, 2004) and Tuva (Remm & Viidalepp, 1979). The data for this species in the Russian Far East seem doubtful and are not included in the present list.

523. *Caradrina terrea* (Frr., 1840). Reported from the Ural by Eversmann (1855), these data are confirmed on the basis of series of specimens labelled "Coll. Duske, Syd Ural / Guberli" [ZMHU] and Nupponen & Fibiger (2002). Reported from West Siberia from Tyumen reg. by Sviridov & Sitnikov (1995), from Kurgan and Novosibirsk region and the plains of the Altai terr. by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000). The species was reported by Graeser (1888) and Staudinger (1892a) from the Amur reg. from Pokrovka and Blagoveschensk. These records are doubtful (no futher matertial or documentated reports of this species from the Russian Far East are known) and not included in the present list.

524. *Caradrina sogdiana* (Brsn., 1936). Reported by Hacker (2004) from the south of Novosibirsk reg. (Karasuk steppe) by single female.

525. *Caradrina montana* (Brem., 1861) (= *cinerascens* Tengstr., 1870; = *menetriesi* Kretsch., 1863; = *grisea* var. *apatetica* Pglr., 1914; = *Athetis fuscicornis sachalinensis* Mats., 1925, = *Athetis melancholica* Drdt., 1934; = *Athetis grisea kaolina* Bryk, 1948, = *albina* auct.). Reported by Staudinger (1892a) from the Amur reg. and the Primorye terr. as "*Caradrina selini* B. var. *menetriesi* Kretschm." The Western Palaearctic species *Platyperigea selini* (Bsdv., 1840) does not occur in the Far East. For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1990a and Hacker, 2004). The species was reported from Sakhalin by Matsumura (1925) as "*Athetis fuscicornis sachalinensis*", althouth the Mediterranian species *Athetis fuscicornis* (Ramb., 1832), does not occur in the Far East. The type–specimen of *Athetis fuscicornis sachalinensis* [EIHU] was re–identified as *Platyperigea montana.* The species is represented in Siberia by subspecies *Caradrina montana menetriesi* Kretsch., 1863

526. *Caradrina albina* (Ev., 1848), TL: Ural (= *congesta* (Led., 1853), TL: SW Altai. The synonymy of *albina* with *congesta* is accepted following Poole (1989). Reported from the Altai by Hampson (1909) and from the Tuva by (Remm & Viidalepp, 1979). In some areas of the southern Ural (Nupponen, & Fibiger, 2002) (and South Siberia (Hacker, 2004) this and the preceding species are distributed sympatrically.

527. *Caradrina petraea* Tengstr., 1869 (= *grisea* Ev., 1848, preaocc., nec *grisea* Hufnagel, 1848; = *Athetis menetriesi* f. *tunkuna* Drdt, 1934. For the synonymy cited see Hacker, 2004.

528. *Caradrina vicina* (Stgr., 1870). Reported from Uralsk [West Kazakstan] by Zhuravlev (1910). Reported from the Southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

529. *Caradrina expansa* Alph., 1887. Reported for the Southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Hacker (2004).

530. *Caradrina inumbrata* (Stgr., 1900). Reported for the Southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Hacker (2004). According to Hacker the species is represented in the Ural by ssp. *C. inumbrata obfuscata* Hacker, 2004.

531. *Caradrina wullschlegeli* (Pglr., 1903) (= *selini* auct.). Recorded in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Fibiger & Nupponen (2002). It

is represented in the southern Ural by subspecies *P. wullschlegeli scithrica* Hacker, 2004. Reported as *Paradrina selini* (Bsdv., 1840) from the Ural by Grosser (1985) and by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002); from the Altai by Bubnova (1980) for West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) from Novosibirsk. Long series of *Caradrina wullschlegeli* were collected in the Altai (Katun valley, near Katanda) by a Finnish entomological expeditions [ZMHU]. According to Hacker (pers. comm.), all records of European *Caradrina selini* (Bsdv., 1840) in the Ural and South Siberia reffers to *P. wullschlegeli scithrica.*

532. *Caradrina fuscomedia* Hacker, 2004 (= *flavirena* auct.). Reported as *Paradrina flavirena* (Gn., 1852) from Bashkiria by Anikin et al. (2000) and from the southern Ural and West Siberia (south of Tyumen reg.) by Sviridov & Sitnikov (1995. According to Hacker (pers. comm.), all records of *Paradrina flavirena* in the South Siberia refer to *Caradrina fuscomedia* Hacker, 2004

533. *Paradrina clavipalpis* (Scop., 1863) (= *avicula* Krul., 1909). Reported from West Siberia from Tyumen reg. by Sviridov & Sitnikov (1995) on the basis of an old record by Schuko (1916), then by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) from the West Siberian plain; reported from Transbaikalia by Kljutshko *et al.* (1992) and from the Altai and "Amur" reg. by Hampson (1909) and from the Amur reg. by Sviridov (1985).

534. *Hoplodrina octogenaria* (Goeze, 1781) (= *alsines* Brahm, 1791; *alsines* var. *amurensis* Stgr., 1892). The priority of *octogenaria* over *alsines* was introduced by Koçak (1983: 152). I consider the name *amurensis* a synonym of *H. octogenaria*.

535. *Hoplodrina blanda* ([Den. & Schiff., 1775]). Reported from the Ural by Eversmann (1855) as "*Caradrina taraxaci* Hub.", and by subsequent authors (Hampson, 1909; Zhuravlev, 1910; Kuzhetsov & Martynova, 1954; Grosser, 1985). Reported from from West Siberia by Sviridov & Sitnikov (1995) and Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000); reported from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979). According to Sviridov & Sitnikov (1995) its eastermost limit is Transbaikalia (Buryatia). These data require confirmation.

536. *Hoplodrina superstes* (Ochs., 1816). Reported from the Ural from Bashkiria by Grosser (1983). The record requires confirmation.

537. *Hoplodrina respersa* ([Den. & Schiff., 1775]). Listed by Anikin et al. (2000) from Bashkiria.

538. *Hoplodrina ambigua* ([Den. & Schiff., 1775]) (= *plantaginis* Hbn., [1809-1813]). Reported from the Ural by Eversmann (1855) as "*Caradrina plantaginis* Hub." Reported from south–western Altai by Lederer (1853), from West Siberia from the Tyumen reg. by Sviridov & Sitnikov (1995) on the basis of an old record by Schuko (1916). As *H. blanda* and *H. ambigua* comprise a close species pair, its distribution in Siberia requires confirmation.

539. *Hoplodrina euryptera* Brsn., 1937 (= *paromoea marginepicta* Bryk, 1948; *implacata* auct.). The name *implacata* was incorrectly synonymised with *euryptera* by Sugi (1982). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. as *Hoplodrina implacata* (Wil. & West, 1929) (with the names *euryptera* and *marginepicta* in synonymy) by misidentification (Kononenko, 1990a). For the correction of the confusion and correct identification see Kononenko (1997). The species is probably a migrant, it irregularly appears in the southern Primorye terr.; the only two documented records are known, of which one was published by Kononenko (1990a), the other is a female specimen, collected by German lepidopterists in south of Primorye terr., Troitzy Bay (near Andreevka) in the end of July, 1994 (coll. L. Kühne, Potsdam).

540. *Chilodes maritima* (Tausch., 1806). Reported from the Ural (Cheliabinsk reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002). First reported from Transbaikalia by Kljutshko *et al.* (1992) and also by Kostjuk *et al.* (1994).

541. *Chilodes distracta* (Ev., 1848) (= *cinerea* (Alph., 1889). Reported from the southern Ural by Hampson (1909), Spuler (1908) and also Varga (1982), from West Siberia by Sviridov & Sitnikov (1995) and Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000), from Transbaikalia by Spuler (1908) and Kljutshko et al (1992). The distribution in other regions is given according to collection data in ZISP. Its presence in the southern Ural (Ekaterinburg reg.) is confirmed by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

542. *Scythocentropus misella* (Pglr., 1907). Reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) as the first record for the Europe (Nupponen and Fibiger, 2002). For the synonymy of *Scythocentropus* and *Ecbolemia* see Fibiger & Hacker, 2005.

543. *Athetis furvula* (Hbn., [1808]) (= *lenta* Treitschke, 1825; *tristis* Brem., 1864; *lenta* var. *lentina* Stgr., 1888; *furvula trifasciata* Bryk, 1948). For the synonymy cited see (Kononenko, 1990a).

544. *Athetis funesta* (Stgr., 1888) (= *lugubris* Graes., [1889] 1888).

545. *Athetis lapidea* Wil., 1911. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1979b).

546. *Athetis lepigone* (Möschl., 1860) (= *nigrosignata* Graes., [1889] 1888; *tristis* var. *lugens* Stgr., 1892; *banghaasi* Wagner, 1913; *sounkeana* Mats, 1927; *exquisita* Bryk, 1942). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1990a).

547. *Athetis correpta* (Pglr., 1907) (= *subargentea* Car., 1926; *jezoensis* Mats., 1931; *pacificus* Bryk, 1942). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1990a) and Kononenko *et al.* (1998). Reported from West Siberia by Sviridov & Sitnikov (1995) and also by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000).

548. *Athetis pallustris* (Hbn., 1808) (= *exilis* Ev., 1842; *melanochroa* Stgr., 1892; *sajana* Hmps., 1909). The manuscript name of *Athetis pallustris* v. *sajana* by A. Bang–Haas was used by Hampson (1909) as "ab. 2 *sajana,* Bang Haas, ined. " Reported from Yakutia (Yakutsk) by Herz (1903b).

549. *Athetis albisignata* (Obth., 1879) (= *caeca* Obth., 1879; *albisgnata faja* Bryk, 1942; *differentiata* Bryk, 1948). *Dadica* [missp.] *differentiata* Bryk is a junior synonym of *A. albisignata*, but not of *A. lineosa* (Kononenko, 1996c).

550. *Athetis pallidipennis* Sugi, 1982. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a). Reported here from the Amur reg.: 1 male, Kuldur, Maly Khningan Mts., 400 m, 12–22. VII 1993 (Andreev) [ZFMK].

551. *Athetis lineosa* (Moore, 1881). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1979b).

552. *Enargia abluta* (Hbn., [1803] 1808) (= *abluta arenaria* Bartel, 1902, TL: southern Ural, Orenburg). Reported from the Ural by Eversmann (1855), Hampson (1910) and from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000).

553. *Ipimorpha contusa* (Frr., 1849). recorded in the Altai (Bijsk, Barnaul) by Finnish lepidopterists (K. Nupponen, pers. comm.).

554. *Brachyxanthia zelotypa* (Led., 1853). Reported from the Ural from Perm (ZMKU) by Fibiger & Hacker (1992). Reported from Transbaikalia by Dubatolov et al (2004).

555. *Cosmia affinis* (L., 1767). The species is represented in the Far East by subspecies *C. affinis magna* Warren, 1911. Reported from Uralsk [West Kazakstan] by Zhuravlev, 1910). Reported from the Ural (Bashkiria, Orenburg and Cheljabinsk reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002); reported from West Siberia by Zolotarenko and Dubatolov (2000), from the Altai by Bubnova and from Transbaikalia by Kljuchko *et al*. (1992).

556. *Cosmia diffinis* (L., 1767). Reported from the southern Ural by Eversmann (1857) and from Uralsk [West Kazakstan] by Zhuravlev, 1910). Its distribution in the Ural (Bashkiria and Orenburg reg.) is confirmed by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

556. *Cosmia cara* (Butl., 1881) (= *penicillata* Graes., 1890).

557. *Cosmia restituta* Walk., 1857. The species is represented in the Far East by subspecies *picta* Stgr., 1888 (= *dieckmanni* Graes., [1889] 1888), the nominative subspecies is confined to the Himalayan region.

558. *Cosmia inconspicua* (Drdt., 1950) (= *apicimacula* Sugi, 1959). For the synonymy cited see (Kononenko, 1998b). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1984h, 1990) as *C. apicimacula*.

559. *Cosmia trapezina* (L., 1758). The species is represented in the Far East by subspecies *exigua* Butl., 1881 (= *trapezina* var. *saturata* Stg., 1892), although some authors consider *exigua* a distinct species.

560. *Cosmia moderata* (Stgr., 1888) (= *grandifica* Graes., [1889] 1888).

561. *Cosmia trapezinula* (Fil., 1927) (= *eugeniae* Kard., 1928). The name *trapezinula* was synonymized with *Cosmia spurgopyga* (Alph.,

1859) by Kononenko (1988b), however the synonymy should be re-examined with account of new datra and characters.

562. *Dimorphicosmia variegata* (Obth., 1879) (= *flavomaculata* Obth., 1879). Dimorphic species, the male and female of which were described by Oberthür (1879) as distinct species, *variegata* and *flavomaculata*.

563. *Chasminodes bremeri* Sugi & Kon., 1981 (in Kononenko, 1981b), *Tinea* 11: 50 (HT: male, Russia, "Ussuri" [Primorye terr.] [ZISP]).

564. *Chasminodes sugii* Kon., 1981, *Tinea* 11: 50 (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr., Sidemi [Bezverkhovo] [ZISP]) (= *albonitens*: Sugi, 1955, nec Brem., 1861, misident., part.) (Kononenko, 1981b).

565. *Chasminodes aino* Sugi, 1956. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1979b).

566. *Chasminodes pseudalbonitens* Sugi, 1955. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1982).

567. *Chasminodes ussurica* Kon., 1982, *Entomol. obozrenie* [*Rev. Ent. de l'USSR*] 51 (3): 595, fig. 19, 23 (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr., Ryazanovka [ZISP]).

568. *Chasminodes atrata* (Butl., 1884) (= *borussica* Stgr., 1888).

569. *Chasminodes nervosa* (Butl., 1881). The species was reported from Sakhalin by Kononenko (1982) on the basis of single specimen from an old collection of the Japan Agricultute Experimental station in Konuma [Yuzhno–Sakhalinsk], no futher records are known. The occurence of this species in Russia requires confirmation.

570. *Pseudocosmia* Kon., 1985, *Tinea*, 11 (27): 218, (Type–species: *Pseudocosmia maculata* Kon., 1985, *Tinea*, 11 (27): 219, fig. 3 (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr., Jakovlevka [ZISP]) (Kononenko, 1985d).

571. *Dicycla oo* (L., 1758). Reported for the Ural and West Siberia by Hampson (1910), no exact locality given. Reported from Uralsk reg. [West Kazakhstan by Kuznetsov & Martynova (1954)].

572. *Gyrospilara* Kon., 1989, *Japan Heterocerist's J.* 152: 28 (Type–species *Argyrospila formosa* Graes., [1889] 1888) (Kononenko, 1989c).

573. *Antha grata* (Butl., 1881) (= *pretiosa* Stgr., 1892).

574. *Dipterygia caliginosa* (Wlk., 1858). The reports of *D. scabriuscula* by early authors (Graeser, 1888; Staudinger, 1892a; Hampson, 1908; Moltrecht 1929) from the Amur reg., Primorye and Khabarovsk terr. apparently refer to *D. caliginosa.*

575. *Dipterygia andreji* Kard., 1928. (TL: Russia, Primory terr., Sidemi [Bezverkhovo]). The species was described by a single female. Sugi (1982) considered it a good species and illustrated the male genitalia. However until now only one species, *Dipterygia caliginosa* (Wlk., 1858) has been found in the Primorye terr. The status of *D. andreji* requires confirmation.

576. *Trachea atriplicis* (L., 1758) (= *similis* Stgr., 1892).

577. *Trachea punkikonis* Mats., 1927 (= *lucia* Butl., 1878, nec Feld. & Rog., 1874; *lucilla* Sugi, 1982, unnecessary repl. name; *lucilla* auct., nec *lucia* Butl., 1878, nec Sugi, 1982; *auriplena* auct.). The species was incorrectly referred to in Far Eastern literature as "*Trachea auriplena*" or as "*T. lucilla* [sic] Butler" (missp. of *T. lucia* (Butl., 1878). The Himalayan–Oriental species *T. auriplena* (Walk., 1857) does not occur in the Far East.

578. *Trachea melanospila* Koll., [1844] (= *kosakka* Obth., 1880).

579. *Mormo muscivirens* Butl., 1878. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1979b). Additional material collected: 3 specimens Primorye terr., Ussuriisky district, 18 km NW Kraunovka, 28–30. VIII. 1998 (V. Kononenko).

580. *Orthogonia sera* Feld. & Feld., 1862. Reported for Russia (Primirye terr.) for the first time. Material examined: 1 female, Primorye terr., Ryazanovka, 28-30. VII 2002 (D. Nilsen), coll. D. Nilsen.

581. *Olivenebula oberthueri* (Stgr., 1892) (= *pulcherrima* auct.). The species was reported from the Primorye terr. by Oberthür (1884) and by subsequent authors after Oberthür (Graeser, 1888; Staudinger, 1892a, Moltrecht, 1929) (last by Sviridov, 1985 from the Amur reg.) as "*Triphaenopsis pulcherrima* Moore", by misidentification. Hampson (1908) and Warren (1913) correctly considered *pulcherrima* and *oberthueri* two distinct species. *Olivenebula pulcherrima* (Moore, 1867) is

a distinct species from *O. oberthueri*, it is not represented in the Far East but occurs in the Himalaya region, Indochina and Taiwan.

582. *Triphaenopsis lucilla* Butl., 1878. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1979b) and also by Viidalepp & Remm (1982) from Sakhalin.

583. *Triphaenopsis jezoensis* Sugi, 1962. Reported for the Kuril Isl. from Iturup I. by Zolotarenko *et al.* (1974) as "*Triphaenopsis cinerascens* [sic]", then re–identified and reported from Sakhalin and Iturup I. by Dubatolov *et al.* (1995) as *T. jezoensis*.

584. *Triphaenopsis cinerescens* Butl., 1885 (= *cinerascens* [sic] *sachalinensis* Mats., 1925). Reported by Dubatolov *et al.* (1995) from Sakhalin.

585. *Triphaenopsis postflava* (Leech, 1900). Reported for Russia from the Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Dubatolov *et al.* (1995).

586. *Triphaenopsis insolita* Remm, 1983, *Entomol. obozrenie* [*Rev. Ent. de l'USSR*] 62 (3): 597, fig. 5, 6 (TL: Russia, southern Sakhalin, Pyatiresche [ZISP). The species is known the only from the type–locality.

587. *Hyppa rectilinea* (Esp., 1788) (= *Meganephria albopicta* Mats., 1925).

588 *Actinotia intermediata* (Brem., 1861) (= *intermedia* Brem., 1864, emendation).

589. *Actinotia radiosa* (Esp., 1798). The species is reported here from the Ural on the basis of the distribution map (Svendsen and Fibiger, 1992) which indicated its presence in the region of Ekaterinburg in the Midd Ural. The distribution of the species in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) is confirmed by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

590. *Phlogophora beatrix* Butl., 1878 (= *pallens* Obth., 1879). Incorrectly reported by Zolotarenko *et al.* (1974) from the Kuril Isl. under the name *Phlogophora iris* Gn., 1852, this Nearctic species does not occur in the Palaearctic region.

591. *Phlogophora aureopuncta* (Hmps., 1908). First reported for Russia from the Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Zolotarenko *et al.* (1974). The species is also occurs in southern Sakhalin.

592. *Euplexia koreaeplexia* Bryk, 1948 (= *vinacea* Sugi, 1982; *koreaplexia,* missp.). Kononenko (1990a) incorrectly synonymized *koreaeplexia* with *E. lucipara* (L., 1758), this confusion was then corrected, the name *koreaeplexia* was revalidated and *vinacea* Sugi was synonymised with *koreaeplexia* (Kononenko, 1996). First reported for Russsia from the Primorye terr. and Sakhalin by Kononenko (1996).

593. *Chandata bella* (Butl., 1881) (= *graeseri* Stgr., 1892). For his revision of the genus and transfer of *Euplexia bella* to *Chandata* see Yoshimoto (1982).

594. *Xenotrachea niphonica* Kish. & Yosh., 1979 (= *albidisca* auct.). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a). For the revision of the genus *Xenotrachea* see Kishida and Yoshimoto (1979).

595. *Auchmis saga* (Butl., 1878) (= *aurilegula* Obth., 1880).

596. *Auchmis mongolica* (Stgr., 1896). Reported for Russia from the East Sayan Mts. (Mondy, Khulugaisha Mt.) by Kononenko (1990b). Reported by Dubatolov & Zolotarenko (2000) from West Siberia and by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2004) from Transbaikalia. Recorded in the Altai: Aktash (K. Nupponen, pers. comm.). The species was reported for Tuva as *Auchmis subdetersa* (Stgr., 1895) (Remm & Viidalepp, 1979) and for Altai as *Auchmis detersa* (Esp., 1791) (= *comma* Den. & Schiff., 1775) (Bubnova, 1980) by misidentification.

597. *Auchmis curva* (Stgr., 1889). The subspecies *zolitudia* Ronkay & Varga, 1997 (*Acta zool hung*. 43 (2): 155, fig. 7, TL: Russia, West Altai Mts., 35km SE Ongudai) is distribured in the Altai.

598. *Oxytrypia orbiculosa* (Esp., 1799) (= *orbiculosa* var. *ussurica* Schaw., 1923).

599. The species *Apamea sodalis* (Butl., 1878) is not included in the present list. It was reported by Tschistjakov *et al.* (1998) from the Primorye terr. from the southern Sikhote–Alin Mts. I do not consider this record authentic, as the species is externally similar to *A. aquila* (Donz., 1837) and could be easily confused with it. For zoogeographical reasons the occurence of *A. sodalis* in the Primorye terr. is doubtful as the species is distributed from Japan (Honshu), Taiwan, East China to Himalayan region, but not found in Hokkaido, Korea and the Russian Far East.

600. *Apamea monoglypha* Hfn., 1766. Reported here from Transbaikalia on the basis of a record this species in East Burjatia (Svjatoi Nos and Barguzin valley, Jalava & Kuullberg leg. [ZMHU]). Recorded in the southern Sakhalin (Sokol, Marusik leg.). The synonymy of *A. monoglypha* with *A. polyodon* (L., 1761) as stated by Yela (1997) is incorrect (K. Mikkola, pers. comm.).

601. *Apamea exstincta* (Stgr., 1889) (= *extincta* auct., missp.). First reported for Russia from East Sayan (Buryatia) by Kononenko (1990b). The species has been recorded also in Tuva, the Altai (ZMHU, ZMFK) and Transbaikalia (Bidzilya, at al., 2004, Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 2004). Hacker (1990a) incorrectly cited the original description of "*extincta* (Staudinger, 1892)" as (*Mamestra dissimilis* var. *extincta*) (In: Romanoff, Mem. Lep. 6: 425, TL: Sutschan, Amurgebiet [Primorye terr., Partizansk]), while the species has been described by Staudinger (1889) in *Stett. Ent. Zeit.* 50:43 as *Hadena rurea* var. *exstincta* ([Kyrgyzia], Issyk–Kul). The species is represented in southern Siberia by subspecies *mongoliensis* Varga, 1982, the nominative subspecies occurs in Kyrgyzia and subspecies *nepalensis* Boursin occurs in the Himalayan region.

602. *Apamea epomidion* (Haw., 1809) (= *characterea* auct., nec ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). Reported from the Ural, Altai, "Amur" and "Ussuri" by Hampson (1908) under the synonym "*Parastichtis hepatica*". The records of this species from "Amur" and "Ussuri" seem doubtful, no material of this species from those regions was found in the collections examined.

603. *Apamea striata* (Haruta et Sugi, 1858). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1979b), later it was found in Sakhalin and the southern Kuril Isl. (in press). Reported here from the Amur reg.: 1 male, Kuldur, Maly Kningan Mts., 400 m, 12–22. VII 1993 (Andreev) [ZFMK].

604. *Apamea lateritia* (Hfn., 1766) (= *lateritia kunashirina* Bryk., 1942).

605. *Apamea veterina* (Led., 1853) (= *haelsseni* Graes., [1890] 1889; = *veterina* var. *mandschurica* Stgr., 1892). The type–locality of *veterina* is south–western Altai (vicinity of Ust–Buchtarminsk, East Kazakhstan).

606. *Apamea furva* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) (= *infernalis* Ev., 1842). Reported by Graeser (1888) from the Amur reg. from Blagoveschensk and by Hampson (1908) after Graeser from the Altai and "Amurland". The records of this species from the Amur reg., Sakhalin and Magadan reg. (Zolotarenko, 1976) require confirmation.

607. *Apamea zeta* (Tr., 1825). The species is represented in southern Siberia by subspecies *ingloria* (A. B.–H., 1912) (TL: Mondy, Tunkinsky Range, East Sayan). Reported for the Asian part of Russia from East Sayan (Buryatia) by Kononenko (1990b) as *A. zeta*; collected in the Altai by Finnish entomological expedition (Katun valley, Katanda, 2500 m [ZMHU). Reported from the Altai (Ukok plateu, 2200 m) by Lehmann *et al.* as "*Apamea zeta marmorata* (Zetterstedt, [1839] 1940)" and as "*Apamea maillardi schildei* (Staudinger, 1901)". Both records apparently belong to *A. zeta ingloria*, as *A. maillardi* (Hbn., 1834) is a western palaearctic species, not occuring in Siberia. *A. maillardi kaszabi* Varga, 1982 is a synonym of *A. zeta ingloria* (Mikkola & Lafontaine, 1986; Goater & Mikkola, 1988). The species has een reported from Chukotka on the basis of single female from Provideniya (Kononenko, 1991). Probaby the Chukotka population is represented by a separate subspecies, but the material examied is insufficient for subspecific splitting. The report of *A. zeta* from the Ural (Ahola *et al.*, 1998) is a misidentification (K. Nupponen, pers. comm.). Reported here from Tuva, Transbaikalia nd Yakutia for the first time: 1 male, Tuva, Naryn river, Arshan, 53°13' 97° 01' 24–26. VI 1998 (leg. Soldatis); 1 female, Transbaikalia, Sogda 30. VI 2000 (Coll. Stumph / Becher); 1 female, NE Siberia, Jakutia, Cherskogo Mt, Oltshan, 64°5N'142°E 600m 10.VI–5.VII 1993 (coll. W. Speidel).

608. *Apamea rubrirena* (Tr., 1825) (= *silvicola* Ev., 1843; = *shibuyae* Mats., 1925: 140, **syn. n.;** = *shibuyae kurilirena* Bryk, 1942, **syn. n.**; = *ontakensis* Sugi, 1982, **syn. n.**; = *wasedana* Sugi, 1982, **syn. n.**; = *pacifica* Sugi, 1982, **syn. n.**). The taxon *Crymodes shibuyae* Mats., 1925: 140, pl. 9, fig. 4. was described from 1 male and 1 female collected by Shibuya in southern Sakhalin July 30 and August 16 [EIHU]. In the course of examination of Matsumura's types I did not find syntypes of this taxon in the Matsumura collection, they are probably lost. Judging from the photograph shown by Matsumura, *Crymodes shibuyae* is most probably a worn specimen of *Apamea rubrirena.*

Therefore I am treating *Crymodes shibuyae* as a junior synonym of *A. rubrirena*. Poole (1989) listed *Crymodes shibuyae* as a distinct species. The taxon *Crymodes shibuyae kurilirena* Bryk, 1942 [NHRM, holotype examined] is also a junior synonym of *A. rubrirena.* Easternmost populations of *A. rubrirena* are very variable and subspecific splitting of this species is not yet clear. Pending a revision of the infraspecific structure of *A. rubrirena* I treat the names *shibuyae* and *kurilirena* as synonyms of the nominative subspecies.

609. *Apamea altijuga* (W. Kozh., 1925) (= *doerriesi* Stgr., 1898, nec Stgr., 1892; *doerriesiana* Poole, 1989, syn. n., unnecessary replacement name). The name *altijuga* was proposed by Varga (1973) as a replacement name for *Hadena doerriesi* Stgr., 1898, Iris, 10: 336, pl. 9 [TL: "Apfelgebirge" [Russia, Transbaikalia, Yablonovoi Range] a junior primary homonym of *Hadena doerriesi* Stgr., 1892, Romanoff: Mém. Lép. 6: 446, pl. 8: 4 (TL: Raddefka, Blagowestchensk, Suifun [Russian Far East, Khabarovsk terr. reg.: Radde, Amur reg.: Blagoveschensk, Primorye terr.: Razdolnaya river]. The name *doerriesiana* proposed by Poole (1989) is an unnecessary replacement name, a junior subjective synonym of *altijuga.* Reported from the Altai by Lehmann *et al.* (1998). Additional material examined: 1 male, Aktash, 3600 m (A. Tsvetaev) [ZISP].

610. *Apamea pseudoaltijuga* Grosser, 1985, *Reichenbachia*, 23 (1): 4, fig. 4, (HT: male, [Russia], Siberia, Sajan Mts., [MNHU, Berlin]). According to K. Mikkola and L. Ronkay (pers. comm.) it is a good species allied to *A. altijuga.* K. Mikkola (pers. comm.) collected both species in the Altai Mts., occuring sympatrically. Material examined: 2 specimens, labelled "Altai, Katun valley, Ust Koksa" [ZMHU].

611. *Apamea remissa* (Hbn., 1808) (= *Polia w–latinum divitis* Bryk, 1942). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1987b, 1990a). Reported from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979). Reported here from Magadan reg. for the first time: 1 male, Magadan, sea shore meadow, VII 1997 (J. Jalava).

612. *Apamea unanimis* (Hbn., 1813). Reported from the Ural and "Amur" by Hampson (1908) as *unanimis*, the latter record from "Amur" seems doubtful, and probably based on a misidentification or incorrect literature data. Reported from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000).

613. *Apamea sordens* (Hfn., 1766) (= *basilinea* Den. & Schiff., 1775; *cinefacta* Graes., [1889] 1888; *basilinea* var. *basistriga* Stgr., 1892).

614. *Apamea ferrago* (Ev., 1837). Reported by Hampson (1908) from the Altai. Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) reported it from West Siberia on the basis of old records by Wnukowsky (1926) and Lavrov (1927).

615. *Apamea brunnescens* Kon., 1985, *Tinea* 11 (28): 221, fig. 1, 2 (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr., Kedrovaja Pad' Nature Reserve [ZISP]) (Kononenko, 1985c).

616. *Apamea hampsoni* Sugi, 1963. The species was misidentified and incorrectly reported by Zolotarenko *et al.* (1974) from the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) as "*Parastichtis conciliata* Butl. " and "*Parastichtis* sp. 1". For the correction of the misidentification see Kononenko, 1987b. The species *Apamea conciliata* Butl., has not been recorded from Russia.

617. *Apamea commixta* (Butl., 1881). The species is reported for Russia from the Kuril Isl. and from Sakhalin for the first time. Material examined: 3 males 1 female, Kuril Isl., Iturup I. 12–16. VIII. 1995 (Yu. Marusik) [IBSS]; 2 females, S Sakhalin, 25 km NE Aniva, 10–18. VIII 1985 (A. Danchenko) [ZFMK].

618. *Apamea ophiogramma* (Esp., 1794) (= *leprosa*: Mats., 1925, nec Warr., 1909, misident.).

619. *Leucapamea kawadai* (Sugi, 1955). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a).

620. *Leucapamea askoldis* (Obth., 1880). Reported from West Siberia from the foothills of the Altai (Zmeinogorsk) by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000), this record require confirmation.

621. *Anapamea incerta* (Stgr., 1892) (= *minor* Sugi, 1963). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1998b). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a) as *Anapamea minor*.

622. *Atrachea nitens* (Butl., 1878) The species was misidentified by Zolotarenko *et al.* (1974) and reported from the southern Kuril Isl. as "*Paras-*

tichtis jankowskii", but *Atrachea jankowskii* (Obth., 1879) does not occur in the Kuril Isl.

623. *Atrachea alpherakyi* Kon., 1986. *Sistematica i ecologia nasekomyh Dal'nego Vostoka*: 41, fig. 5. (= *jankowskyi* Alph., 1897, nec Obth., 1879). The name *A. alpherakyi* was proposed as a replacement name for *Atrachea jankowskyi* (Alph., 1897) [*Calotaenia*], a secondary homonym of *Atrachea jankowskii* (Obth., 1879) (Kononenko, 1986a).

624. *Atrachea japonica* (Leech., 1889) (= *succinta* Graes., [1890] 1889). Transferred to the genus *Atrachea* Warr., 1911 by Kononenko (1986a).

625. *Atrachea parvispina* (Tschetv., 1904). The male genitalia of "*Ammoconia*" *parvispina* are illustrated by Remm & Viidalepp (1979) and also by Varga (1982) who transferred *parvispina* to *Atrachea*. On my opinion *A. parvispina* is not congeneric with *Atrachea nitens* (Butl., 1878), the type–species of the genus *Atrachea*, therefore its generic position is uncertain.

626. *Eremobina* McD., 1937 (= *Pabulatrix* Sugi, 1982). For the synonymy cited see Nowacki and Fibiger (1997).

627. *Eremobina pabulatricula* (Brahm, 1791) (= *fraudulenta* Stgr., 1888). Reported from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979), this record requires confirmation.

628. *Sapporia repetita* (Butl., 1885) (= *conjuncta* Leech, 1900; *intermedia* Leech, 1900; *intermixta* Leech, 1900; *sapporensis* Mats., 1926). First reported for Russia from the Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) as *Luperina sapporensis* by Viidalepp & Remm (1982). The species is also distributed in southern Sakhalin (Kononenko, in litt, b).

629. *Oligia grisescens* (Heyd., 1932). The taxon has been described from Lebanon as a subspecies of *O. latruncula*. At present it is considered as a full species. Recorded in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by K. Nupponen (M. Fibiger, pers. comm.).

630. *Oligia leuconephra* Hmps., 1908 (= *fasciuncula albiluna* W. Kozh., 1929). This species was reported from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979) and from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000).

631. *Mesoligia fodinae* (Obth., 1880) (= *fraudatricula*: Mats., 1925, nec Hbn., [1803], misident.; = *elbergi* Viid., 1971).

632. *Mesapamea secalis* (L., 1758). Reported from the Ural by Grosser (1985) and Ahola *et al.*, (1998). The species is distributed eastward to West Siberia (Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 2000) and the south–eastern Siberia (Minusinsk) (Kozhantschikov, 1923)

633. *Mesapamea moderata* (Ev., 1843) TL: "Ural", no exact locality given.

634. *Mesapamea didyma* (Esp., 1788). Recorded from southern Ural (Orenburg) by Eversmann (1855) and also from Uralsk by Kuznetsov & Martynova (1954).

635. *Mesapamea concinnata* Heinicke, 1959. The species was first reported for Russia from Sakhalin by Viidalepp & Remm (1982). Earlier records of *Mesapamea secalis* (L., 1758) from the Russin Far East belong to this species.

636. *Mesapamea vulpecula* (Ev., 1852), *Bull. Soc. imp. nat. Mosk*. 25 (1): 150 (*Cosmia*) (TL: Ural [ZISP]), **comb. n.** (= *hedeni* (Graes., [1889] 1888, **syn. n.**) (= *subaquila* Graes., 1892 **syn. n.**; *radicosa* Graes., 1892, **syn. n.**; = *terrago* Alph., **syn. n.**, 1897, **syn. n.**; = *subornata* Stgr., 1892; *rubrina* Bryk, 1942; *Manobia grisea*: Mats., nec Butl., 1878, misident.; = *eversmanni* W. Kozh., 1936, **syn. n.**; *vaskeni*: Ahola *et al.*, 1998, nec Varga, 1979, misident.).

The name *Cosmia vulpecula* Ev., 1852 long time considered as unrecognized. Filipjev (1925a) transferred *Cosmia vulpecula* to the genus *Luperina*. Poole (1989) placed this species in the genus *Luperina*, however recent authors (Hacker, 1990a; Fibiger & Hacker, 1990) treated it in the genus *Mythimna* (Hadeninae). It is not included to new list of European Noctuidae (Fibiger & Hacker, 2005). The type of *Mesapamea vulpecula* has been found and revised in the coll. ZISP by A. Matov. It is the male labeled "Spassk"/*Cosmia vulpecula*" (handwritten label by Eversmann), "Coll. Eversmann" /micr. Pr. 8184 Coll. Zool. Inst./ *Apamea* (*Hadena*) *vulpecula* Ev. (= *hedeni* Graes.) Ryabov".

Hadena terrago Alph., 1897 (*Rom. Mém. Lép*. 9: 334, Pl. 14: 9), described from the Kamchatka peninsula is the a junior subjective synonym of *M. vulpecula*. The types of this taxon [ZISP] have been examined. The species was reported by Herz

(1903a) from Yakutia as "*Hadena terrago* et ab. *umbrata*" by misidentification.

The *Luperina eversmanni* W. Kozh., 1936. (Folia Zool. Hydrobiol. 9: 27 (ST: Minusinsk [ZISP]) is conspecific with *M. vulpecula*, the syntypes of eversmanni was found and examined in ZISP collection."

M. vulpecula was reported from the southern Ural by Bartel (1902) and by Spuler (1908) under synonymic name, *subornata*. Recently it was incorrectly reported from the Ural (Ahola *et al.*, 1998) as *M. vaskeni* Varga, 1979, by misidentification. The species was reported for the Ural as *hedeni* by Anikin *et al*., 2001 and Nupponen & Fibiger (2002). Sviridov (1985) incorrectly listed synonyms of *M. vulpecula* - *Luperina subaquila* and *L. radicosa* from the Amur reg. as distinct species

637. *Xylomoia graminea* (Graes., [1889] 1888) (= *separata* Stgr., 1892). For the distribution of this species see Mikkola (1998). Reported from the southern Ural (Ekaterinburg and Cheljabinsk reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

638. *Xylomoia fusei* Sugi, 1976. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1981a). This rare species also occurs in NE China (2 specimens labeled "Kaolingtzu, Manchuko, Weymar, July 1-7. 1919". [CNHM].

639. *Xylomoia retinax* Mikkola, 1998. *Syst. Entom*., 23: 181, figs 5, 22, 26 (HT: male, Russia, Novosibirsk, Akademgorodok [ZMHU]). The species was described from West Siberia and the southern Ural (PT, male, Cheljabinsk reg., 20 km N Miass [ZMHU]).

640. *Photedes captiuncula* (Tr., 1825). Graeser (1888) reported *Ph. captiuncula* from the Khabarovsk and Primorye terr. [ZISP], this material was re–identified as *Xanthographa basinigra* Sugi, 1982. Hampson (1908) reported this species from Altai on the basis of report by Lederer (1853), Dahuria (Transbaikalia) and "Ussuri". The last record seems doubtful and probably based on misidentification or incorrect Graeser's data of the externaly similar species *X. basinigra*. The record from Transbaikalia is considered uncertain and requires confirmation. The easternmost documented record of *Ph. captiuncula* is Tuva (Remm & Viidalepp, 1979).

641. *Xanthographa basinigra* Sugi, 1982. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990b). By the genitalia structures of boths sexes X. *basinigra* belong to Apameini, however the type species of the. Xanthographa Hmps. is unknown for me.

642. *Coenagria nana* Stgr., 1892. Recorded in the East Siberia, Irkuts reg. (Ronkay, pers. comm. [HNHM]). For the identity of the species see Kononenko (1995).

643. *Eremobia deccerti* Hmps., 1908 (= *pseudotrachea* Krul., 1909; *deckerti*: Drdt., 1934, missp.). The type–locality of *pseudotrachea* is Uralsk (West Kazakstan). The species was reported from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979), from Minisinsk by Kozhanchilov (1923) and from Transbaikalia by Kljutshko *et al.* (1992). It is reported here from the Baikal area from Irkutsk [ZMHU] and Eastern Sayan (Mondy) [ZFMK].

644. *Eremobia decipiens* Alph., 1895 (= *sajanus* A. B.–H., 1906, TL: "Munku [Sardyk], East Sayan Mts. " [MNHU]). The species was reported from the foothills of West Sayan (Minusinsk) by Kozhanchikov (1923) and from Transbaikalia by Kljutshko *et al.* (1992).

645. *Luperina lacunosa* W. Kozh., 1925. *Jarb. Martjanov'schen Staatmuseums in Minussinsk*, 3 (1): 79, 80 (HT: female, Russia, East Siberia, [West] Sajan Mts. Tridtzatye ozera 21. VII 1924). The holotype was not found in the collection of ZISP. Poole (1989) listed *lacunosa* as a distinct species, however its identity and status is uncertain. The taxon is unknown to me.

646. *Luperina zollikoferi* (Frr., 1836). Gylai and Ronkay (1994) recorded this species from West Siberia (Novosibirsk region, Karasuk [Kulunda Steppe]). Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) reported it from the plains part of Altai.

647. *Sidemia spilogramma* (Ramb., 1871) (= *christophi* Alph., 1888).

648. *Sidemia bremeri* (Ersch., 1870) (= *speciosa* Brem., 1861, nec Hbn., 1808; *snelleni* Stgr., 1892). Reported for Transbaikalia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2004).

649. *Amphipoea oculea* (L., 1761). Reported from the Ural (Ilmen nature Reserve, Miass) by Sviridov & Lagunov (1987), from West Siberia (Tjumen reg.) by Sviridov & Sytnikov (1985), from

Kurgan reg. by Voskresensky (1959), from the Altai by Bubnova (1980), from Minusinsk by Kozhantschikov (1923) (as *Apamea nictitans*) and from the Baikal area by Belova (1988). As this species belongs to a difficult taxonomic complex, the confirmation of its eastern limit is necessary.

650. *Amphipoea fucosa* (Frr., 1830) (= *paludis* Tutt, 1888; *fucosa* var. *pallescens* Stgr., 1900; *malaisei* Nordstr., 1931, **syn. n.)**. The new synonymy is established by comparison of the syntypes of *Amphipoea malaisei* and a series of specimens from its type–locality (Kamchatka) with *Amphipoea fucosa* from various localities in Siberia.

651. *Amphipoea asiatica* (Burr., 1912). Recorded in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) (Fibiger, pers. comm.).

652. *Amphipoea bifurcata* Gyulai & Ronkay, 1994, *Ann. hist–nat. Mus. Natl. hung*. 86: 45, figs 1, 2, 8 (HT: male, Russia, Novosibirsk region, Karasuk [Kulunda Steppe] [HNHM]).

653. *Amphipoea crinanensis* (Burr., 1908). Petersen (1914) gave the distributional range of this west Palaearctic species as eastward to Baikal and Tian–Shan. Gylai and Ronkay (1994) reported this species from West Siberia and Cental Asia. As the data on distribution of the species are uncertain they are shown in the table by open circles.

654. *Amphipoea ochreola* (Stgr., 1882). Gylai and Ronkay (1994) recorded this species from West Siberia (Novosibirsk region, Karasuk [Kulunda Steppe]).

655. *Amphipoea* sp. The species was first reported and illustrated with male genitalia by Gylai and Ronkay (1994) from West Siberia (Novosibirsk region, Karasuk [Kulunda Steppe], Krotovaya Lyada lake) as an undescribed *Amphipoea* sp. A second specimen of this species was found in the collection of ZM, Novosibirsk (V. Dubatolov, pers. comm.).

656. *Hydraecia ultima* Holst, 1965. First reported from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a), the earlier records of *H. micacea* from Primorye terr. (Moltrecht, 1929) most probably refer to this species. Reported from the Ural (Ekaterinburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

657. *Hydraecia nordstroemi* (Horke, 1952). First reported from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a). The species is reported here from the Ural (Ekaterinburg), Sayan (West Sayan: Bunbui), the Baikal area (East Sayan, Irkutsk), the Amur reg. (Zeya) and Khabarovsk terr. (Vyazemsky) [ZISP].

658. *Hydraecia mongoliensis* Urbahn, 1967. Recorded in many localities in the southern Siberia and the Far East {ZISP].

659. *Hydraecia petasitis* Dbld., 1847. The species is represented in the Russian Far East by subspecies *amurensis* (Stgr., 1892), which was considered by some researchers a distinct species. For the subspecific status of *amurensis* see Kononenko (1990a) and Kononenko *et al.* (1998). Reported from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979).

660. *Hydraecia osseola* (Stgr., 1882). Reported by Spuler (1908), then by Hampson (1910) from the southern Ural, Uralsk (West Kazakstan); its distribution in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). Reported from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000).

661. *Gortyna flavago* ([Den. & Schiff., 1775]). Reported from the Altai by Hampson (1910), from West Siberia by Sviridov & Sitnikov (1995) and also by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000). The records of *G. flavago* from the Far East by authors (Moltrecht, 1929) apparently belong to *G. basalipunctata* Graes., [1889] 1888.

662. *Gortyna cervago* (Ev., 1844). The type–locality of this species is "Ural", most probably its southern part. It was reported by Hampson (1910) from the Ural on the basis of the original description. Recorded in the southern Ural (Cheliabinsk reg.) (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).

663. *Helotropha leucostigma* (Hbn. [1808]) (= *leucostigma kurilibia* Bryk, 1942; *Blepharidia yeterofuna* Bryk, 1942).

664. *Argyrospila succinea* (Esp., 1796) (= *maculata* Ev., 1842, TL: Sarepta [Krasnoarmeisk], "Ural"). The species was reported by Spuler (1908) and Hampson (1910) from the Ural, without exact locality. The record from the Ural (Cheljabinsk and Orenburg reg.) is confirmed by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

665. *Chortodes stigmatica* (Ev., 1855) (= *lagunica* Graes., [1889] 1888).

666. *Chortodes elymi* (Tr., 1825) (= *saturatior* Stgr., 1888; *askoldensis* Turn., 1929).

667. *Chortodes extrema* (Chr., 1809). Reported from the Ural by Hampson (1910) and from the Altai by Lederer (1853). Its distribution in the Ural confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). Reported for the West Siberia by Sviridov & Sytnikov (1995) and for Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979).

668. *Chortodes improba* (Stgr., 1898). First reported for Russia from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979).

669. *Chortodes pygmina* (Haw., 1809). Staudinger (1892a) reported this species from the Amur reg. from Blagoveschensk under its synonymic name "*Tapinostola fulva* Hb. und ab. *fluxa* Tr". This record requires confirmation. Reported from the Altai and "Amur" by Hampson (1910) and from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000).

670. *Chortodes fluxa* (Hbn., 1808–1809) (= *hellmanni* Ev. 1843). Hampson (1910) reported this species from the Ural and the Altai (on the basis of reports by Lederer, 1853 and Eversmann (1855). Sugi (1986) downgraded the status of *Oligia rufata* Kardakoff, 1928, described from Primorye terr. to the subspecies *Photedes fluxa rufata* (Kard., 1928), which is distributed in Primorye terr., the Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I., first record) and Japan (Hokkaido).

671. *Protarchanara brevilinea* (Fenn, 1864) (= *impudica* Stgr., 1892). The genus *Protarchanara* Beck, 1996 is accepted here for *brevilinea* as the species is not congeneric with *Acosmetia morrisii* Dale, 1837, the type–species of the genus *Chortodes.*

672. *Nonagria puengeleri* (Schaw., 1923) (= *albipuncta* O. B–H., 1927). For the identity and illustration of male genitalia this species see Ijima & Sugi (1962). The species is distributed in the Near East (Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia; subspecies *pringlei* (Wiltsh., 1958)) and Manchurian region (Japan, Primorye terr., nominative subspecies). The identity of the Near East population requires further examination.

673. *Nonagria typhae* (Thnb., 1784). Reported from the southern Ural (Cheljabinsk and Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002). Reported from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) and for Yakutia by Zolotarenko (1990).

674. *Celaena haworthii* (Curt., 1829) (= *sachalinensis* Mats., 1925, **syn. n.**). Zolotarenko (1976a) reported this species from Chukotka, from the Shmitda Cape. The species is known from the north of Khabarovsk reg. [ZISP] and Sakhalin. The southernmost limit of its distribution in Siberia is Tuva (Remm & Viidalepp, 1979).

675. *Archanara sparganii* (Esp., 1790) (= *sparganii* var. *strigosa* Stgr., 1892).

676. *Archanara resoluta* (Hmps., 1910). Reported from Russia from Sakhalin by Viidalepp & Remm (1982) as *Archanara polita* (Wlk., 1865) by misidentification. Reported for Russia for the first time.

677. *Archanara dissoluta* (Tr., 1825). Reporded from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

678. *Archanara algae* (Esp., 1789) (= *russa* Ev., 1847). Reported from the Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Kuznetsov & Martynova (1954). Reported for the West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000).

679. *Sedina buttneri* (Hering, 1858) (= *moltrechti* O. B.–H., 1927; *pumilana* Bryk, 1942).

680. *Arenostola phragmitidis* (Hbn., [1803]) (= *semicana* Esp., 1789; *verecunda* Ev., 1848). The synonymy of *A. semicana* (Esp., 1789) with *A. phragmitidis* given by Poole (1989) is incorrect. Following Nowacky and Fibiger (1996) and Leraut (1997) the valid name of this species is *phragmitidis.* The name *semicana* is a junior synonym of *Aegle vespertalis* (Hbn., [1813]) (Hacker, 1998; Fibiger & Hacker, 1998). The species has been reported from the West Siberia as *semicana* by Sviridov & Sytnikow (1995) and from the Uralsk by Anikin *et al*. (2000).

681. *Rotoa distincta* (A. B.–H., 1912) (= *albolineata* Viid., 1971). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1990a).

682. *Virgo datanidia* (Butl., 1885) (= *amoena* Stgr., 1888).

683. *Sesamia turpis* (Butl., 1879). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1979b). The species was transferred to the genus *Sesamia* Gn., 1852 by Sugi (1984c).

684. *Sesamia confusa* (Sugi, 1982). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. and transferred to the genus *Sesamia* Gn., 1852 by Kononenko (1990a).

685. *Doerriesa* Stgr., 1900 (= *Ragonotia* Stgr., 1900, praeocc.). The taxonomic position of the genus is uncertain.

686. *Episema tersa* (Den. & Schiff., 1775). Reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

687. *Episema glaucina* (Esp., 1789) (= *melanogona* Tausch., 1809). Reported from Uralsk [West Kazakhstan] by Zhuravlev (1910) as *Episema glaucina* var. *dentimacula* Hb. Reported by Anikin *et al.* (2000) from the Volga–Ural region under both names, "*E. glaucina*" and "*E. melanogona*". Reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

688. *Episema lederi* Chr., 1885 (= *sareptana* Alph., 1897). Reported from Uralsk (West Kazakstan) by Zhuravlev (1910) as *E. sareptana*. The specimens from Uralsk, from Bartel collection has been examined in ZFMK.

689. *Leucochlaena fallax* (Stgr., 1870). Reported from Uralsk [West Kazakhstan] by Zhuravlev (1910). Reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

690. *Ulochlaena hirta* (Hbn., 1809–1813). Reported from Uralsk [West Kazakstan] by Zhuravlev (1910) and from Orenburg by Bartel (1902). The specimen labelled "Coll. Duske Syd Ural" in ZMHU has been examined.

691. *Parastichtis suspecta* (Hbn., [1817]) (= *discivaria* Wlk., 1856; *karafutonis* Mats., 1925, **syn. n.**). The holarctic range of this species was clarified by Mikkola *et al.* (1991) by synonymy of *P. suspecta* with *P. distivaria*. The species is reported here from Chukotka for the first time.

692. *Apterogenum ypsillon* (Den. & Schiff., 1775) (= *fissipuncta* Haw., 1809; *fissipuncta orenburgensis* Bartel, 1902). Reported from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979), this record requires confirmation.

693. *Atypha pulmonaris* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). Reported from the Ural from Baschkiria by Grosser (1983) and from Orenburg reg. by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

694. *Tiliacea citrago* (L., 1738) (= *subflava* Ev., 1848, TL: Volga reg.). Reported from the Ural by Hampson (1906), however no exact locality was given; reported from the southern Ural (Cheliabinsk and Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

695. *Tiliacea japonago* (Wil. & West, 1929), **comb. n.** First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1979b).

696. *Tiliacea auragides* (Drdt., 1950), **comb. n.** (= *tigrina* Kon., 1978, **syn. n.**, *Entomol. obozrenie* [*Rev. Ent. de l'USSR*] 57 (4): 898, fig. 12, 13 (*Cirrhia*) (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr., Tigrovoi [ZISP]). The examination of the holotype of *X. auragides* and additional material feom China, Shaanxsi revelved the its conspecifity with *Cirrhia tigrina*.

697. *Xanthia togata* (Esp., 1788) (= *lutea* Ström, 1783, nec Stoll in Cramer, 1781; *flavago* F., 1787, nec Den. & Schiff.; 1775; *lutea postlutea* Bryk, 1942). The species is often described in faunistic literature as holarctic, but its distriburion is limited to the Palaearctic region (Mikkola *et al.*, 1991).

698. *Cirrhia tunicata* Graes., [1890] 1889 (= *siphuncula* Hmps., 1906). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1979b).

699. *Cirrhia ocellaris* (Borkh., 1792). Reported from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979) and from Transbaikalia by Kljutshko et al (1992) and also by Kostjuk et al (1994).

700. *Cirrhia gilvago* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). Reported from Uralsk [West Kazakstan] by Zhuravlev (1910), from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000), from East Siberia (Minusinsk) by Kozhanchikov (1923).

701. *Cirrhia fasciata* Kon., 1978, *Entomol. obozrenie* [*Rev. Ent. de l'USSR*] 57 (4): 898, fig. 10, 11(*Cirrhia*) (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr., Ussuriisky Nature Reserve [ZISP]).

702. *Agrochola circellaris* (Hfn., 1766). Reported from the southern Ural (Cheliabinsk and Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

703. *Agrochola lota* (Cl., 1759). Reported from south–western Altai (East Kazakhstan) by Lederer (1855). First reported from West Siberia from the foot–hills of the Altai (Altaisky krai) by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000); reported from the southern Ural (Cheliabinsk reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

704. *Agrochola helvola* (L., 1758). Reported from West Siberia by Zolotarenko and Dubatolov (2000); reported from the Altai by Bubniva (1980) on the basis of an old record of Lederer (1855). Reported from the Primorye terr. by Moltrecht (1929) by misidentification.

705. *Agrochola vulpecula* (Led., 1853) (= *vulpina* Ev., 1855).

706. *Himalistra evelina* (Butl., 1879), **comb. n.** (= *canicostata* Graes., [1889] 1888; *ciliata* Stgr., 1892). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1979b).

707. *Hyalobole albimacula* (Kon., 1978), *Entomol. obozrenie* [*Rev. Ent. de l'USSR*] 57 (4): 894, fig. 6, 7 (*Agrochola*) (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr., Kedrovaja Pad' Nature Reserve [ZISP]). Transferred to the genus *Hyalobole* by Owada (1994b).

708. *Telorta edentata* (Leech, 1889) (= *trapezoides*: Stgr., 1892, nec Stgr., 1882, misident.). The type–series of *Cosmia trapezoides* Stgr., 1882 is a mixture of two species: one is *Agrochola trapezoides* (as currently known) from Central Asia, the other is *Telorta edentata* from the Amur region. Staudinger (1892a) incorrectly reported *trapezoides* from the Russian Far East (Khabarovsk terr., Radde) by misidentification of *Telorta edentata*.

709. *Telorta divergens* (Butl., 1879) (= *coriacea* Graes., [1889] 1888).

710. *Conistra* Hbn., [1821] 1816. The species *Conistra ligula* (Esp., 1791) is not included in the present Check list. It was reported by Staudinger (1892a) from the Primorye terr. as "*Orrhodia ligula* Esp. ab. *subspadicea* [sic] Stgr. " by misidentification of one of the Far Eastern species of *Conistra* (i. e. *C. fletcheri* Sugi or *C. grisescens* Drdt.). The name *ligula* was included by Moltrecht (1929), following Staudinger, in the list of the Lepidoptera of Ussuri and Amur regions. The name *subspadiceana* (Stgr., 1888) is currently considered as a junior sunonym of the Central Asian species *Conistra politina* (Stgr., 1888). The western Palaearctic species *C. ligula* does not occur in the Far East nor in Siberia.

711. *Conistra vaccinii* (L., 1761). Reported from Uralsk [West Kazakhstan] by Zhuravlev [1910]. It distribution in the ural confirmed by Nupponen & Fibiger (in 2002); reported from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000). The eastermost limit of this species reaches the Amur reg. (Sviridov, 1985).

712. *Conistra grisescens* Drdt., 1950. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1977).

713. *Conistra ardescens* (Butl., 1879). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a).

714. *Conistra fletcheri* Sugi, 1958. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1977).

715. *Conistra rubiginea* (Den. & Schiff., 1775). Reported from the Ural (Orenburg) by Eversmann (1855), the occurence of the species in the Ural (Cheljabinsk reg.) is confirmed by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002). First reported from West Siberia from the Kurgan region by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000).

716. *Conistra erythrocephala* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). Reported from Uralsk (West Kazakhstan) by Zhuravlev (1910).

717. *Conistra castaneofasciata* (Motsch., [1861] 1860). First reported from Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1977).

718. *Conistra filipjevi* Kon., 1978, *Entomol. obozrenie* [*Rev. Ent. de l'USSR*] 57 (4): 891, fig. 1, 3 (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr., Yakovlevka [ZISP]).

719. *Conistra albipuncta* (Leech, 1889) (= *unimacula* Sugi, 1958). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1977) as *C. unimacula*.

720. *Jodia sericea* (Butl., 1878). Reported by Staudinger (1892a) and subsequent authors (Spuler, 1908) from the Primorye terr. as "*Hoporinia croceago* F. " by misidentification. The western palaearctic species (*Jodia croceago* F., 1775) does not occur in the Far East nor in Siberia.

721. *Teratoglaea pacifica* Sugi, 1958. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1979b).

722. *Lithophane ustulata* (Butl., 1878). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1977).

723. *Lithophane pruinosa* (Butl., 1878) (= *brachyptera* Stgr., 1892; *ornitopus* var. *japonica* Neuburger, 1803; *ornitopus* auct.). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1977). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1990a).

724. *Lithophane ornitopus* (Hfn., 1766). (= *rizolitha* Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775). Reported from Uralsk [West Kazakhstan] by Zhuravlev (1910) and from Orenburg by Bartel (1902). One male labelled "Duske coll., Syd Ural" has been examined [ZMHU]. The record of "*Xylina ornitopus*" from the Primorye terr, ("Sutschan–Gebiet" [Partizansk]) by Staudinger (1892a) doubtless belongs to *L. pruinosa.*

725. *Lithophane plumbealis* (Mats., 1926). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1977).

726. *Lithophane venusta* (Leech, 1889). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1977). It is represented in the Russian Far East by the nominative subspecies.

727. *Lithophane socia* (=*hepatica* auct. nec Cl., 1759). According to Mikkola & Honey (1985) and Mikkola (1993) *Phalaena hepatica* Cl., 1759 is a senior synonym of *Lithophane socia* Hfn., 1766 (a lectotype of the former has been designated) but Fibiger & Hacker (1991), Nowacky and Fibiger (1998) and Fibiger (pers. comm.) consider the lectotype designation by Mikkola & Honey (1985) doubtful, and regard *hepatica* as a senior synonym of *Polia tincta* (Brahm, 1790). In such a case of different opinions between specialists the ICZN should be asked for a decision to establish stability. M. Fibiger (pers. comm.) informed me that he is applying to International Comission on Zoological Nomencalature for a solution of this problem. Pending the decision of ICZN and following to Ronkay at al., 2001 and Hacker & Fibiger, 2005 I use for this taxon the name *socia* instead of *hepatica* taking in account the conservation of the name which has long been used for this taxon.

728. *Lithophane pacifica* Kon., 1978, *Entomol. obozrenie* [*Rev. Ent. de l'USSR*] 57 (4): 894, figs 4, 5 (TL: PFE, Primorye terr., Lazovsky distr., Lysaya Benevskaya Mt. [ZISP]).

729. *Lithophane furcifera* (Hfn., 1766). Occurs in the Ural according to Spuler (1908); this data is confirmed by a record of the species from the Cheljabinsk reg. by Sviridov & Lagunov (1987), and also by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002). Records from West Siberia from Kurgan by Voskresenskii (1959), and from the Altai by Spuler (1908) require confirmation as it could be a misidentification of a superficially similar species *L. lamda* or *L. consocia*.

730. *Lithophane consocia* (Borkh., 1792) (= *ingrica* H.–S., 1850). The species is represented in the Far East by subspecies *grisea* (Graes., [1889] 1888). Reported from Kamchatka by Alpheraky (1897d) as *ingrica*, this record requires confirmation.

731. *Lithophane lamda* (F., 1787). The species is reported for the first time here from Buryatia (35 km SW Ulan–Ude [ZMHU]) in the Khabarovsk terr. (Komsomolsk–na–Amure) and Sakhalin (Yuzhnosakhalinsk [IBP]).

732. *Xylena exsoleta* (L., 1758) (=*fumosa* Butl., 1878, **syn. n.** TL: Japan). The examination of the extensive material from Japan revelved the conspecifity of *X. fumosa* with *X. exsoleta.* The species was reported from the Primorye terr. As *X. fumosa* by Kononenko and Ronkay (1998), this record as well as records from Korea (Kononenko et al., 1998) refered to *X. exsoleta.*

733. *Xylena confusa* Kon. & Ronk., 1998, *Japan Heterocerists' J.* 197: 361, figs 1, 4, 7, 10 (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr., Jakovlevka [ZI, St.–Ptersburg]. Described from the Primorye territory and the Korean peninsula. reported from the Russian Far East as *X. fumosa* and *X. formosa* (Butl., 1878) by Kononenko (1977, 1979b) by misidentification.

734. *Eupsilia contracta* (Butl., 1878). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1977).

735. *Eupsilia boursini* Sugi, 1958. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1977).

736. *Eupsilia kurenzovi* Kon., 1976, *Proc. Zool. Inst. Acad. Sci. USSR*, 67: 65, fig. 3 (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr., Kedrovaya Pad' Nature Reserve, ZISP).

737. *Antivaleria viridimacula* (Graes., 1888 [1889]) (= *viridimacula aurata* (Bryk, 1942).

738. *Griposia aprilina* (L., 1758). Reported from Uralsk (West Kazakstan) by Zhuravlev (1910).

739. *Dryobotodes pryeri* (Leech, 1900) (= *aino* Mats., 1926). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1979b). Another species in this genus, *Dryobotodes intermissa* Butl., has been reported from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979) by misidentification.

740. *Pseudohadena arenacea* Ronk., Varga & Fab., 1995. Recorded in the Southern Ural (Orenburg reg., near Donskoe vill.) (K. Nupponen, pers. comm.). First report for Russia

741. *Pseudohadena argyllostigma* Varga & Ronk., 1991, *Acta zool. hung*. 36 (3–4): 288, Pl. 2: 25, 26, (HT: male, Russia, West Siberia, Novosibirsk region, Krotovaya Lyaga lake [ZM BI, Novosibirsk]).

742. *Pseudohadena commoda* (Stgr., 1889). First reported for Russia from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979).

743. *Pseudohadena stenoptera* Brsn., 1970. The type–locality of the species is the Emba, North Kazakhstan, Aktube reg. Reported for the southern Ural, Orenburg reg. as first record for the Europe by Nupponen and Fibiger (2002).

744. *Pseudohadena minuta* (Pglr., 1899). TL: Ili reg. and Merv [South Kazakhstan]. Reported from the vicinity of southern Ural by Kuznetsov (1908), then by Zhuravlev (1910) from Inderskoe lake, Uralsk reg. (West Kazakhstan).

745. *Pseudohadena immunda* (Ev., 1842). Reported by Hampson (1908) and Spuler (1908) from the Ural and the Altai (no exact locaity given). Recorded in the Ural (Cheljabinsk reg.) (Ahola et al, 1998), in West Siberia (Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 2000) and in south–eastern Siberia (Minusinsk) (Kozhantschikov, 1923).

746. *Pseudohadena* (*E.*) *pugnax* (Alph., 1892). The species was described from "Songaria" – the territory south and south–west of the Altai (Tarbagatai) (Staudinger, 1901). It was reported by Hampson (1908) from "West Siberia, Songaria."

747. *Pseudohadena* (*E.*) *cymatodes* Brsn., 1954. TL: "Emba–Fluss, (Nordost Kaspien)" [Kazakhstan, or Aktube reg.]. Desert species, described from Actube region of Kazakstan in vicinity of the Southern Ural.

748. *Pseudohadena* (*O.*) *clementissima* Ronkay & Varga, 1993 (TL: Mongolia, Govi Altay aimak, Mts. Hasagt Hayrhan]). The species was found in Western Siberia foothills of the Altai (Altaisky krai, Gornyak. V. Dubatolov, pers. comm., Internet site ZMASE, refered as *Pseudogadena oxybela Brsn*.) [ZMASE].

749. *Palaeagrotis inops* (Led., 1853), TL: SW Altai (vicinity of Ust–Buchtarminsk, East Kazakhstan). The type of *inops*, male, labelled the Altai/ Origin/ Inops male. / [ZMHU, Berlin] has been examined. Reported from western Altai by Bubnova (1980) as *Luperina inops* on the basis of the original description by Lederer (1853), no further recent records are known.

750. *Phoebophilus veternosa* (Pglr., 1907). Reported from the southern Ural by Fibiger & Hacker (1992). The male from Ural, Guberli (Orenburg reg., near Orsk). ex coll. Duske [ZMHU] has been examined.

751. *Antitype chi* (L., 1758). Reported for Transbaikalia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2004). The species is represented in the Russian Far East by subspecies *subcaerulea* (Graes., [1889] 1888).

752. *Ammoconia caecimacula* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). Reported from the southern Ural and Altai by Eversmann (1855) and from the Ural, Orenburg by Bartel (1902). The distribution of the species in the southern Ural is confirmed by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002). Reported here from Krasnojarsk terr. on the basis of 1 specimen labelled "Krasnojarsk Wuorentaus" [ZMHU].

753. *Dasypolia templi* (Thunb., 1792). Reported from Uralsk [West Kazakstan] by Zhuravlev (1914), its occurrence in the Ural is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). Reported from the Altai by Bubnova (1980), from West Siberia by

Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000). Reported here from Transbaikalia on the basis of 1 female: "Buryatia, 52º40'N, 108º 05'E, near Haim, 500 m, taiga forest 1.V 1998 (J. Kullberg). Probably this species have been incorrectly reported by Filipjev (1925b), then by Kozhantschikov (1925) as *Dasypolia exprimata* (Stgr., 1896) (as correction of identification of "N319. *Lasiestra dovrensis altaica* Stgr. ") for West Sayan (Minuinsk region). Filipjev (1925b) referred to two more specimens of *D. exprimata* examined in the collection of ZISP, one from Mongolia (28. IX. 1886, Urtu–Tamir, leg. Potanin), another one from East Siberia (6. IV 1867, Padun vill., Nizhnyaya Tunguska river [north of the Irkutsk reg.], leg. Chekanovsky). The last specimen re–identified as *D. templi*.

754. *Dasypolia fani* Stgr., 1892 (= *asiatica* Alph, 1897). TL: Bikin, [Khabarovsk terr.]. It is found in the southern Primorye terr. (Kononenko, 1979b) and in the Amur reg., Blagoveschensk (new data). Reported by Ronkay and Varga (1990) from Transbaikalia and Verkhne–Udinsk [vicinity of Ulan–Ude]. The synonymy cited follows by Poole (1989).

755. *Dasypolia lama* Stgr., 1896. Reported by Ronkay and Varga (1990) from Transbaikalia and Verkhne–Udinsk [vicinity of Ulan–Ude] and form the Primorye terr. (male labelled as "Nik. Ussuriisk [Ussuriisk] Schmit / *Dasypolia fani* var. det B. Haas / *Dasypolia lama* Staudinger, det L. Ronkay / Gen. prep. N 911 Dr. L. Ronkay" [HNHM]); reported by Belova (1988) from the Baikal area from Baikalsky Nature Reserve (Tanhoi). The record from Primorye require confirmation.

756. *Dasypolia tuektiensis* Zolot., 1993, *Sibirsky Biol. Journ.* 3: 42 (HT: male, Russia, Altai, Tuektinskaya depression, valley of the Ursul river. [ZMASE).

757. *Dasypolia murina* (Mén., 1848), **bona sp.** The species is reported from the Ural on the basis of the type–specimen of *Diloba murina* Mén., 1848, male with labels "Sibir. Uralens. ", "Coll. Acad. Petrop. " [ZI, St–Petersburg]. Althouth Ronkay et al. (1995) considered *murina* as an invalid manuscript name, the taxon was described by Ménétriés (1848) in *Mém. Acad. Sc. St–Pétersb.,* **IV**: 699, pl. 6: 8. The species was transferred to the genus *Cteipolia* (currently subg. of *Dasypolia*) by Filipjev (1925a). As no exact type–locality is known, the species is indicated for the Ural by an open circle.

758. *Polymixis mandschurica* Brsn., 1970. Reported for Russia from the Primoryr terr. by Kononenko (2000).

759. *Polymixis trisignata* (Mèn., 1848) (= *leuconota* auct.). Given as occurring in the southern Ural (Orenburg) by Spuler (1908); reported from Uralsk [West Kazakhstan] by Zhuravlev (1910). For the interpretation of this taxon and its relative *P. leuconota* (Frivaldszky, 1841) see Ronkay et al., 2001. The record of the species in the Ural requires confirmation, because the related species, *P. latesco* Fibg., 2001 might be found in the region. One specimen of the former from "Sarepta" [Volga region] was listed as a paratype of *P. latesco* (Ronkay et al., 2001).

Spuler (1908) reported *Trigonophora flammea* (Esper, 1785) from the Ural (Krasnoufimsk, Perm region), however as *T. flammea* is northern Mediterranean species, this record most probably might belong to *P. trisignata* due their external similarity (L. Ronkay, pers. comm.).

760. *Blepharita amica* (Treitschke, 1825). The species is represented in the Russian Far East by subspecies *B. a. ussuriensis* Shel., 1919.

761. *Mniotype bathensis* (Lutzau, 1900) (= *Polia urupolia* Bryk., 1945; *Crino adusta urupino* Bryk., 1942; *Blepharita hoenei* Sugi, 1955). Reported from the southern Ural by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002); reported from West Siberia by Sviridov & Sitnikov (1995). The species is reported here for the first time from the Magadan region. where it occurs sympatrically with *M. adusta* (Esp., 1790). Material examined: 2 males Ola, 15 km N from Magadan, VII 1997 (J. Jalava) [ZMHU].

HADENINAE

762. *Panolis japonica* Drdt., 1935 (= *flammea sutshana* Draudt, 1935; *flammea* auct.). The taxon was recognized as a distinct species being the eastern counterpart of *P. flammea* by Kononenko & Mikkola (1989).

763. *Panolis flammea* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). The easternmost limit of this species is the northern Amur reg. (Sviridov, 1985). The material reported

by Sviridov has been examined and the record of *P. flammea* from the Amur reg. is confirmed.

764. *Dioszeghyana mirabilis* (Sugi, 1955). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1988a, 1990a).

765. *Xylopolia bellula* Kon. & Ronk., 1995, *Acta zool. hung*. 41: 121, figs 1, 7, 8, 22 (HT: male, South Korea, Prov. Kyongsang, Mt. Palgong–san, 15 km N of Taegu, 700 m [HNHM]). The species is represented in the Russian Far East by subspecies *prymoriensis* Kon. & Ronk., 1995, *Acta zool. hung*. 41: 123, figs 5, 15, 19 (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr., Kedrovaja Pad' Nature Reserve [ZI., St. Petersburg]) (Kononenko & Ronkay, 1995).

766. *Orthosia incerta* (Hfn., 1766). The species is represented in Far Eastern countries by subspecies *incognita* Sugi, 1955.

767. *Orthosia ariuna* Hrebl., 1991, *Acta zool. hung.* 37 (3–4): 195, Pl. 4–8 (HT: male, Mongolia, Bulgan aim. [coll. M. Hreblay, Erd, Hungary]). The type–series includes paratypes from Transbaikalia (Dahuria, Onon river, vicinity of Nizhny Chassuchei) and from the Primorye terr. (Nikolsk Ussuriisky [Ussuriisk]), this last record requires confirmation, *O. ariuna* was not found in material examined from Primorye terr.

768. *Orthosia evanida* (Butl., 1879). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1979b).

769. *Orthosia cerasi* (F., 1775) (= *stabilis* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). Reported for the Ural (Cheljabinsk reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002). Reported from the Altai by Bubnova (1982) and from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000).

770. *Orthosia cruda* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). Reported from the Altai by Bubnova (1982), the record requires confirmation. The species as well as the allied species *O. miniosa* (Den. & Schiff., 1755) has been reported from the Volga region (Uljanovsk) by Anikin *et al*., 2000.

771. *Orthosia lizetta* (Butl., 1878). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1977b). It was probably this species reported by Moltrecht (1929) from the Primorye terr. as "*Monima miniosa*" by misidentification. The western Palaearctic species *Orthosia miniosa* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) does not occur in the Russian Far East, nor in Siberia.

772. *Orthosia ussuriana* Kon., 1988, *Ann. Entomol. Fenn.* 54: 105, figs 1–3, 6 (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr., Gornotaezhnoe [ZISP]) (Kononenko, 1988a).

773. *Orthosia paromoea* (Hmps., 1905). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. By Kononenko (1990a).

774. *Orthosia gracilis* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). Reported from Orenburg by Eversmann (1855), the occurrence of the species in the Ural (Cheljabinsk reg.) was confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002); reported from West Siberia by Sviridov & Sitnikov (1995) and by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000); from Minusinsk by Kozhantschikov (1923), last record should be reviewed, it might refer to *O. ella*. Judging from the data (specimen collected on 9. VIII.) from Kamchatka (Sedykh, 1979) it is a misidentifivation of some other Noctuidae sp., but not *Orthosia.*

775. *Orthosia ella* (Butl., 1878). Reported by Staudinger (1892a) from the Primorye terr. as "*Taeniocampa gracilis* F. " and by Moltrecht as "*Monima gracilis*". Sviridov (1985) reported it from the Amur reg. as *O. gracilis* by misidentification. The western Palaearctic species *O. gracilis* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) does not occur in the Russian Far East, only *O. ella* is found here. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1977).

776. *Orthosia cedermarki* (Bryk, 1948). First reported for Russia from the Amur reg. by Sukhareva (1967) and from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1977).

777. *Orthosia satoi* (Sugi, 1960). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1988a, 1990a).

778. *Orthosia askoldensis* (Stgr., 1892) (= *gothica* auct.). The species occurs in the Far East in Primorye and the south of Khabarovsk terr., where it is represented by the nominative subspecies. It has not yet been found north of the Amur valley or in Transbaikalia, while it was reported from Mongolia, where it is represented by subspecies *turpica* Hreblay, 1991, *Acta zool. hung.* 37 (3–4):1 97, Pl. 2: 11, 12, (HT: male, Mongolia, central aimak, Tsagaan Davaa, 1400–1600 m, 20km NW Bayan Tsadmani [coll. M. Hreblay, Erd, Hungary). This and the next species comprise a sister–species allopatric pair with

a narrow zone of intergradation in the lower part of the Amur valley (see above).

779. *Orthosia gothica* (L., 1758). The species is widely distributed in Siberia north to central Yakutia (Maksimova, 1993). It was also reported by Kljutshko *et al.* (1992) from Transbaikalia. The easternmost points of its range in the continental Asia are Komsomol'sk and Zymmermanovka near Nikolaevsk, where only this species was found. Then it occurs in southern Sakhalin, the southern Kuril Isl. and Japan, where it represented by subspecies *jezoensis* (Mats., 1926) (= *yeterufica* Bryk, 1942). The records of *O. gothica* from the northern Amur reg. (Sviridov, 1985) and Transbaikalia (Kljutshko, 1994b) require confirmation.

780. *Orthosia odiosa* (Butl., 1878). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1977).

781. *Anorthoa angustipennis* (Mats., 1926). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1977). Transferred to the genus *Anorthoa* by Ronkay *et al.*

782. *Perigrapha i–cinctum* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). Reported for the southern Ural and Altai by Eversmann (1855) then from the Altai by Bubnova (1982).

783. *Perigrapha extincta* Kon., 1989, *Ann. ent. fennici*, 55: 79, figs 1, 3 (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr., Gornotaezhnoe [ZISP]) (Kononenko, 1989a).

784. *Perigrapha hoenei* Pglr., 1914 (= *sugitanii* Mats., 1926; *Perigramma* [sic] *triangulifera* Warr., 1915; *hönei*: O. B.–H., 1927, emend.). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1990a).

785. *Perigrapha circumducta* (Led., 1855) (= *irkuta* Drdt., 1934).

786. *Egira conspicillaris* (L., 1758). Reported for the Uralsk by Anikin et al. (2000), recorded also in Orenburg and the Cheljabinsk reg. (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). First reported for West Siberia from Kurgan reg. by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000). Reported from the south–western Altai (West Kazakhstan) by Lederer (1855). The species was reported from the Primorye terr. as "*Xylomiges conspicillaris melaleuca*" by Moltrecht (1929) by misidentification probably of *Xylopolia bellula*.

787. *Tholera hilaris* (Stgr., 1901). Reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002); two more specimens labelled "Duske coll. / Guberli" have been found in the collection of ZMHU. Reported here for West Siberia: 8 males 3 females, Novosibirsk reg., Karasuk steppe 25–29. VIII 1982 (K. Mikkola [ZMHU]).

788. *Anarta* Ochs., 1816. For the taxonomy of the genus *Anarta* (*Hadula* auct.) I follow the recent revision of the genus *Hadula* by Hacker (1998). The species *Anarta furcula* (Stgr., 1889) is not included in the present list. It was reported by Tarmaeva (1978) as new for Russia from the Baikal area, however this record is not authentic. According to Hacker (1998) this Central–Asian species does not occur in Siberia.

789. *Anarta odontides* (Bsdv., 1825) (= *marmorosa* Borkh., 1792). The species is known in Siberia from the Altai, the Sayan Mts. and Transbaikalia, where it is represented by subspecies *boisduvali* Hacker, 1998. Althouth Hacker (1998) shows a distribution map of this species eastward to the Pacific area, it has not been recorded in the Russian Far East, although it occurs in Japan (Hokkaido) (Sugi, 1982). The species is reported here from the Ural area according to the distribution map published by Hacker et al. (2002).

790. *Anarta schawyra* (O. B.–H., 1927). TL: [Tuva] Schawir, Tannuola or. The species is known the only from the type–locality:

791. *Anarta furca* (Ev., 1858). According to Hacker (1998) the species is known the only from the type–specimen from the Baikal area (Irkutsk). The species has been reported by authors from the Ural, West Siberia, the Altai, Tuva, Minusinsk, the East Sayan and Transbaikalia. These records of *H. furca* in other regions are apparently not authenic and require confirmation.

792. *Anarta colleti* (Sp.–Schn., 1876). According to Hacker (1998) the species is known from the Altai, the Sayan, Baikal area, and Transbaikalia, where it is represented by nominative subspecies. Apparently it was confused by some authors with *A. furca.* Reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

793. *Anarta farnhami* (Grote, 1873). Hacker (1998) clarified the holarctic distribution of this species. According to his revision the species is

known in Siberia from the East Sayan Mts. (Tunkun [Tunka])., where it is represended by subspecies *palaearctica* Hacker, 1998. Reported for Transbaikalia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2004). Apparently it was confused by other authors with *A. furca.*

794. *Anarta imperspicua* Hacker, 1998, *Esperiana* 6: 693 (HT: male, China, Sining [Qinghai, Xining] [MTD, Dresden]). According to Hacker, the species is represented in Siberia by two subspecies: the nomimative one (two specimens from the Altai and the Kurai steppe are included to the type–series) and by subspecies *mandshurica* Hacker, 1998: *Esperiana* 6: 695 (HT: male, Russia, Transbaikalia, Tschita reg., Nizhny Chasuchei, 26. V 1990 (leg. I. Kostjuk) [coll. Hacker, Schwanfeld, Germany].

795. *Anarta hoplites* (Stgr., 1901). Hacker (1998) reported this species from the southern Ural (Guberli), where it is represented by the nominative subspecies.

796. *Anarta nupponenorum* Hack. & Fbg., 2002. *Noctuidae Europae* 4 (Hadeninae 1): 29, pl. 4, figs. 11, 12,gen. fogs. 10, 175. TL: Russia, Orenburg reg., Pokrovka.

797. *Anarta dianthi* (Tausch., 1809). The species has been reported from the southern Ural and the Altai by Hacker (1998), from the Southern Ural by Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002) and from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979). According to Hacker (1998) it is represented in the Ural by the nominative subspecies; the subspecies *lukhtanovorum* Hacker, 1998 occurs in south–western Altai and Kazakhstan.

798. *Anarta stigmosa* (Christ., 1887). Hacker's (1998) distribution map incorrectly showed the range of *H. stigmosa* eastward to the Russian Far East, Korea and Japan; however the species is not known in Siberia east of Transbaikalia. The record of this species from Japan (Sugi, 1982) is based on misidentification of *Hadula trifolii* (Hfn., 1766), it was corrected by Sugi (1988, 1994).

799. *Anarta melanopa* (Thunb., 1791). Subarctic circumpolar species, distributed across Siberia in the subarctic zone (Polar Ural, Tamyr, northern Yakutia, Chukotka, Magadan reg., Kamchatka), and in montaine parts of boreal taiga zone (northern Kuril Isl., Yakutia, the Suntar–Khayata range.). Recorded in the Polar Ural (Krasny Kamen Mt., near Labytnangi) [ZMHU].

800. *Anarta militzae* Kozh., 1948 (TL: southern Altai, Dzhaidak). the Hacker (1998) reported it from the Altai, Kuraisky range, Aktash. A series of this species was collected by a Finnish entomological expedition in the Altai [ZMHU].

801. *Coranarta cordigera* (Thunb., 1788). This and the following species comprise a species pair. *C. cordigera* occurs in central, southern and northern Europe (Fennoscandia) in peatbogs and mountain meadows eastward to the Ural Mts. and West Siberia (reported by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 2000). For the splitting of the *C. cordigera* complex see Lafontaine *et al* (1987b).

802. *C. carbonaria* (Christ., 1893) (= *cordigera* auct., nec Thunb., 1788). The species is distributed in northern Siberia eastward from the Yenisey River and Taimyr peninsula and in montaine tundras of southern Siberia eastward to the Far East (Lower Enisey, Taimyr peninsula, Baikal area, the north of Amur reg., Yakutia, Magadan, Chukotka, Kamchatka, the north of Khabarovsk terr., Bolshoi Shantar I., Japan, Hokkaido). It was confused by authors with *C. cordigera* before the revision of the *cordigera* species–group (Lafontaine *et al.*, 1987b). Incorrectly reported by Sviridov (1985) from the northern Amur reg. as *cordigera.* Reported here from Transbaikalia for the first time. Material examined: 1 male, 3 females, Buryatia, Pribaikal'sky reg., Kema 10, 26, 29. V 1968 (A. Tsvetaev) [ZMMU].

803. *Sajania devagor* (W. Kozh., 1923), TL: Western Sayan (= *bieneri* Rebel, 1925, TL: Transbaikalia, Verkhne–Udinsk). The species is reported from Transbaikalia on the basis of type–specimen of *Sympistis bieneri* described from Verkhne-Udinsk (at present non existing village, vicinity of Ulan–Ude).

804. *Cardepia irrisoria* (Ersch., 1874). Hacker (1998) considered *C. sociabilis* (Grasl., 1850) and *C. irrisoria* two distinct partially sympatrical species, of which *sociabilis* is distributed from southern Europe and northern Africa to Transcaspian and the Near East, while *irrisoria* is distributed from south–eastern Europe, through the southern Ural, Kazakhstan to Afghanistan, Mongolia and North China. The species has been reported from Mongolia by Varga (1974) as *C. sociabilis irrisoria*, from the Asian part of Russia (Minusinsk)

as "*Cardepia irrisor*" by Kozhantschikov (1925) and as *C. sociabilis irrisoria* by Kljutshko *et al.* (1992) and Kostjuk *et al.* (1994) from Transbaikalia (Dahursky Nature Reserve). These records apparently belong to *Cardepia irrisoria*, but not to *sociabilis.* Graeser (1888), then Staudinger (1892a) and Moltrecht (1929), after Graeser reported this species from the Primorye terr. from Vladivostok as "*Mamestra sociabilis* Grasl." probably by a misidentification of *D. trifolii*. The species does not occur in the Russian Far East.

805. *Polia bombycina* (Hfn., 1766) (= *adjuncta* Stgr., 1888; *tetrica* Graes., [1889] 1888; *mongolica* Stgr., 1896; *sachalinensis* Mats., 1931; *advenina* Bryk, 1948; *mongolica koreagena* Bryk, 1948; *mongolica chidisana* Bryk, 1948). Poole (1989: 820) incorrectly referred *Polia mongolica* as a full species. The species is represented in Siberia and northern part of Khabarovsk region, mid and northern Sakhalin by nominative subspecies and by subspecies: *P. b. grisea* (Butl., 1878) in south part of the Russian Far East.

806. *Polia hepatica* (Clerck, 1759). (= *trimaculosa* Esp., 1788, *tincta* Brahm, 1791; *obscurata* Stgr., 1897). According to Mikkola (1985, 1993) the name *trimaculosa* is an ojective replacement name for *hepatica* sensu auctorum, while the name *hepatica* Cl., 1759 is applied to *Lithophane hepatica* (with *socia* Hfn., 1766 in synonymy) (see note for *L. socia*). However some other lepidopterists (Fibiger & Hacker, 1990) disagree with this treatment of the names *hepatica* and *trimaculosa* by Mikkola. The name *hepatica* has been applied to *Polia hepatica* and *socia* to *Lithophane socia* in the Lists of European Noctuidae (, Hacker & Fibiger, 1990, Nowacki & Fibiger, 1997, Hacker & Fibiger, 2005). M. Fibiger (pers. comm.) informed me that he is applying to ICZN for a solution of this nomenclature problem. Pending the final decision of the Comission I use the name *Polia hepatica* for this taxon taking in account the conservation of well known name. Reported for the Primorye (Mt. Litovka the southern Sikhote–Alin Mts.) by Tschistjakov *et al.* (1998) as *Polia tincta*.

807. *Polia altaica* (Led., 1853) (= *monotona* O. B.–H., 1912). TL: SW Altai (vicinity of Ust–Buchtarminsk, East Kazakstan). The taxon *monotona* is a dark form of *P. altaica.* Reported from the Ural (Orenburg reg.) as first record for the Europe (Nupponen, Fibiger, 2002). Reported from West Siberia (foothills of the Altai) by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000), from the Altai by Bubnova (1980), from Minusinsk and Tuva by Kozhantschikov (1923) and Remm & Viidalepp (1979), from East Sayan by Kononenko (1990b), and from Transbaikalia by Kljutshko et al (1992).

808. *Polia nebulosa* (Hfn., 1766) (= *nebulosa* var. *askolda* Obth., 1880; *asiatica* Stgr., 1897).

809. *Polia lama* (Stgr., 1896) (= *enodata* A. B.–H., 1912, **syn. n.**). The species is reported here for Russia for the first time. Material examined: Russia, Transbaikalia: 1 male, "Ust'–Kyran in Chikoi, eastward Kyachta 10. V 1909 (Homze) [ZISP]; 10 specimens, Russia, E Tuva, 950–1040 m, Tere–Khol lake, 50°01'N, 97°03'E 8–12. VII 1996 (leg. Kruger) [Coll. B. Shmitz].

810. *Polia serratilinea* (Tr., 1825). Reported from the Ural by Spuler (1908). The distribution in thr Ural is confirmed by Ahola *et al.* (1998) and Nupponen & Fibiger (2002). Reported from south–western Altai (East Kazakhstan) by Lederer (1855). Collected in the Altai by Finnish entomological expedition (2 specimens, Katun valley, 1200 m). The species is represented in the Ural and southern Siberia by subspecies *spalax* (Alph., 1887).

811. *Polia conspicua* (A. B.–H., 1912). The species is widely distributed in the mountain systems of south and north–eastern Siberia, the North of the Far East, the Kola peninsula and northern Finland. Its subspecific splitting is not yet completely resolved. It is represented in the Sayan Mts. by the nominative subspecies; in the Sikhote–Alin Mt. (Primorye terr.) by subspecies. *vasjurini* Sukh., 1976, *Proc. Zool. Inst. Acad. Sci. USSR,* 64:58, fig. 1, (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr., Partizansky distr., Lysaya Benevskaya Mt. [ZISP]); some more undescribed subspecies are known from Upper Kolyma (Magadan reg.), Transbaikalia and the Altai Mts. The subspecies *submeana* Mikkola, 1980, *Notulae Ent*. 60: 217, (HT: male, north Finland, Enari lake [ZM, Helsinki University]) is distributed in northern Europe. The species was reported from the Altai, West Sayan, Kuznetsky Alatau and Yakutia by Zolotarenko (1990b). The taxon *submeana* was downgraded to a subspecies by Fibiger & Hacker (1990).

812. *Polia malchani* (Drdt., 1934). The species was first reported from the Ural (Il'men' Nature Reserve near Miass) by Ahola *et al.* (1998). Collected in the Altai by Finnish entomological expe-

dition (4 specimens, Katun valley, 1200 m [ZMHU]). First reported here from the Khabarovsk terr. (northern Sikhote–Alin Mts.): 10 specimens, Khabarovsk terr., Vysokogorny, 500 m, mountain larch forest, 4–8. VII 1996 (V. Kononenko). A distribution map of this species was published by Kononenko & Spitzer (1993).

813. *Polia vespertilio* (Drdt., 1934). Reported from the southern Ural (Miass) as first record for the Europe (Nupponen, Fibiger, 2002). The species is first reported here from the Khabarovsk terr. from the northern Sikhote–Alin. Mts., Vysokogorny, 500 m, mountain larch forest, 4–8. VII 1996 (V. Kononenko).

814. *Polia vesperugo* (Ev., 1856) (= *tiefi* Pglr., 1914; *schawerdae* Shel., 1926a). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1990b). Reported from the north–eastern Altai, Transbaikalia, southern Yakutia and Khabarovsk terr. by Zolotarenko & Bubniva (1980b) as *Polia tiefi.* Addition material from the Altai and Khabarovsk terr. examined: 1 male, labelled "south–eastern Altai and adjacent Mongolia, Sapozhnikov, 1915" [ZISP]; 8 specimen, Khabarovsk terr., Vysokogorny, 500 m, mountain larch forest, 4–8. VII 1996 (V. Kononenko).

815. *Polia richardsoni* (Curt., 1835) (= *asiatica* Stgr., 1901, **syn. n.;** *tunkinski* O. B.–H., 1912, **syn. n.)**. A holarctic species, widely distributed in acrtic and subarctic regions of Fennoscandia, Siberia and the Far East (Novaya Zemlja I., Yamal peninsula, Taimyr, arctic Yakutia, Vrangel I., Chukotka) and in subarctic montaine tundras of more southern regions (Upper Kolyma, reported by Kononenko *et al.* (1989), the Verkhoyansky and Suntar–Khayata Ranges. It occurs also upper timberline in the mountains of southern Siberia (the Baikal area, the East Sayan, the Altai) where it is probably represented by a distinct geographical race. It is reported here from the Baikal area on the basis of examination of the type of *Anarta asiatica* (the type–locality Baikal area, Kultuk [MNHU, Berlin, examined]) which is conspecific with *richardsoni.* The taxon *Anarta lamuta tunkinski* (the type–locality: East Sayan, Tunkinsky range, Mondy [MNHU, Berlin, examined]) is conspecific with *P. richardsoni*, but not with *P. lamuta.* The species is first reported here from the Altai Mts. Material examined: 1 male, 1 female, Altai, Kuraisky Range, Aktash, 2800 m, 13. 15. VII 1978 (Yu. Kostjuk). No records still are from the northern Ural, an open circle in the column "UR" denotes the distribution of the species in Novaya Zemlya I.

816. *Polia lamuta* Herz, 1903 (= *rangnovi* O. B.–H., 1912). This species, together with *P. richardsoni,* form a partially sympatric species pair. Both species are day flying. *P. lamuta* is known from the Magadan reg., Yakutia and the Sayan Mts. In the Magadan reg. and Yakutia it occurs sympatricly with *P. richardsoni*, but inhabits the lower montaine belt (mainly mountain larch forest on 400–600 m), while *P. richardsoni* occurs in the mountain stone tundras (900–1200 m). In the South Siberia mountains (Eastern Sayan Mts.) *P. lamuta* inhabits larch mountaine forest belt, but at higher elevation (1400–1600 m). Reported here from northern Transbaikalia for the first time: 1 female, N Baikal, Kodar range, Kodar voll. 900 m, 17. VI–14. VII 1999; 1 female, south Siberia Chita reg. Kuka vill. 25. V–10.VI 1999 [coll. B. Schmitz].

817. *Pachetra sagittigera* (Hfn., 1766) (= *bombycina* (Ev., 1856). The easternmost documented record of the species is from Transbaikalia (Dahursky Nature Reserve) (Kljutshko *et al.*, 1992).

818. *Haderonia optima* (Alph., 1897). Reported for Tuva By Remm & Viidalepp (1979).

819. *Ctenoceratoda brassicina* (Drdt., 1934). In Seitz; 3, suppl.: 98, pl. 14c, TL: W Altai (*Scotogramma*) The species was described from western Altai (no exact locality given) as *Scotogramma brassicina*. Transferred to the genus *Ctenoceratoda* by Hacker (1998b?).

820. *Ctenoceratoda peregovitsi* Varga, Gyulai, 1999, *Acta zool. hung.* 42 (2): 174 (HT: male, Mongolia, Ömnögovi aimak, [HNHM]). The species is reported here for Russia for the first time. An extensive series of the species collected in Tuva preserved in the collection of ZMHU.

821. *Lasianobia lauta* (Pglr., 1900). The species is represented in southern Siberia by subspecies *sajanensis* (Kon., 1996), *Tinea*, 14 (4): 272, fig. 1, 2, (*Hadulipolia*) (HT: male, Russia, Buryatia, Sayan Mts., Mondy, Khulugaisha Mt., 1400 m, [ZISP) (Kononenko, 1996b) **stat. n., comb. n.** Examination of the syntypes of *Lasianobia lauta* revealed that *Hadulipolia sajanensis* is conspecific with the former, but differs at subspecific level. The subspecies *sajanensis* occurs in the mountains of southern Siberia, while the nominative subspecies is known from

Central Asia (Kuku–Nor). Apart from the type–locality *L. lauta sajanensis* has been found in Tuva. Material examined: 1 male, 1 female, Russia, Tuva, 50°45' N 94°25' E, 1250 m, E Tannu–Ola, 5 km NEN Khol–Oozha, steppe slope, 16–19. VI 1995 (J. Jalava & J. Kullberg leg.) [ZMHU].

822 *Lacanobia w–latinum* (Hfn., 1766) (= *genistae* Bkh., 1792). The species was incorrectly reported by Zolotarenko *et al.*, (1974) from the Kuril Isl. as *Mamestra w–latinum divitis* Bryk on the basis of the taxon described by Bryk (1948) as *Polia w–latinum divitis*, which is a junior subjective synonym of *Apamea remissa* (Hbn., 1808).

823. *Lacanobia dentata* (Kon., 1981), *Trudy zool. Inst. Acad. Sci. USSR* 92: 95, fig. 6, 8 (*Mamestra*) (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr., Barabash–Levada [ZISP]).

824. *Lacanobia contrastata* (Bryk, 1942) (= *thalassina* auct.). Viidalepp & Remm (1982) raised the status of *Polia thalassina contrastata* Bryk, 1942 to full species, although Kononenko (1987b, 1990a) considered *contrastata* a subspecies of *thalassina*. Sviridov (1985) reported this taxon from the Amur reg. as *L. thalassina* by misidentification althouth he mentioned the differences in the male genitalia between Amurian and European populations. Behounek (1993) proved the specific status for *L. contrastata.* Earlier records of *Lacanobia thalassina* (L., 1758) by authors since Staudinger (1892a) from the Russian Far East belong to this species. The western limits of the distribution of this species is the Amur region and probably Eastern Transbaikalia. Only *L. thalassina* occurs west of the Baikal region.

825. *Lacanobia mongolica* Behounek, 1992. Reported for Transbaikalia and Southern Siberia (Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk reg.) by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2004).

826. *Lacanobia blenna* (Hbn., [1824]) (= *peregrina* Tr., 1825). Reported from the southern Ural (Cheliabinsk and Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

827. *Lacanobia praedita* (Hbn., 1807). Reported here from the Ural region on the basis of a female specimen labelled: "Coll. Duske Guberli / Guberli" [ZMHU]. Reported from the south–western Altai by Bubnova (1980) on the basis of old records of Suvortsev (1894). The occurence of this species in the Asian part of Russia requires confirmation, indicated in column "AL" by an open circle.

828. *Melanchra persicariae* (L., 1761) (= *persicariae japonibia* Bryk, 1942).

829. *Melanchra postalba* Sugi, 1982. First reported from Russia by Kononenko (1990a).

830. *Ceramica pisi* (L., 1758) (= *pisi nyiwonis* Mats., 1925; *pisi pisella* Bryk, 1941)

831. *Hada plebeja* (L., 1761) (= *nana* Hfn., 1766; *dentina* Den. & Schiff., 1775). For the priority and validiation of the name *plebeja* see Mikkola & Honey (1993). Reported by Herz (1898b) from Yakutia (Viljui) as "*Mamestra dentina* Esp. ab. *latenai* Pier. "

832. *Cornutifera simplex* (Stgr., 1889) (= *ircutica* Sukh., 1979, *Proc. zool. Inst. Acad. Sci. USSR*, 82: 100, fig. 1, 2, (HT: male, Russia, Irkutsk reg., [Buryatia] Nuhu–Daban pass., [ZISP])). For the synonymy cited see Varga & Ronkay (1991c). Reported here from Tuva: 8 specimen, Russia, Tuva 50º44'N, 93º08'E 1000 m, Tannu–Ola Mts., Irbitei river. Stony steppe slope 13–16. VI 1995 (J. Jalava & Kullberg) [ZMHU].

833. *Sideridis lampra* (Schaw., 1913) (= *evidens* Hbn., 1808, nec. Thunb., 1784,). Reported from the Ural by Spuler (1908), then by Grosser (1983) as *S lampra*; reported from the south–western Altai (East Kazakstan) by Lederer (1853), from the western Altai by Bubnova (1980) and from the Baikal region by Tarmaeva (1978) as *S. evidens.*

834. *Sideridis turbida* (Esp., [1790]) (= *albicolon* (Hbn., [1813]). For the synonymy cited see Hacker (1998a). Reported from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979) as *S. albicolon*, this record requires confirmation.

835. *Sideridis egena* (Led., 1853). Reported from the southern Ural (Cheljabinsk and Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002). Reported from West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000), from the Altai, West and East Sayan by Varga (1974), Kozhantschikov (1923) and Kononenko (1992).

836. *Sideridis remmiana* Kon., 1989, *Tinea*, 12 (24): 211, fig. 1, 2, (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr., Kamenushka [ZISP) (Kononenko, 1989b) (= *remmi* auct., missp.). Misspelled by Varga & Ronkay (1991c) as *Sideridis remmi*.

837. *Sideridis incommoda* (Stgr., 1888) (= *lacrimosa* Graes., [1890] 1889).

838. *Sideridis unica* (Leech, 1889). First reported for Russia from Primorye territory ("Ussuri") by Ronkay & Varga (1991). Additional material examined: 1 female, Primorye terr., Barabash–Levada, 1. VIII. 1988 (P. Ivinskis).

839. *Sideridis rivularis* (F., 1775). The species is represented in the Far East by subspecies *pacifica* Hacker, 1996, *Esperiana* 4: 613, Taf. W 14, (HT: female, Russia, Primorye terr., Lazovsky Nature Reserve, Glazkovka [coll. H. Hacker, Staffelstein, Germany]). Staudinger (1892a) and Graeser (1888) reported this species from Primorye terr. and Amur reg, under its synonymic name "*Dianthoecia cucubali* Fuess.", however it is not clear which species of the *Sideridis rivularis* complex was meant.

840. *Sideridis honeyi* Yosh., (= *mandarina*: Draudt, 1950, nec Leech, 1900, misident.; *rivularis* auct.). The taxonomic status of *Sideridis honeyi* as a distinct species was demonstrated by Hacker (1996). The species was reported by Kononenko (1990a) from the Prinorye terr. as *Hadena rivularis* (F., 1775) by misidentification. *Sideridis honeyi* is the commonest species of the *Sideridis rivularis* complex in the Far East. Reported here for the first time from Tuva: 6 males 2 females, Russia, Tuva 50º44'N, 93º08'E 1000 m, Tannu–Ola Mts., Irbitei river. Stony steppe slope 13–16. VI 1995 (J. Jalava & Kullberg) [ZMHU].

841. *Sideridis mandarina* (Leech, 1900). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a).

842. *Sideridis kitti* (Schaw., 1913) (= *texturata* auct.). Reported from the southern Ural (Cheljabinsk reg.) Nupponen and Fibiger (2002); reported from Transbaikalia by Kljutshko *et al.* (1992), Kljutshko (1994) and Kostjuk *et al.* (1995).

843. *Sideridis unicolor* (Alph., 1889). Reported from the southern Ural by Hacker et al. (2001). Behounek (1986) considered *S. unicolor* an eastern palaearctic subspecies of *S. reticulata*, later it was upgraded to full species by Ronkay and Varga (1991c). According to the map given by Behounek (1986) the taxon is distributed in the Eastern Palaearctic to Central Asia, while *S. reticulata* is a European–West Asian species. The latter was reported in many publications from Siberia; records of *S. reticulata* from Asia are considered uncertain and require revision.

844. *Saragossa siccanorum* (Stgr., 1870). Reporded in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

845. *Saragossa demotica* (Pglr., 1909). Reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) as the first record for the Europe (Nupponen, Fibiger, 2002).

846. *Saragossa uralica* Hack. & Fbg., 2002. *Saragossa uralica* Hack. & Fibg., 2002. (*Noctuidae Europaea* 5:. 87, pl. 5, fig. 14, 15; gen. figs 65, 230. TL: southern Ural, Cheliabinsk reg. Ajat river near Nikolaevka, Arkaim reserve near Amurskii [Coll. K. Nupponen].

847. *Conisania leineri* (Frr., 1836) (= *furcata* Ev., 1837, TL: Ural, Orenburg). The distribution of the species in the Southern Ural is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). The species is distributed in Transbaikalia (Ronkay, pers. comm.).

848. *Conisania cervina* (Ev., 1842) (TL: Russia, Sarepta [Krasnoarmeisk]. The taxon often has been reffered as a synonym of the *Conisania leineri*. Currently it is considered as distinct species (Hacker et al., 2002).

849. *Conisania arida* (Led., 1855) (= *stereotypa* W. Kozh., 1923). Represented in the Southern Ural by subspecies *C. arida nupponenorum* (Hacker et al., 2002). Reported from the Altai by Bubnova (1992) under its synonymic name "*Hadula stereotypa* (W. Kozh., 1923)". For the synonymy of *Lasiestra stereotypa* W. Kozh., 1923 see Boursin (1961), Sukhareva (1973) and Remm & Viidalepp (1979). Reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) as the first record for the Europe (Nupponen, Fibiger, 2002).

850. *Conisania suavis* (Stgr., 1892). The species is first reported here from Baikal area.: 7 males 4 females, Baikal area, Hara–Daban, Kultuk 21–30. VI 1915 (Rodionov) [ZISP].

851. *Conisania suaveola* Drdt., 1950. The species is first reported here for Russia from Tuva: 4 males Russia, Tuva 50. 45 N, 94. 25 E, 1250 m. E Tannu–Ola, 5 km NEN Khol–Oozha, steppe slope 16–19. VI 1995 (J. Jalava & J. Kullberg) [ZMHU]; recorded also in the Altai (Aktash) (K. Nupponen, pers. comm). It is represented in Mongolia, Tuva and Altai by subspecies *discestroides* Varga & Ronk., 1991, *Acta zool. hung.* 37 (1–2): 158, Pl. 2: 14, (HT: male, Mongolia, Bayanhongor–aimak., Ih Bogd Ul Mt. [HMHM, Budapest]).

852. *Conisania literata* (F. d. W., 1840). Reported from the Ural by Ahola *et al.* (1998). The species is reported here from the Altai on the basis of material collected by a Finnish entomological expedition: 7 specimens, Altai, Katun valley, near Katanda, 1200 m, [ZMHU]).

853. *Hecatera cappa* (Hbn., [1809]). Reported from West Siberia from Tomsk by Lavrov (1927), and from the Altai by Lederer (1855), then by Spuler (1908), no recent data are known. The record of this western Palaearctic species in West Siberia and Altai requires confirmation, indicated by open circles. Reported for the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

854. *Enterpia laudeti* (Bsdv., 1840).(= *cretacea* Ev., 1847, TL: Sarepta) Reporded from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

855. *Hadena capsincola* (Den. & Schiff.). According to Hacker (1996) *H. bicruris* (Hfn., 1766) and *H. capsincola* are two distinct, partially sympatric, species; *bicruris* is distributed in western Europe and northern Africa while *capsincola* is distributed from East Europe eastward to southern Siberia and Kazakhstan, therefore all records of "*bicruris*" from the Asian part of Russia refer to *Hadena capsincola*.

856. *Hadena magnolii* (Bsdv., 1829) (= *nummosa* Ev., 1844: TL: Volga, Ural). Recorded in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). The species is also known from the south–western Altai (East Kazakstan) (Hacker, 1996).

857. *Hadena confusa* (Hfn., 1766). According to Hacker (1996) *H. confusa* and *H. variolata* comprise a species pair with partially overlaping ranges. *H. confusa* is distributed from northern Africa and Europe to the Ural, West Siberia, Altai, Kazakstan, and Tuva. Its easternmost populations are represented by subspecies *iliensis* Hacker, 1996. The eastern counterpart, *H. variolata* is distributed from the Ural region eastward to the Kuril Isl., Kamchatka and Magadan reg. It was confused by authors (Zolotarenko, 1976a; Tarmaeva, 1978; Sedykh, 1979) with *H. confusa* (see also note for *H. variolata*).

858. *Hadena variolata* (Smith, 1888) (= *confusa* auct., misident.). Hacker (1996) demonstrated the Holarctic range of *H. variolata* by its conspecifity with *H. dealbata* (Stgr., 1892) and downgraded the status of the former to a Palaearctic subspecies *dealbata*.

Poole (1989: 477) incorrectly gave the type–locality of *dealbata* as "Transcaucasus", although the taxon was described from northern Mongolia and Transbaikalia. The lectotype (designated by Hacker, MNHU, Berlin) is supplied with the labels "Kentei 89 Dörr. / Origin. ".

The species was reported by Zolotarenko (1976a) from the Magadan reg. and by Sedykh (1979) as *H. confusa* (Hfn., 1766) by misidentification. This record was repeated by authors (Kononenko, 1985; Kononenko *et al.*, 1989). The species is reported here from Yakutia and Magadan reg.: 1 specimen [Yakutia, Verkhoyansk reg.] Ytyk–Haja / Poppius; 18 specimens, Ola, 15 km E Magadan (J. Jalava) [ZM HU].

859. *Hadena albimacula* (Bkh., 1792). The species is represented in south–eastern and eastern part of its range by subspecies *excelsa* Hacker, 1996.

860. *Hadena kurajica* Hacker, 1996, *Esperiana* 6: 216, Taf. H:4,5, (HT: male, Altai, Kuraj, 1600m [LM, Karlsruhe]).

861. *Hadena persimilis* Hack., 1996. Recorded in the southern Ural (Cheljabinsk and Orenburg reg.) (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).

862. *Hadena filograna* (Esp., [1788]) (= *filigrama* Esp., [1796]). The priority of the name *filograna* over *filigrama* is accepted according to Hacker, 1998 and Hacker et al., 2002. The reason for this is well explained in notes of the same publications. The species is represented in eastern part of its distribution (eastward from the Ural) by the subspecies *consparcata* (Frr., 1844).

863. *Hadena aberrans* (Ev., 1856) (= *admiranda* Obth., 1880). The records of "*Dianthoecia irregularis* Hufn. v. *aberrans* Ev. " from Amur, Ussuri and Transbaikalia (Kjachta) by Staudinger (1892a) and by Herz (1898) from Yakutia belong to *Hadena aberrans.*

864. *Hadena corrupta* (Herz, 1898) (= *Polia subviolacea* Mats., 1925. The records of "*Dianthoecia silenes* Hb. " from the Amur reg. (Graeser, 1888; Staudinger, 1892a) apparently belong to *Hadena corrupta.* The western Palaearctic species *Hadena* (*Anepia*) *silenes* (Hbn., 1819–1822) does not occur in the Far East nor in Siberia. Reported here from the Magadan reg. for the first time.

865. *Hadena perplexa* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) (= *lepida* Esp., 1786). The species was often reported by authors from southern Siberia under its synonymic name *lepida.* Reported by Herz (1903a) from the north of Baikal area (Ust–Kut) as "*Dianthoecia carpophaga*". The report of "*Hadena lepida* Esp. (= *carpophaga* Bkh.)" from Kamchatka by Zolotarenko (1976) refers to *Hadena corrupta.*

866. *Hadena strouhali* (Brsn., 1955). Recorded in Tuva: 12 specimens, Russia, Tuva 50º44'N, 93º08'E 1000 m, Tannu–Ola Mts., Irbitei river. Stony steppe slope 13–16. VI 1995 (J. Jalava & Kuullberg) [ZMHU]. The species is represented in the region by subspecies *oxygrapha* Hack. & Ronk., 1993 (TL: Mongolia, Govi Altay aimak, Bogd).

867. *Hadena christophi* (Möshl., 1862). Reported from the southern Ural by Ahola *et al.* (1998), from the Altai by Hacker (1996) and from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979); reported from Minusinsk by Kozhanchikow (1923) as "*Harmodia lepida*", then corrected by him (Kozhantschikov, 1925) to "*Epia christophi*".

868. *Sarcopolia illoba* (Butl., 1878) (= *declinans* Stgr, 1888). Reported from the Altai by Bubnova (1982).

869. *Mythimna turca* (L., 1761) (= *limbata* Butl., 1881; *turcella* Stgr., 1897; *matsumuriana* Bryk, 1948).

870. *Mythimna monticola* Sugi, 1958. Sugi (1984c) incorrectly synonymised *M. monticola* with *M. matsumuriana* Bryk on the basis of examination of the "syntypes" of *M. matsumuriana*. The holotype of the *matsumuriana* in fact is conspecific with *M. turca* while the paratypes are conspecific with *M. monticola* (Kononenko, 1996c). The species is reported for Russia for the first time. Material examined: 30 specimens, Primorye terr., Khasansky district, Talmi Lake, 10 km NE Khasan, 7–10. VIII. 1994 (V. Kononenko).

871. *Mythimna grandis* Butl., 1878 (= ?*biundulata* Motsch., [1861] 1860; *fuliginosa* Hmps., 1905; *sachalinensis* Mats., 1925; *grandis* ab. *coreana* Mats., 1926; *sachalinensis kurilensis* Bryk, 1942; *grandis coreana* Bryk, 1948; *grandis chidisana* Bryk, 1948). Viidalepp & Remm (1982) reported *M. sachalinensis* for Sakhalin as distinct species, but this name is a junior synonym of *M. grandis*. Reported by for the southern Kuril Isl. by Kononenko as *Mythimna fuliginosa*. The latter is blackish–brown melanic form of *M. grandis*, occuring in the Kuril Isl. and in Japan. A series of 13 specimens of f. *fuliginosa* from Kunashir I., Tomari [Golovnino], 21. VII 1929 (Sten Bergmann) have been examined in the NHRM, Stockholm. 39 specimens with the same data belong to the typical form of *M. grandis.*

872. *Mythimna divergens* Butl., 1878 (= *divergens sidemiensis* Kard., 1928).

873. *Mythimna curvata* Leech, 1900 (= *inanis gigas* Stgr., 1901). The taxon was described by Leech (1900: 130) from Japan, Korea and China as a variation of *M. grandis* (*Mythimna grandis* var. *curvata*) then upgraded by Warren (1914) to full species. The type–locality of the taxon *gigas* is Primorye territory, Askold I. The synonymy cited was established by Sugi (1984) after examination of the type–series of *gigas.* Compared with *M. grandis* the taxon has the veins of the forewings clearly marked with whitish and emphatic dark–brown striation. No significant differences in genitalia were found between two these taxa in the material examined. Further study is needed to confirm the validity of *M. curvata*. Reported from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1979b).

874. *Mythimna rufipennis* Butl., 1878 (= *semicircula* Graes., [1889] 1888; *cirphidia* Drdt., 1950; *cirphidoides* Poole, 1989). For the synonymy cited see Yoshimatsu (1994). The name *cirphidoides* Poole, 1989 is an unnecessary replacement name, a synonym of *M. rufipennis*. Reported here for the Altai reg.: 2 males Russia, Altai Mts., 51º35'N, 85º59'E 10 km SW Ust–Sema vill., 23. VI 2000 (T. & K. Nupponen).

875. *Mythimna velutina* (Ev., 1846). (= *coreana* Mats., 1926; *enervata* Warn., 1930; *velutina kukunorensis* Bryk, 1948). Poole (1989: 578) incorrectly treated *Leucania coreana* as a distinct species, although it is synonymous with *M. velutina*.

876. *Mythimna pudorina* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) (= *obscurata* Stgr., 1901; *subrosea* Mats., 1926; *insecuta bergmani* Bryk, 1948; *insecuta tancrei* Bryk, 1948).

877. *Mythimna placida* Butl., 1878. The species is reported here for Russia for the first time. Material examined: 1 male, Russia, Kuril Isl., Kunashir I., 16. VIII. 1962 (A. Lisetsky) [ZMMU].

878. *Mythimna pallens* (L., 1758) (= *pallescens* [sic] *orientasiae* Bryk, 1942). Reported here from the Magadan reg.: 2 males Russia, Magadan reg.,

59º34'N, 61º128'E 15 km E Magadan, steep slope shore meadow 20. VII 1997 (J. Jalava) [ZMHU].

879. *Mythimna deserticola* (Bartel, 1902), TL: southern Ural, Orenburg. The species was found in some localities in southern Siberia: Buryatia, Arshan (V. Kononenko, IBSS), Minusinsk [ZISP], Maina, Krasnoyarsk reg. (Hreblay, 1992), Altai, Ust–Koksa [ZMHU], West Siberia, Novosibirsk reg. (Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 2000).

880. *Mythimna atrata* Remm & Viid., 1979, *Uchenye zapiski Tartuskogo University* [*Tartu Riiliku ölikooli*], 483: 58–59, fig. 2d (HT: male, Russia, Tuva Autonomy [ZISP]) (= *jutka* Hreblay, 1990, *Ann. Hist. Nat. Mus. Nat. Hung.* 81: 125, Pl. 1: 5–8, (HT: male, Mongolia, Central aimak [HNHM]). The species was reported from Transbaikalia (Dahuria Nature Reserve) by Kljutshko *et al.* (1992).

881. *Mythimna impura* (Hbn., [1808]). (= *dungana* Alph., 1882; *transbaikalensis* Stgr., 1892; *amurensis* Stgr., 1892). The species is reported here for the Magadan reg. for the first time on the basis of 1 specimen, Ola village (near Magadan) VII.1998 (J. Jalava) [ZMHU]. The species is represented in the Far East by subspecies *amurensis* Stgr., 1892 (Hreblay, 1992).

882. *Mythimna separata* (Wlk., 1865) (= *unipuncta* auct.; *extranea* auct.). Reported by Graeser (1888) and by Staudinger (1892a) for Primorye and the Khabarovsk terr. as "*Leucania extranea* Gn." (a junior synonym of *Mythimna unipuncta* Haw., 1809). The species was reported by authors from the Russian Far East in some faunal and numerous applied entomological publications as *unipuncta* by misidentification. For the corection of this confusion in Russian literature see Kononenko (1980). Reported here for southern Yakutia for the first time.

883. *Mythimna andereggi* (Bsdv., 1840) (= *lineata* Ev., 1842, **syn. n.**). The species is reported here from the Ural and the Altai on the basis of material examined: type–series of *Leucania lineata* Ev., 1842: 1 male, "Sarepta / n. sp. bei *punctosa* n. Kinderm. / Coll. Eversmann / *Leucania lineata* Ev. male, M. Ryabov / Praep. micr. 5668; 2 males Altai / coll. Eversmann. Other material examined from the Uralsk, Yanvartsevo [ZISP]; Ural, Orenburg reg. [coll. K. Nupponen] and Altai [ZMHU]. The taxon *lineata* is currently considered a synonym or subspecies of *M. andereggi.*

884. *Mythimna alopecuri* (Bsdv., 1840). Reported for the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

885. *Mythimna albiradiosa* (Ev., 1852) (= *seifersi* Rangnow, 1930, TL: S Ural, Guberla). Listed by Anikin et al. (2000) for the Ural under both names *albiradiosa* and *seifersi.*

886. *Mythimna opaca* (Stgr., 1900). First reported for Russia from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979), later it was found in many places in southern Siberia. The species was first reported for the Ural (Cheljabinsk and Orenburg reg.) by Ahola *et al.* (1998) and Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

887. *Mythimna simplex* (Leech, 1889) (= *impuncta* Stgr., 1892, nec Gn., 1852; *incognita* Drdt., 1934). The name *incognita* is a replacement name for *impuncta.* The species is represented in the Russian Far East, North China and Korea by subspecies *incognita*, the nominative subspecies is known from Central China (Yoshimatsu, 1994).

888. *Mythimna chosenicola* (Bryk, 1948). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1979b) as *M. stellata* Hmps. by misidentification, then as *chosenicola* (Kononenko, 1990a).

889. *Mythimna inanis* (Obth., 1880) (= *gigas* Stgr., 1901; *mesotrostina* Drdt., 1950). For the synonymy cited see Yoshimatsu (1994: 305).

890. *Mythimna postica* (Hmps., 1905) (= *icognita* [sic!] *draudtiana* Bryk, 1942; *incognita draudtiphila* (Bryk, 1948). This species was reported by Staudinger (1892a) and subsequent authors (Spuler, 1908) from the Primorye terr. as "*Leucania riparia* Rbr. " by misidentification. The Western Palaearctic species *Mythimna riparia* (Ramb, 1829) does not occur in the Far East nor in Siberia. For the synonymy cited see Sugi (1984) and (Kononenko, 1987b). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a).

891. *Senta flammea* (Curt., 1828) (= *stenoptera* Stgr., 1892).

892. *Lasionycta skraelingia* (H.–S., 1852). First reported for the Altai (Ukok plateu, 2200 m) by Lehmann et al (1998); recently recorded in the northern Sikhote–Alin Mts. (Vysokogorny, Khabarovsk terr.). For the distribution of the species see Lafontaine *et al.* (1988). Reported here for northern Transbaikalia for the first time: 1 female, Russia, Siberia, Transbaikalia, Kaisky reg., station

Kodar 1000 m, 26.VI–17.VII 1999 [Coll. B. Shmitz].

893. *Lasionycta alpicola* Laf. & Kon., 1988, *Can. ent*. 120: 907, fig. 7, 8, 15 (HT: male, "Altai Mts. 1904–109" [MNHU]). The name *alpicola* (Hampson, 1905) is an infrasubspecific name, therefore it had no standing until Lafontaine and Kononenko (1988b) validated the name *Lasionycta alpicola* Laf. & Kon. for *Lasionycta skraelingia* ab. *alpicola* Hmps., 1905.

894. *Lasionycta corax* Kon., 1988, *Can. ent.* 120: 908, fig. 10, (HT: male, Russia, Magadan reg., Upper Kolyma, Bolshoi Annachag Range, Peak Vlastny, 1250 m [ZISP]) (Lafontaine & Kononenko, 1988b).

895. *Lasionycta buraetica* Kon., 1988, *Can. ent*. 120: 908, fig. 9, 16 (HT: male, Russia, Buryatia, Mondy settlement, Tunkinsky Range, Khulugaisha Mt. 2900 m [ZISP]) (in Lafontaine & Kononenko, 1988b). The species is first reported here for the Altai. Material examined: 4 males W Altai, 7 km. N Katanda, 2200–2500 m, 20–21. VII 1983 (Mikkola, Hippa, Jalava); 1 male, Altai, Aktash 18, 19. VI 1992 (E. Matveev) [ZMHU]; 2 males, southern Altai, Chagan–Uzun, North Chuisky Range, 2600 m, 7. VII 1968 (A. Tsvetaev) [ZMMU].

896. *Lasionycta hampsoni* Varga, 1974. *Ann. Hist. nat. Mus. Hung*. 66: 316, replacement name for *Polia altaica* Hmps., 1905: 58, pl. 79: 30, nec Stgr., 1892. Reported here for Tuva for the first time: 1 male, Russia, Tuva, Naryn, 1900 m, Naryn river, Arshan 24–26. VI 1996 (leg. Kruger) [coll. B. Shmitz].

897. *Lasionycta hospita* A. B.–H., 1912 (= *ardua* Fil., 1925). Collected in the Altai by Finnish entomological expedition (Katun valley, 1200 m, ZMHU); reported for Transbaikalia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2004).

898. *Lasionycta proxima* (Hbn., 1808–1809) (= *cana* Ev., 1841; *ochrostigma* Ev., 1842).

899. *Lasionycta orientalis* (Alph., 1882). Reported from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979).

900. *Lasionycta leucocycla* (Stgr., 1857) (= *dovrensis* Wocke, 1864; *kenteana* Stgr., 1892; *mongolica* Stgr., 1896). A Holarctic polytypic species, represented in Siberia and the Far East by four subspecies: *albertensis* McD., 1925 (Chukotka and Taimyr), *fumida* Graes., [1888] 1889 (Magadan reg., the north of Khabarovsk terr. and Amur reg., Baikal area mountains; night flying imagoes), *magadanensis* Kon. & Laf., 1986, *Can. Ent.* 118: 260, fig. 14, (HT: male, Russia, Magadan reg., Susuman [ZISP] (Magadan reg., east Yakutia, Transbaikalia, steppe; day flying imagoes) (Lafontaine *et al.*, 1986) and *altaica* Stgr., 1892 (Sayan and Altai Mts.). For the taxonomy and subspecific splitting of *L. leucocycla* see Lafontaine *et al.* (1986). Reported from the Altai and Yakutia by Zolotarenko (1990b). Last reported from Altai (Ukok plateu, 2200 m) by Lehmann *et al.* (1998) as "*Lasionycta dovrensis altaica* (Hampson, 1905)" (synonymic specific name and incorrect authorship of subspecific names, see also comment for *L. hampsoni*). Reported here from Tuva for the first time: 2 specimens, Russia, Tuva, Naryn, 1900 m, Naryn river, Arshan 24–26. VI 1996 (leg. Kruger) [coll. B. Shmitz]. 20 specimens, Russia, E Tuva, 950–1040 m, Tere–Khol lake, 50°01'N, 97°03'E 8–12. VII 1996 (leg. Soldatis) [Coll. B. Shmitz].

901. *Lasionycta staudingeri* (Auriv., 1891) (= *zemblica* Hmps., 1905). A Holarctic polytypic species represented in Siberia and the Far East by three subspecies: *preblei* Benj., 1933 (Chukotka, Vrangel I., the mountains of Upper Kolyma,), *staudingeri* Auriv., 1891 (Taimyr peninsula, Novaya Zemlya I.) and *sajanensis* Kon., 1986, *Can. ent.* 118: 263, fig. 34, (HT: male, Russia, Burjatia, Tunkinski Range, Khulugaisha Mt., 2900 m [ZISP) (East Sayan Mts, Altai Mts., on altitudes over 2500 m). For the taxonomy and subspecific splitting of *L. staudingeri* see Lafontaine *et al.* (1986). *Anarta zemblica* (type–locality Novaya Zemlya I.) was synonymized with *L. staudingeri* by Kononenko *et al.* (1996). No documented records from Polar Ural are known to me. The record in column "UR" indicated by open circle denotes the distribution of the species in Novaya Zemlya I.

902. *Lasionycta secedens* (Wlk., 1857). The Holarctic distribution of the species was demonstrated by Kononenko *et al.* (1989) by the conspecifity of Palaearctic and Nearctic populations. The species is represented in the Palaearctic by subspecies. *bohemani* Sgr., 1861. Collected in the Altai (2 specimens, Ust–Koksa, Katun valley, 2500 m) and the Polar Ural (66°55'N, 65°10'E, Krasny Kamen Mt., near Labytnangi (J. Kullberg) [ZMHU]). The species is reported here from northern Transbaikalia: 1 specimen, Chitinskaya oblast, Udokan, Mt. Naminga, 1–10. VII 1993 [ZFMK); 1 specimen, Buryatia, Vitim River,

Baisa 7. VII 1969 (V. Zherihin) [ZMMU]. The species is distributed in Fennoscandia, the Polar Ural, Altai, Sayan Mts., Baikal area, northern Transbaikalia, Yakutia and Magadan reg., inhabiting upper forest belt.

903. *Lasionycta impar* (Stgr., 1870). Recorded in the southern Ural (Cheljabinsk and Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002). The species is known also from the Volga region (1 male, "Sarepta, coll. Ershov" [ZISP]) and Mongolia (2 males "Mongolian Altai, Grum–Grzhimailo"[ZISP]).

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904. *Peridroma saucia* (Hbn., 1808). Kozhantschikov (1937) reported this species from the southern Ural (Orenburg) under its synonymic name *Peridroma margaritosa* (Haw., 1809).

905. *Actebia praecox* (L., 1758). The species is represented in the Russian Far East by subspecies *flavomaculata* (Graes., [1889] 1888).

906. *Actebia praecurrens* (Stgr., 1888) (= *bisagittata* (Graes., [1889] 1888). Reported from the Altai, Minusinsk, Krasnoyarsk, Transbaikalia by Zolotarenko & Maschenko (1978); reported from West Siberia from the foothills of the Altai by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000).

907. *Actebia squalida* (Gn., 1852). In treatment of this species I follow Fibiger (1993) who considered it a Palaearctic taxon distinct from the Nearctic *P. balanitis* (Grt., 1873). The synonymy of *P. squalida* is complicated and not yet finally clarified (see Fibiger, 1993); the *squalida* species complex is at present under revision by Varga & Ronkay. Reported from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979), this record requires confirmation.

908. *Actebia ala* (Stgr., 1881). W. Kozhantschikov (1926) reported this species from Minusinsk; Zolotarenko (1970a) reported it from the Altai from Kurai steppe.

909. *Actebia difficilis* (Ersch., 1887) (= *alpherakii* Chr., 1893; *albivenata* (Stgr., 1893). The type–locality of *alpherakii* cited by authors in the synonymy of *L. difficilis* is North Caucasus, Daghestan, Kurush. However Kozhantschikov (1937) did not describe *L. difficilis* from Daghestan. According to Kozhantschikov *L. difficilis* is distributed in southern Siberia (from the Altai to Transbaikalia), Mongolia and Tian–Shan. The syntypes of *alpherakii* were not found in the collection of ZISP. Hacker (1990a) supposed that the occurrence of *L. difficilis* in the Caucasus region was improbable for zoogeographic reasons, therefore confusion about the type–locality of *alpherakii* is highly probable. Alternatively the synonymy of *alpherakii* with *L. difficilis* might be incorrect. Kozhantschikov mentioned the related species *L. multifilda* (Led., 1870) from the Caucasus region (Daghestan, Kurush) and Transcaucasia (Armenia, Achaltzic).

910. *Dichagyris triangularis* (Moore, 1867). First reported for Russia from the southern Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Dubatolov *et al.* (1995). First reported here from the Primorye terr. Material examined: 1 female, Gornotaezhnoe, 12–29. VII 1999; 1 male, 1 female, Barabash, 5–8. VIII. 1999 (V. Kononenko) [IBSS].

911. *Dichagyris spissilinea* (Stgr., 1896) (= *spissa*: Stgr., 1895, nec Gn., 1852; *picturata* Kozh., 1925, TL: Minusinsk). Reported from the southern Ural from Guberli and from East Siberia from Minusinsk by Kozhantschikov (1937). The species is known also from Altai and southern Transbaikalia (L. Ronkay, pers. comm.)

912. *Dichagyris vallesiaca* (Bsdv., [1837]) (= *venosa* Cti. & Draudt, 1933). The species is reported here from from Ural, the Altai and West Siberia on the basis of data given by Svendsen and Fibiger (1992, map. 84), Fibiger (1993) and Nupponen & Fibiger (2002). The species was last recorded from West Siberia by Zolotarenko and Dubatovov (2000). A polytypic species, however its subspecific splitting in the Asian part of its range is not yet clear.

913. *Dichagyris squalorum* (Ev., 1856). Kozhantschikov (1937) reported this species from the southern Ural from Guberli, Spasskoe and Orenburg. Its distribution in the Ural is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). Fibiger (1993) included southern and West Siberia in the distributional range of this species, but no recent data for this species from Siberia are known.

914. *Dichagyris eremicola* (Standf., 1888), TL: Inderskoe lake. The species was reported from the southern Ural by Kozhantschikov (1937) from Guberli and Spasskoe as well as by Svendsen and Fibiger (1992), Fibiger (1993) and Nupponen & Fibiger (2002) from Orenburg reg.

915. *Dichagyris lux* Fibiger & Nupponen, 2002. *Phegeja* 30(4): 166, Figs 29, 47, 47a. TL: Russia, Ural, Orenburg reg., Pokrovka vill.).

916. *Dichagyris multicuspis* (Ev., 1852), TL: S Volga, S Ural (= *spinosa* Stgr., TL: Sarepta). Reported from the southern Ural from Orenburg by Kozhantschikov (1937) and from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979).

917. *Dichagyris candelisequa* (Den. & Schiff., 1775). Reported by Kozhantschikov from the southern Ural (Orenburg) and by Zolotarenko (1970a) and Bubnova (1980) from West Siberia and the Altai. The species is represented in the Asian part of Russia by subspecies *rana* (Led., 1853). Hacker (1990a) illustrated a probably mislabelled specimen of *D. c. rana* from "Amurgebiet, Reservat Kedrovae Pad'" [Primorye terr., Kedrovaya Pad' Nature Reserve], but the species is not known from east of the Altai.

918. *Dichagyris duskei* Moberg & Fibg., 1990. The type locality of the species is "Russia, Sarepta" [Krasnoarmeisk] in the Volga region. Recorded in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) (Nupponen, & Fibiger, 2002).

919. *Dichagyris celebrata* (Alph., 1897). Reporterd from Uralsk (West Kazakhstan) by Fibiger, 1993 (Pl. 11, fig. 34).

920. *Yigoga lutescens* (Ev., 1844), TL: S Ural, Orenburg. Reported by Kozhantschikov (1937) from the southern Ural (Guberli, Uralsk, Spasskoe) and from West Siberia from Omsk. Reported by Zolotarenko (1970a) and Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) from Omsk on the basis of record by Lavrov (1927). No recent data on this species in West Siberia are known.

921. *Dichagyris truculenta* (Led., 1853). TL: SW Altai (East Kazakhstan). Bubnova (1980) reported the species from western Altai on the basis of original description by Lederer (1853). No recent data on the occurrence of this species in West Siberia or the Altai are known. The species is included here from the Ural on the basis of the distribution map (Svendsen and Fibiger, 1992, map 109) and data by Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002.

922. *Dichagyris forcipula* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). The distribution of the species in the Ural (Guberli and Orenburg reg.) is shown on the map 103 by Svendsen and Fibiger (1992) and confirmed by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

923. *Dichagyris signifera* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). Reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg), West Siberia (Omsk) and the southern Altai by Kozhantschikov (1937). Bubnova (1980) reported the species from western Altai on the basis of an old record by Lederer (1855). The distribution of the species in some localities in the southern and mid Ural is shown on the map 107 by Svendsen and Fibiger (1992) and confirmed by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002). Reported from Central Yakutia by Maximova (1993), this record requires confirmation.

924. *Dichagyris orientis* (Alph., 1882). The name *orientis* (spelled *orentalis*) was listed by Kozhantschikov (1937) in the synonymy of *signifera*, however it is currently considered a full species (Poole, 1989; Fibiger, 1993). The species is reported here from the southern Ural on the basis of the distribution map (Svendsen and Fibiger, 1992, map 108) indicated its record in region of Orenburg and Uralsk. Its distribution in the Ural (Orenburg reg.) is confirmed by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002). Fibiger (1993) gave south–western Siberia as the distributional range of this species, however this data is considered as uncertaine, as the species is not reported in recent faunistic publications on West Siberia.

925. *Dichagyris inexpectata* (W. Kozh., 1925). The specificity of this taxon is not clear. O. Bang–Haas (1927) considered the taxon *inexpectata* W. Kozh., 1925, described from Minusinsk as a Siberian subspecies of *D. vallesiaca*. Zolotarenko (1970a), then Remm & Viidalepp (1979) recorded *inexpectata* from the Altai, Sayan and Tuva as a distinct species. Poole (1989) included *inexpectata* in the synonymy of *vallesiaca*.

926. *Dichagyris pudica* (Stgr., 1896). Reported from Tuva from Mugur–Aksy by Kovacs & Varga (1973), these data were used by Remm & Viidalepp (1979).

927. *Dichagyris ignara* (Stgr., 1896). Reported from Minusinsk and Transbaikalia (from Sretensk) by Kozhantschikov (1937) and from the Baikal area by Florov (1959), these records require confirmation; no further records are known.

928. *Dichagyris plumbea* (Alph., 1887). Reported from the Altai (Jailuj, Chuya Steppe) by Zolotarenko (1970a), from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979) and from East Sayan (Tunkinsky Range) by Kononenko (1990b).

929. *Euxoa adumbrata* (Ev., 1842) (= *inexpectata* Alph., 1897; *arenacea* Kozh., 1923; *friedeli* Pinker, 1974, *lidia* auct.). Lafontaine (1987a) treated the taxon *adumbrata* as an eastern Palaearctic subspecies of the Holarctic species *E. lidia.* Fibiger (1997) raised the status of *E. adumbrata*

to full species and separated *E. adumbrata* and *E. lidia.* According to Fibiger *E. lidia* occurs only in north–eastern Europe. Lafontaine (1998) confirmed that *E. lidia* and *E. adumbrata* are two distinct species. In the persent Checklist I follow the latest treatment of this species proposed by Fibiger (1996). The taxon *adumbrata* is a dull unicolorous form of the species, occurring more frequently in arid regions. The taxon *inexpectata* (described from Sidemi [Bezverkhovo], the Primorye terr. as *Agrotis lidia* var. *inexpectata*) is the form with more contrasted wing pattern, resembling *E. lidia.* Both forms occur in the Primorye region and some other localities sympatrically and syntopically. The report of *E. lidia* Cram. from "Ussuri–Gebiet" by Spuler (1908) apparently belongs to *E. adumbrata*. Due to high polymorphism the species has been reported by authors from many localities in Siberia and the Far East as *lidia* (with the name *adumbrata* in synonymy) and *inexpectata*, *adumbrata* and *lidia*, or *adumbrata* and *inexpectata.* For the synonymy of *E. friedeli* with *E. adumbrata* see Nupponen and Fibiger (2002). The taxon *friedeli* is white colourated form of *adumbrata*, occuring in chalk hills biotopes, known from the southern Ural and Central Anatolia (Turkey). The genitalia structure of both forms is identical (Nupponen and Fibiger, 2002). The species is reported here from the Magadan reg. on the basis of 1 male, 1 female, with data: Upper Kolyma, 62 N, 149 E, 400 m, steppe slope nr Vetreny, left shore Kolyma, 3. VIII. 1987 K. Mikkola leg. [ZMHU].

930. *Euxoa hilaris* (Frr., 1838). The species is reported here from the Ural on the basis of the distribution map (Svendsen and Fibiger, 1992, map 39) indicating its presence in the region of Orenburg in the southern Ural.

931. *Euxoa hyperborea* Laf., 1987a, *Moths North America north Mex*., 27. 2: 46, Pl. 1: 40, (HT: male, USA, Alaska, Gubik Gas Field, Chandler River [USNM, New York]). The type–series includes paratypes from the Magadan reg. (Upper Kolyma, near Kulu) and from Chukotka (Ust'–Chaun, 68°47'N, 170°35'E). Additional material has been collected in the Upper Kolyma area (Kononenko at al., 1989). A holarctic beringian species, known in the Palaearctic region only from Upper Kolyma and Chukotka.

932. *Euxoa decorans* (Stgr., 1896). First reported for Russia from the Altai (Chuya Steppe) by Zolotarenko (1970a) and from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979).

933. *Euxoa goetria* I. Kozh., 1929. Described by Kozhantschikov (1929) from North Kazakhstan (Pavlodar reg., Upper Irtysh, Zhelezinskaya; Semipalatinsk). Reported from the Altai ans south of West Siberia by Zolotarenko (1970a). Reported for Tuva and southern Transbaikalia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2004).

934. *Euxoa churchillensis* McD., 1932. The species was reported for the first from the Palaearctic region from the Taimyr peninsula by Kononenko *et al.* (1996). It is known in the Palaearctic only from the north of East Siberia.

935. *Euxoa centralis* (Stgr., 1889). Reported from the Altai from Chuya Steppe and from Tuva from Kyzyl by Zolotarenko (1970a).

936. *Euxoa sibirica* (Bsdv., 1834) (= *lapidosa* Graes., 1892; *karafutonis* Mats., 1925; *intracra kurilintracra* Bryk., 1942). The westernmost limit of distribution of the species is the Ural [included by Fibiger (1997) from the Ural on the basis of the record by Boisduval & Guenée (1852)]. The occurrence of this species in the Ural is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002).

937. *Euxoa conspicua* (Hbn., 1827) (= *agricola* Bsdv., 1829; *squalida* Ev., 1856). The species is distributed in Siberia eastward to the Altai and Tuva. In the Ural and West Siberia it occurs sympatrically with the externally similar sister species *E. sibirica* (Zolotarenko, 1970a; Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 2000). Its record in the Baikal area (Florov, 1959) requires confirmation.

938. *Euxoa ochrogaster* (Gn., 1953). (= *islandica* auct.; *islandica rossica* Stgr., 1881; *deserticola* Kozh., 1937; s*jostedti* Cti., 1933; *derasa* Cti., 1932; *sublata* Cti., 1931; *obelisca*: Mats., 1925, nec Den. & Schiff., 1775, misident.). A holarctic species represented in the Western Palaearctic by subspecies *rossica* (Stgr., 1881), while the subspecies *islandica* is distributed only in Iceland. Reported by authors from the Asian part of Russia as *E. islandica* Stgr., 1857 or *E. islandica rossica* (Stgr., 1881).

939. *Euxoa karschi* (Graes., [1890] 1889). The name *E. karschi* was revalidated to replace *E. oberthueri* in the sense of Sugi (1982a: 1: 668; 2: 349. pl. 168: 16–20) and other authors (Kononenko, 1990a). However, the taxonomy of the *E. ochrogaster* complex has not yet been satisfactorily clarified, it is possible that under futher re-

vision the taxon named *karschi* will be synonymised with *E. ochrogaster*.

940. *Euxoa phantoma* (Kozh., 1928). The species was reported from the southern Ural by Fibiger (1997) on the basis of the specimen from Guberli (coll. Duske, ZMHU).

941. *Euxoa intolerabilis* (Pglr., 1902) (= *predotae* Schaw., 1922, TL: Nikolsk–Ussuriisky [Ussuriisk]). The synonymy cited follows Kozhantschikov (1937).

942. *Euxoa novoobscurior* Bryk, 1948 (= *obscurior* Stgr., 1892; nec Stgr., 1889). The name *novoobscurior* has been roposed by Bryk (1948: 57) as an objective replacement name for *Agrotis tritici* var. *obscurior* (preoccupied). *E. novoobscurior* is currently considered a distinct species (Kovács and Varga, 1971; Poole, 1989), the Eastern Palaearctic counterpart of *E. aquilina*, distributed eastward from Yenisei River to the Pacific area.

943. *Euxoa distinguenda* (Led., 1857) (= f. *uralensis* Cti., 1926). The species is represented in Eastern Europe and the Asian part of Russia by subspecies *distincta* Stgr., 1892.

944. *Euxoa emolliens* Warr., 1909 (= *mollis* Stgr., 1891; *amplexa* Cti., 1933, TL: Sarepta [Krasnoarmeisk]; Altai (no exact data given) and [Kyrgzizia], Issyk–Kul.). The taxon *amplexa* has been considered by authors (Kozhantschikov, 1937; Poole, 1989) as a junior synonym of *E. distinguenda* (Led., 1857). Fibiger (1993) recognized *amplexa* as distinct species, then (Fibiger, 1997) synonymised it with *E. emolliens*. The species is not listed in recent faunal publications for the Altai.

945. *Euxoa christophi* (Stgr., 1870). The taxon *christophi* has been considered by authors (Kozhantschikov, 1937) a junior synonym of *E. distinguenda* (Led., 1857), but currently it is recognized as a distinct species. Its occurrence in the Ural (from Orenburg and Uralsk) is shown in map 20 of Svendsen and Fibiger (1992). Reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002); the specimen of *christophi* labelled "Coll. Duske Guberli" has been examined in the collection of ZMHU.

946. *Euxoa vitta* (Esper, 1789). A series of this species was collected in the Ural (Orenburg reg.) (Nupponen & Fibiger 2002).

947. *Euxoa obelisca* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). Graeser (1888) listed the species from the Amur-reg. (Pokrovka) and Khabarovsk terr. (Nikolaevsk) apparently by misidentification, as the species does occur in the Far East. Regarded by some authors after Graeser (Moltrecht, 1929; Fibiger, 1993) as a transpalaearctic species occcuring in the Far East and Japan, however the easternmost records of *E. obelisca* are from West Siberia and Tuva (Remm & Viidalepp, 1979). The species does not occur in the Pacific area.

948. *Euxoa segnilis* (Dup., 1837) (= *seliginis* Dup., 1840; *seliginis* Gn., 1852). Kozhantschikov (1937) considered the name *segnilis* as a junior synonym of *E. tritici* (L., 1761), however at present this taxon is recognized as a distinct species. The species was reported from the Ural by Fibiger (1993), who included subspecies *riphaea* (Bartel, 1907), described from Volga reg. (Sarepta [Krasnoarmeisk]) and the southern Ural (Orenburg, Uralsk). Its occurrence in the Ural shown on map 10 of Svendsen and Fibiger (1992).

949. *Euxoa diaphora* Brsn., 1928 (= *philipsi* Cti., 1928; f. *conformis* Brsn., 1931; f. *claricostata* Cti., 1932) The taxon *diaphora* has been considered by authors (Kozhantschikov, 1937; Poole, 1989) a junior synonym of *E. distinguenda* (Led., 1857). Fibiger (1993) recognized it as a distinct species. The species is reported here from the Ural as the type localites of *diaphora* and *diaphora* f. *conformis* are Uralsk; the taxon *diaphora* f. *claricostata* was described from the Ural (no exact locality given) and Sarepta [Krasnoarmeisk]. Its distribution in the Ural (Orenburg and Uralsk) is shown in map 11 of Svendsen and Fibiger (1992) and confirmed by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

950. *Euxoa eruta* (Hbn., [1827]). The taxon was treated by Kozhantschikov (1929, 1937) and some other taxonomists as conspecific with *Euxoa tritici.* Fibiger (1997) proved the specific rank for *E. eruta*. According to him the species occurs in Europe, Turkey, Central Asia and the Asian part of Russia from the Ural to [West] Siberia and the Altai. Although Fibiger (1997) cited Zolotarenko (1970a) for data on distribution of this species in Siberia, the last author following Kozhantschikov (1937) did not separate it from *E. tritici* (see also Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 2000). However a series of this species from the Ural, West Siberia and the Altai is preserved in ZMHU. The easternmost point of distribution of *eruta* is Transbaikalia (Buryatia, 35 km SW Ulan–Ude steppe hill 17. VII 1996 (J. Jalava & J. Kullberg) [ZMHU].

951. *Euxoa nigricans* (L., 1761) (= *nigrata* Mats., 1925, **syn. n.**). The name *Euxoa nigrata* was regarded as a distinct species by authors (Sugi, 1982; Poole, 1989). The lectotype designated in the collection of EIHU by Sugi is a male from Hokkaido with labels: "Mt Yunomari 28. VII 1919 I. Sugitani/ 44/ *A. nigrata* Mats. / Lectotype male *Euxoa nigrata* Mats. designated by S. Sugi/ S. Sugi 1977 m Genitalia on slide No Nct 86". In my opinion *E. nigrata* (sensu Sugi, 1982) is conspecific with *Euxoa nigricans,* which is occurs in Sakhalin.

952. *Euxoa cos* (Hbn., 1824). The species is reported here from the Ural on the basis of the distribution map (Svendsen and Fibiger, 1992, map 27) indicating its presence in region of Orenburg reg. in the southern Ural.

953. *Euxoa aquilina* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). The species has been considered by authors (Kozhantschikov, 1937; Zolotarenko, 1970a) to be transpalaearctic, distributed eastward to the Far East, Korea and Japan, however it does not occur in the Pacific area. The easternmost records of *E. aquilina* are from the Altai (Zolotarenko, 1970a) and the Baikal area (Boursin, 1952). Recently reported from southern Transbaikalia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2004), this record require confirmation.

Kozhantschikov (1937) incorrectly included the taxa *obscurior* Stgr., 1892 and *oberthueri* Leech, 1900 in the synonymy of *E. aquilina*. At present both names are applied to distinct species, the name *obscurior* is praeoccupied, the replacement name is *E. novoobscurior* (Bryk, 1948) (see above). Reported from the Baikal area by Florov (1959), this record is considered uncertain, indicated by an open circle.

954. *Euxoa hastifera* (Donz., 1847). Reported for Tuva and southern Transbaikalia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2004).

955. *Euxoa mustelina* (Christ., 1876). The species was reported from the southern Ural Fibiger (1993) on the basis of specimens from Uralsk (West Kazakstan); its distribution in the Ural (Orenburg reg.) is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) reported the species from West Siberia from Karasuk [Kulunda Steppe] and the plains of the Altai terr.

956. *Euxoa fallax* (Ev., 1854). The taxon has been considered by Kozhantschikov (1937) as pale–grey coloured geographical form of *E. tritici* (L., 1761), occuring in the southern Ural (no exact locality given) and Kazakhstan, eastward to Zaisan lake and Semirechje. Poole (1989) included it in synonymy. At present the taxon is considered a full species (Fibiger, 1993). It is reported here from the Ural on the basis of Kozhantschikov's data.

957. *Euxoa deserta* (Stgr., 1870). Kozhantschikov (1937) recorded the species from the southern Ural (Orenburg, Uralsk); Zolotarenko (1970a) first reported it from the from the Altai terr., Kulunda Steppe; reported from West Siberia from Novosibirsk reg. by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000).

958. *Euxoa dsheiron* Brandt, 1938. Reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) as first record for the Europe by Nupponen and Fibiger (2002).

959. *Euxoa zernyi* Brsn., 1944. TL: southern Ural, Orenburg reg. The holotype and allotype of *E. zernyi* from the collection of NHM, Vienna were illustrated by Fibiger (1993). The male holotype is labelled "Orenburg (Hansen)", the female allotype is labelled "Orenburg mer. Turgai Oblast, 17. VIII. 1892".

960. *Euxoa decora* (Den. & Schiff., 1775). The species is reported here from the Ural on the basis of distribution map (Svendsen and Fibiger, 1992, map 28) indicating its presence in the region of Orenburg in the southern Ural ; the female labelled "Coll. Duske / Altai" was found in the collection of ZMHU.

961. *Euxoa recussa* (Hbn., 1817) (= *florigera* Ev., 1856). The species is represented in northern and eastern Europe and in the Asian part of Russia by subspecies *tetrastigma* (Zett., 1840), while the nominative subspecies occurs in central and southern Europe (Fibiger, 1993). Reported from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1978), this record requires cofirmation.

962. *Euxoa foeda* (Led., 1855) (= *enitens* Cti., 1926). TL: south–western Altai (East Kazakhstan). Reported by Kozhantschikov (1937) from the southern Ural (Orenburg). Its distribution in the Ural (Guberli and Orenburg reg.) is shown on map 40 by Svendsen and Fibiger (1992). A long series of this species, labelled "Coll. Duske Guberli /Guberli" has been examined in ZMHU.

963. *Euxoa sabuletorum* (Bsdv., 1840) (= *squalida* Ev., 1842). Reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002). Anikin *et al*., 2000 incorrectly listed the

species from the Volga region as "257. *Eremodrina squalida* Eversmann, 1842". The name *squalida* Ev., 1842 is a junior synonym of *Euxoa sabuletorum*.

964. *Euxoa deficiens* (Wagner, 1913) (= *varia* Alph., 1889 nec Walk, 1856; = *filipjevi* I. Kozh., 1929; = *distracta* Cti., 1932). The type locality of *filipjevi* is Altai (Chuya Steppe).

965. The genus *Trichosilia* Hmps. was downgraded to subgenus by Fibiger & Lafontaine (2005).

966. *Feltia boreana* (Laf., 1986), *Can. Ent.* 118: 1089, fig. 25, 26 (HT: male, Canada, Yukon [CNC, Ottawa]), **comb. n.** The species has been collected in the Magadan area (Upper Kolyma, Aborigen biol. sta., Bolshoi Annachag Range, Peak Vlastny, 1600 m) (Kononenko *et al*., 1996).

967. *Feltia beringiana* (Laf. & Kon.), 1986, *Can. Ent.* 118: 1089, fig. 25, 26 (HT: male, Canada, Yukon [CNC, Ottawa], **comb. n.**; PT: 1 male, Russia, Magadan reg., Chukotka, Egvekinot–Iultin Road, km 83).

968. *Feltia arctica* (Kon., 1981) (Kononenko, 1981c), *Proc. Zool. Inst. Acad. Sci. USSR* 103: 114, fig. 12 (*Ochropleura*), **comb. n.** (HT: male, Russia, Magadan reg. Chukotka, Bilibino, [ZISP]). Transferred to the genus *Trichosilia* by Lafontaine and Kononenko (1986). The species was known from the type–locality (Chukotka, Bilibino) and from two localities in Upper Kolyma (Magadan reg.). It was also reported from East Yakutia and the Taimyr peninsula by Zolotarenko (1990b), this record requires confirmation. Judging from the published photograph of the imago the report of *F. arctica* from the Altai (Ukok plateu, 2200 m) by Lehmann *et al.* (1998) is a misidentification of *Feltia nigrita*.

969. *Feltia nigrita* (Graes., 1892) **comb. n.** (= *Ochropleura maerens* Stgr., 1896, **syn. n.;** = *acarnea* Smith, 1905; = *tzygankovi* W. Kozh., 1925; = *Rhyacia kononis* Mats., 1925 **syn. n.;** = *tragica* Cti. & Drdt 1933; = *grisea* I. Kozh., 1935). Transferred to the genus *Trichosilia* by Lafontaine and Kononenko (1986). Boursin (1948) synonymized *Rhyacia kononis* with *Ochropleura maerens,* however the latter is a junior synonym of *Trichosilia nigrita*. The new synonymy of *nigrita* with *maerens* and *kononis* is based on examination of the types specimens of all three taxa. Poole (1989) incorrectly reported the type–locality for *maerens* as "[Uzbek SSR] Urga", while the taxon was described from Urga [Ulan–Bator], Mongolia. The species was reported from the Ural (Miass) by Svridov & Lagunov (1987) and again by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002). Reported for Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979). It is reported from Sakhalin on the basis of the type–specimen of *kononis* ([EIHU, Sapporo], (holotype examined) and some other material. The species was reported from the Primorye ter. by Moltrecht (1929) as *Euxoa nigrita*, it was ommited from the Checklist of the Noctuidae of the Primorye terr. (Kononenko, 1990b). It is reported here from Khabarovsk and Primorye terr., Material examined: 5 males, Khabarovsk terr., Gorny, 6–12. VII 1995; 4 males, 2 females, Khabarovsk terr., Visokogorny, 4–7. VII 1996 (V. Kononenko); 1 male, Primorye terr., Litovka Mt., VII 1995 (K. Eda).

970. *Feltia honesta* (Stgr., 1892) **comb. n.** (= *pulchrella* A. B. H., 1912, **syn. n.)**. Transferred to the genus *Trichosilia* by Lafontaine and Kononenko (1986). The new synonymy is established by comparison of the type–specimens of both taxa. First reported for Russia from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979) as *Agrotis honesta*. Reported here from the Altai, northern Transbaikalia and Yakutia for the first time. Material examined: 7 males., southern Altai, Chagan–Uzun, North Chuisky Range, 2600 m, 3–5. VII 1968 (A. Tsvetaev); 6 males, Buryatia, Vitim River, Baisa (V. Zherichin) [ZMMU]; 1 male, Yakutsk, 8–12. VII 1905 (Geiman); 6 males, Verkhoyansk, 5. VI 1905 (Mikhailov); 1 male, near Srednekolymsk, 67˚05'N (Yavlovsky) [ZISP]. The species is distributed from the Altai, Mongolia, Tuva and the Sayan Mts. to northern Transbaikalia and the northern Yakutia.

971. *Agrotis bigramma* ([Esp., 1790]) (= *crassa* (Hbn., [1803]). For the synonymy cited see Hacker (1998). The species is reported here from the Ural on the basis of distribution map (Svendsen and Fibiger, 1992, map 71) indicating its presence (as *A. crassa*) in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.).

972. *Agrotis murinoides* Poole, 1989, repl. name (= *murina* A. B.–H., 1907, nec Goeze, 1781, nec Ev., 1848). Reported from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) as first record for the Europe by Nupponen and Fibiger (2002).

973. *Agrotis villosus* (Alph., 1887). Reported for the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

974. *Agrotis fatidica* (Hbn., 1823–1824) (= *bombicina* Ev., 1851; *trifurcula* Stgr., 1892; *sajana* Cti., 1932).

975. *Agrotis characteristica* Alph., 1892 (= *robusta* Ev., 1856; *trifurca*: H.–S., 1845, nec Ev., 1837; *mirifica* Wagner, 1913; *coreana* Mats., 1926; *robustana* Poole, 1989). Poole (1989: 55) proposed the name *Agrotis robustana* as a replacement name for *A. robusta* (nom. preocc.). I consider *Agrotis robusta* to be conspecific with *A. characteristica*, thus the name *robustana* is an unnecessary replacement name and a junior secondary synonym of *A. characteristica*. Fibiger (1990) and Fibiger & Hacker (1990) considered A. *characteristica* and *A. robustana* to be distinct species, then Fibiger (1993, 1997) accepted my proposed synonymy. I compared the types of *A. characteristica* and *A. robusta* [ZISP] and additional material of both species but no specific differences were found. *Euxoa coreana* is also conspecific with *A. characteristica*, in spite of the collecting data (10th March 1910) which could be incorrect. It was synonymised with *A. characteristica* by Boursin (1948: 130). The types of *E. coreana* [EIHU, Sapporo] has been examined.

976. *Agrotis ruta* (Ev., 1851) (= *patula* Walk., 1857; *subinformis* Bryk., 1941; *xylographa* Brsn., 1948). For the synonymy of *A. xylographa* with *A. ruta* see Kononenko (1990a). The species is reported here from the Ural since the distribution map (Svendsen and Fibiger, 1992, map 48) indicatded its presence in the Polar Ural.

977. *Agrotis iremeli* K.Nupponen, Ahola & Kullber, 2001, *Entomol. Fennica* 12: 217–226. (TL: Ural, Cheljabinsk reg., Iremel Mt.).

978. *Agrotis militaris* (Stgr., 1888) (= *furushonis* Mats., 1925; *stenibergmanni* Bryk., 1941; *stenibergmanni* f. *poverina* Bryk., 1942). Sugi (1984) considered *Agrotis stenibergmanni* (Bryk., 1941) (TL: Kuril Isl., Urup I.) a distinct species. I consider *stenibergmanni* as local form (or subspecies) of *A. militaris* occurring mainly in Urup I. Such forms are sometimes found in Sakhalin. The type–series of *stenibergmanni* [NHRM] and large amount of additional material from the same museum and also from Iturup I. and Urup I. [IBSS] has been studied. The form *stenibergmanni* differs from typical *A. militaris* by the paler whitish grey ground colour and the absence of transverse lines. It is worth noting that only the typical form was found in Kunashir I. and Shikotan I. The species is reported here from the Magadan reg. for the first time on the basis of 1 specimen, collected in Ola village in 1998 by J. Jalava. [ZMHU]. Reported from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979).

979. *Agrotis incognita* Stgr., 1888. TL: Uzbekistan (Samarkand, Alai and Transalai). Reported from the Ural (no exact locality given) by Fibiger & Svendsen (1992) and Fibiger (1993) as "there are unconfirmed records of *A. incognita* from the Ural Mountains". The species is included in the present list from the Ural on the basis of the distribution map (Svendsen and Fibiger, 1992, map 60) indicating its presence in the in the southern Ural. No recent data on this species from the Ural found in the literature nor in examined collections.

980. *Agrotis clavis* (Hfn., 1766) (= *corticea* Den. & Schiff., [1775]; = *amurensis* Stgr., 1892).

981. *Agrotis* sp. (undescribed). An undescribed species of *Agrotis* close to *A. clavis* has been collected in the southern Ural. The descripion of the new species is under preparation by Fibiger & Ahola.

982. *Agrotis tokionis* Butl., 1881 (= *nigricostata* Stgr., 1888).

983. *Agrotis submolesta* Pglr., [1899] 1900. Reported here from Russia for the first time. Material examined: 2 males, 5 females, Russia, SW Siberia, Tuva, 51˚43'N, 92˚42'E 15 km. E Kyzyl, 800–1200 m, 9–16. VI 1996 (Yu. Marusik) [ZMHU]. The data of publication of this and the following species is March 1900. The first half, pp. 1–268, pls. I–IV of *Dt. Ent. Z. Iris*, Bd. XII was published on September 15, 1899; the second half, pp. 269–418 and pls I–XVI with descriptions of these species was published on March 25 1900.

984. *Agrotis humigena* Pglr., [1899] 1900. Reported here from Russia for the first time. Material examined: 6 males, 1 female, Russia, Tuva, 50˚45'N, 94˚24' E, 1250 m, E Tannu–Ola, 5 km ENE Kholt–Oozha steppe slope 16–19. VI 1995 (J. Jalava & J. Kullberg).

985. *Agrotis vestigialis* (Hfn., 1766) (= *quadrigera* Cti. & Drdt., 1932, **syn. n.**). Reported from Central Yakutia by Maksimova (1993), this record requires confirmation. Poole treated the taxon *Agrotis quadrigera* (TL: "Ural, Kirilskaya") as a distinct species, however it is a junior subjective synonym of *A. vestigialis*. The holotype of *quad-*

rigera (ZM, Basel) has been examined by M. Fibiger (pers. comm).

986. *Agrotis psammoda* Stgr., 1895. First reported for Russia from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979).

987. *Agrotis ripae* (Hbn., 1823). Recorded from the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) sympatrically with *A. desertorum* by Nupponen & Fibiger, (2002).

988. *Agrotis desertorum* Bsdv., 1840 (= *albovenosa* Tschetv., 1925; *ripae* auct.). The species has been confused by authors with *A. ripae*. The taxon *A. ripae albovenosa* is a junior synonym of *desertorum*. The species is reported here from the Ural on the basis of distribution map (Svendsen and Fibiger, 1992, map 71) indicating its presence in the neighbourhood of the southern Ural and a long series, reported from the southern Ural (Cheljabinsk and Orenburg reg.) by Nupponen and Fibiger (2002). Reported from south–western Altai (East Kazakhstan) as "*Agrotis desertorum* B. " by Lederer (1853). Only a single record was known from the Russian Far East. (Filipjev, 1927, reported as *A. ripae*) this record is confirmed by collecting of new materials from vicinities of Khanka lake.

989. *Ochropleura plecta* (L., 1761). The species is represented in the Russian Far East by subspecies *glaucimacula* (Graes., [1889] 1888) (= *uruplecta* Bryk, 1942).

990. *Diarsia dahlii* (Hbn. [1813]). The species is represented in East Siberia and the Russian Far East by subspecies *nana* (Stgr., 1892).

991. *Diarsia brunnea* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) (= *collina urupina* Bryk, 1942; *brunnea distinctissima* Bryk, 1942). The name *urupina* is considered here a junior synonym of *D. brunnea*, but not as a subspecies, as treated by Fibiger (1993).

992. *Diarsia mendica* (F., 1775). A highly polymorphic species, its subspecific splitting in the Asian part of Russia requires further investigation. According to Fibiger (1993) it is represented in the area from West Siberia to Kamchatka by subspecies *lamentanda* (Alph., 1897). The species has been collected in the Polar Ural (66°55' N, 65°10' E, Krasny Kamen Mt., near Labytnangi, J. Kullberg leg. [ZMHU]).

993. *Diarsia rubi* (View., 1790). Reported by Herz (1898) from Yakutia (Viljui), this record seems doubtful. The species was described by authors (Alpheraky, 1897d; Hampson, 1903; Kozhantschikov, 1937; Zolotarenko, 1970a; Fibiger, 1993) as a widely distributed Eurasiatic species with easternmost limits of distribution in the north of the Pacific area (Kamchatka, Okhotsk). The most eastern documentated records of the species are from West Siberia (Novosibirsk, Omsk, Tomsk, Kemerovo reg., the Altai (Zolotarenko, 1970a; Bubnova, 1980, Zolotarenko & Bubnova, 1980a), and East Siberia (Sljudjanka, near Irkutsk [ZMHU, specimens examined]). *D. rubi* was reported from south–eastern Siberia (Minusinsk) by Kozhantschikov (1923), but later he (Kozhantschikov, 1925) re–identified this record as *D. dahlii*. The reports of the species from Kamchatka (Alpheraky, 1897d, Sedykh, 1979) and other regions of the Russian Far East are doubtful and probably based on misidentification of some other species of *Diarsia* (i. e. *D. dahlii*, *D. mendica*).

994. *Diarsia nipponica* Ogata, 1957. First reported for Russia from the Kuril Isl. (Kunashir I.) by Zolotarenko (1976b) and also by Kononenko (1987b).

997. *Diarsia pacifica* Brsn., 1943. Althouth the species was described from the Russian Far East (TL: "Amur"), it has been found in the collections examined, nor collected in the Russian Far East by the author. The species is known from Japan, Korea and North China.

996. *Diarsia ruficauda* (Warr., 1909). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1979b).

997. *Diarsia deparca* (Butl., 1879). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1977). Additional specimen have been examined: 1 male, Primorye terr., Glazkovka, 30. VI 1990 (Z. F. Kljutshko). Probably a migrant species, only two records from the Primorye terr. are known.

998. *Cerastis rubricosa* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). Reported from Yakutia (Olekminsk) by Herz (1903b).

999. *Cerastis pallescens* (Butl., 1878) (= *lata* Stgr., 1892). Reported from the Amur reg. (Blagoveschensk) by Maschenko (1978).

1000. *Cerastis orientalis* Brsn**.,** 1948. The species was described from the Primorye terr.; reported from the Amur reg. by Maschenko (1978).

1001. *Paradiarsia punicea* (Hbn., 1803) (= *exustiformis* Mats., 1925). Fibiger (1993) considered the taxon *exustiformis* an eastern subspecies of *P. punicea*. I treat *exustiformis* as a junior synonym of the latter. The name *Rhyacia exustiformis* was synonymised with *P. punicea* by Sugi (1982).

1002. *Paradiarsia coturnicola* (Graes., 1892) (= *herzi* Chr., 1897). The type–locality of *Agrotis herzi* given incorrectly in the original description was "[Iran] Shahrud" and Poole (1989) repeated this mistake. The taxon was described from East Siberia, Vilui. The correct the type–locality has been clarified by Alphéraky (1897d), by Kovacs & Varga (1973) and by Lehmann *et al.* (1998). For the synonymy cited and designation of the lectotype of *Agrotis herzi* see Kononenko (1990b). The species is distributed from the Altai to Tuva, the Sayan Mts., Baikal, northern Transbaikalia (Chita reg., Udokan, Naminga Mt., ZFMK), northern Amur reg., Yakutia and Magadan reg. Outside Siberia it occurs in Mongolia. In the Altai the species is represented by subspecies *altaica* Hacker, 1998, *Esperiana* 6: 475, Taf. M: 7 (HT: male, Altai, Ukok plateu, 2200 m [ZMKU]) (in Lehmann *et al.*, 1998).

1003. *Netrocerocora quadrangula* (Ev., 1844). Reported from the Baikal area by Florov (1959), this record require confirmation. Zolotarenko (1970) outlined the distribution of the species eastward to Transbaikalia. The recent record of "*Netrocerocora quadrangula*" in Transbaikalia (Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 2004) apparently is a misidentification of *Rhyacia ledereri* (Ersch., 1870) by misinterpretation of *Rh. quadrangula* (Zett., 1837) and *Rh. ledereri*, which reffered by Dubatolov as *N. q.* [*Netrocerocora quadrangula*] *ledereri*.

1005. *Lycophotia cissigma* (Mén., 1859) (= *umbra* Stgr., 1892). Reported from the Baikal area by Florov (1959) and from the Ural by Fibiger (1993).

1006. *Pseudohermonassa ononensis* (Brem., 1864) (= *scaramangae* Alph., 1882; *praecipua* Stgr., 1892; *cicatricosa* Graes., 1892). For the synonymy of *ononensis* and *cicatricosa* see Kononenko (1990b). The conspecificity of *ononensis* with *praecipua* was clarified by Remm & Viidalepp (1979), these names refer to different colour forms of the same species, which fly sympatrically, syntopically and synchronously. Reported from Kamchatka by Sedykh (1979) under both names *ononensis* and *scaramangae.*

1007. *Hermonassa cecilia* Butl., 1878. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Lisetsky (1970).

1008. *Hermonassa arenosa* (Butl., 1881) (= *amurensis* Kozh., 1942; *yeterofuna* Bryk, 1942).

1009. Two species, *Cyrebia anachoreta* (H.–S., 1852) and *Cyrebia luperinoides* Gn., 1852 are not included to the present list. Both species were reported for the Ural by Fibiger (1993), the last one on the basis of a single specimen labelled: "Ural" in the Zool. Mus., Hamburg. However, the distribution of both taxa in the Ural is not confirmed neither in the old and recent faunistic publications nor in the examined collections. Probably the specimen from Zool. Mus. Hamburgh was wrongly labeled.

1010. *Rhyacia caradrinoides* (Stgr., 1896). Boursin (1948) tentatively and incorrectly synonymized the taxon *Rhyacia isshikii* Mats., 1925 with *R. caradrinoides*, while Corti and Draudt (1934) regarded it as a distinct species in the genus *Spaelotis*, close to *R. karafutonis* Mats., 1925 (at present considered as a junior synonym of *Euxoa sibirica*). Poole (1989) and Kononenko (1990a) incorrectly placed *R. isshikii* in the synonymy of *E. sibirica.* Following Boursin (1948), Fibiger (1993) considered *R. isshikii* a synonym of *R. caradrinoides,* therefore he supposed that the distributional range of *R. caradrinoides* extends eastward to the Pacific area, as Sakhalin is a the type–locality of *R. isshikii*. Examination of the type–series of *Rhyacia* shows the conspecifity of this taxon with *Spaelotis suecia*, but not with *R. caradrinoides.* The species is distributed in the southern Ural, the Altai (Lehmann *et al.*, 1998), North Kazakhstan, southern Siberia (Minusinsk depression, Tuva, East Sayan, Tunkinsky range, Transbaikalia), north–west Mongolia (Kononenko, 1990b). The species is reported here from Transbaikalia for the first time: 1 male, Buryatia, Muchor–Shibirsky reg., Tungui, 3–4. IX. 1969 (V. Zherichin) [ZMMU].

1011. *Rhyacia simulans* (Hfn., 1766) (= *augurides* Roth., 1914, TL: Algeria). Kozhantschikov (1937) gave the distribution range of this species as eastward to the West Sayan Mts. (Minusinsk); the species has been reported from the Baikal area by Florov (1959). Fibiger (1993) synonymised the taxon *augurides* described from Algeria with *Rh. simulans*; the former was treated by authors (Kozhantschikov, 1937; Zolotarenko,

1970a; Poole, 1989) as a distinct species (see note for *Rh. arenacea*).

1012. *Rhyacia arenacea* (Hmps., 1907) (= *pseudosimulans* I. Kozh., 1929; *auguroides* [sic.] auct.). Kozhantschikov (1937), then Zolotarenko (1970a) treated "*Caradrina auguroides*" (missp. of *augurides*) as a distinct species with the name *pseudosimulans* in synonymy, by misidentification of *Rh. arenacea*. Poole (1989) also gave *pseudosimulans* in the synonymy of *Rh. augurides.* Some authors (Corti, 1933; Boursin, 1954a; Rungs, 1957; Heinicke, 1980) synonymised *Rh. arenacea* with *Rh. simulans*. Fibiger (1993, 1996) corrected the confusion, proved the specific status of *Rh. arenacea* and placed the name *pseudosimulans* in the synonymy of *Rh. arenacea.* According to Kozhantschikov (1937) the species (reported as "*auguroides*") is distributed in Asian Russia from the Ural eastward to the West Sayan Mts. (Minusinsk); Zolotarenko (1970a) incorrectly included North America in the range of this species; he described its distribution in Asian Russia as eastward to Transbaikalia, this information requires confirmation. Because *Rh. simulans* and *Rh. arenacea* are a very close species pair, often confused by researchers, careful examination of the material from eastern part of the distributional range of both species is necessary.

1013. *Rhyacia ledereri* (Ersch., 1870) (= *mus* Alph., 1882). Kononenko *et al.* (1989) considered the *Rh. ledereri* to be conspecific with *Rh. quadrangula* (Zett., 1837), as a Holarctic taxon represented by two subspecies: *quadrangula* in the Nearctic (including Greenland) and Iceland and *ledereri* in the East Palaearctic. Fibiger (1993, 1996) treated these taxa as two distinct Nearctic and Palaearctic species. I accepted Fibiger's concept for the present Check list as based on the latest revision of the group. However it is worth noting that the *Rh. quadrangula / ledereri* group requires futher revision. *Rh. ledereri* has been reported by Kozhantschikov (1937) and Zolotarenko (1970a) from the Ural, Central Asia, Mongolia and southern Siberia (from the Altai eastward to Transbaikalia); it was reported from the Magadan reg. by Kononenko (1985a). It occurs also in central Yakutia and the northern Amur reg.. Fibiger (1993) in the taxonomic notes for *Rh. ledereri* mentioned the taxon *pallidifrons* Hmps., 1903 as a possible central Palaearctic representative of *Rh. quadrangula*. He also reported *Rh. quadrangula* from the Palaearctic from Iceland and "Central Asia: Semirechye, Fort Naryn, Pamir, Chorog, Agach, Kurgan [West Siberia], Kydarc" referring to Kozhantschikov (1937). The data concerning distribution of *Rh. quadrangula* in Central Asia and West Siberia (Kurgan) seem doubtful. *Rh. quadrangula* is known in the Palaearctic only from Iceland. Kozhantschikov (1937) did not include the taxon *pallidifrons* and did not report *Rh. quadrangula* from Central Asia. He stated only (loc. cit. p. 282) for *Rh. quadrangula* "the report from Tian–Shan (Kozhantschikov, 1934; Spuler, 1908) should be considered as not enough exactly stated."

1014. *Rhyacia junonia* (Stgr., 1881). A Central Asian species, first reported for Russia from the East Sayan Mts. (Tunkinsky Range, Mondy) by Kononenko (1990b). Reported here from the Altai, for the first time: 4 males, southern Altai, Chagan–Uzun, North Chuisky Range, 2600 m, 3–5. VII 1968 (A. Tsvetaev) [ZMMU]. The species is represented in southern Siberia by subspecies *schistochroa* Varga, 1973.

1015. *Chersotis andereggii* (Bsdv., [1837]) (= *exclamans* Ev., 1841, TL: Ural). According to Fibiger (1993) the species occurs in the southern Ural; in the Asian part of Russia it was referred to by Mikkola *et al.*, (1987) from the southern Siberian mountains (the Altai, the Sayan and Baikal area) and by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) from the foothills of the Altai. It was also reported from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979) as *Ch. andereggii acutangula*. At present *Ch. acutangula* (Stgr., 1892) is recognised as a distinct species (Varga, 1998).

The species *Chersotis rectangula* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) is not included to the present checklist. According to Fibiger (1993) the species is distributed in Central and Southern Europe, the southern Ural, the Caucasus, Transcaucasia (Armenia, Turkey, Iran), West Siberia and Kyrgyzstan. The occurence of the species in the Ural and the Asian part of Russia requires revision and confirmation. Kozhantschikov (1937) considered the name *anderegii* as a synonym of *rectangula.* He reported *rectangula* from the southern Ural (Orenburg, Spasskoe), West Siberia and the Altai (Barnaul, Biisk), East Siberia (Irkutsk), Transbaikalia and Kamchatka. The report from Kamchatka undoubtedly belongs to *Ch. juncta* (see below). The male and female genitalia of "*rectangula*" illustrated by Kozhantschikov (1937) from the Altai seem to be belong to *Ch. andereggii*. Fibiger

(1993) supposed that Kozhantschikov (1937) and Zolotarenko (1970a) illustrated the genitalia of *Ch. andereggii* instead *rectangula.* Consequently the authors who used monographs by Kozhantschikov (1937) and Zolotarenko (1970a) for identification of this group of species continued the confusion of *andereggii* and *rectangula*. Therefore I consider Zolotarenko's (1970a) reports of *Ch. rectangula* from West Siberia, the Altai and West Sayan (Krasnoyarsk terr.), Bubnova's record from the Altai, Maschenko's (1980) report from Amur region (Zeya–Bureya plain) and Maximova's (1993) report from central Yakutia as not authentic, probably they belong to *Chersotis andereggii*. Because of the confusion Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) included only *Ch. andereggii* in the list of Noctuidae from West Siberian plain and considered the records of *rectangula* in Siberia to be uncertain.

1016. *Chersotis juncta* (Grt., 1878) (= *rectangula* auct.; *andereggii* auct.). A Holarctic species, first reported from the Palaearctic from the Magadan region and Kamchatka by Mikkola *et al.* (1987). Earlier records of *Ch. rectangula* ssp. *anderegii*, *Ch. rectangula* ssp. *acutangula* and *Ch. anderegii* (Corti, 1929; Boursin, 1948; Sedykh, 1979) from Kamchatka; and *Ch. anderegii* from Magadan region (Kononenko, 1985a) apparently belong to this species.

1017. *Chersotis alpestris* (Bsdv., 1837) (= *transiens* auct.). According to Fibiger (1993) the species is distributed in the south–east of the European Russia and the Urals, where it is represented by subspecies *ponticola* (Drdt., 1936) and occurs sympatrically with *Ch. transiens* (Stgr., 1896). The record of *alpestris* from the Altai by Bubnova based on an old report by Lederer (1853), it is not authentic. The records of *Ch. alpestris* by authors (Schuko, 1916; Voznesensky, 1969) from the south of West Siberia might be any of three species: *Chersotis alpestris*, *Ch. transiens* and *Ch. stridula.* The record of *Ch. alpestris* from Kamchatka (Corti, 1929, Sedykh, 1979) apparently belongs to *Ch. transiens.* The occurence of *Ch. alpestris* in the Ural is confirmed by M. Fibiger (pers. comm.), who identified several specimens of *C. alpestris* among *C. transiens* collected in the Ural. The records of the species in the Asian part of Russia require confirmation.

1018. *Chersotis transiens* (Stgr., 1896) (= *altajensis* Resbanyai–Reser, 1997; *ocellina* auct.). The species complex *transiens–stridula* has recently been revised by Rezbany–Reser (1997). It was separated by the author into four partially sympatric species, of which *Ch. transiens* (Stgr., 1896) is recognized as distributed in Mid Asia and the Volga region (Sarepta [Krasnoarmeisk]). *Ch. stridula* Hmps., 1903 was recognized as a distinct species distributed from Mid Asia to Mongolia, West China and the Altai (exact locality not given); *Ch. cortifera* Resbanyai–Reser, 1997 (*Ent. Ber. Lucern* 38: 161, fig. E1, 3 (HT: male, Ili region, SE Kazahstan [ZS, München]) distributed in Mid Asia and *Ch. altajensis* Resbanyai–Reser, 1997 (*Ent. Ber. Lucern* 38: 162 fig.3:1 (HT: male, Mongolia, Gobi–Altai aimak 20 km S from Somon, Zargalan, 2400 m [ZS, München])) in the southern Ural, the Altai, West Siberia (Novosibirsk reg.), East Siberia (Irkutsk reg.), the Tian–Shan Mts. and Mongolia. According to Rezbany–Reser (1997) in the southern Ural *Ch. altajensis* is represented by subspecies *uralica* Rezbany–Reser, 1997 (*Ent. Ber. Lucern* 38: 170 fig. 3: 2 (HT: male, "Süd–Ural 22. VIII. 1906" [ZS, München])). Varga (1998) in his revision of sibling species in the genus *Chersotis* synonymized *Ch. altajensis* with *Ch. transiens* and recognized *Ch. stridula* as a good species. The status of *Ch. cortifera* in the opinion of Varga is uncertain; by its female genitalia it could be separated as a species, but the differences in male genitaia illustrated by Rezbany–Reser (1997) are insufficient. I include in the present list two speciees of the complex, *Ch. transiens* and *Ch. stridula*. The species of the *transiens* species complex ("*ocellina* group", according to Varga) have often been incorrectly reported by authors (Kozhantschikov, 1937; Zolotarenko, 1970a; Remm & Viidalepp, 1979; Sedykh, 1979; Zolotarenko & Bubnova, 1980a) from the Asian part of Russia as *Ch. ocellina* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775). It was correctly reported as *Ch. transiens* by Kononenko (1990b), Fibiger (1993), Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000). The female genitalia of "*Caradrina ocellina*" illustrated by Kozhantschikov (1937), *Ch. transiens* by Fibiger (1997), both from Mongolia and "*Caradrina ocellina*" by Zolotarenko (1970a) from the Altai resemble those of *Ch. stridula* illustrated by Rezbany–Reser (1997). Futher examination of material from whole geographical range of *transiens – stridula* species complex is needed to clarify the distribution of these related taxa.

1019. *Chersotis stridula* Hmps., 1903. See note for *Ch. transiens.* The species is reported from the Altai according to the data of Rezbany–Reser (1997) and Varga (1998). Due to high external similarity with *Ch. transiens* the species was apparently confused by authors with *transiens* in faunistic publications on Noctuidae of the Altai. Reported from the southern Ural as first record for the Europe by Nupponen and Fibiger (2002).

1020. *Chersotis capnistis* (Led., 1871) (= *multangula* auct.) The species is represented in the Ural by subspecies *glabripennis* (Cti., 1926) (= *guberlae* Cti., 1930). For interpretation of this taxon I follow Fibiger (1993). The taxon is known from the southern Ural from the type–locality of *glabripennis* and *guberlae* (vicinity of Kirilskaja and Guberla) (Fibiger, *loc. cit*.). Kozhantschikov (1937) treated *Ch. glabripennis* from the southern Ural as a distinct species, however he did not report *Ch. capnistis* neither from the Ural nor from Siberia. The species is not included in recent faunistic publications on the Ural Noctuidae. Apparently *Ch. capnistis* was confused by authors with *Ch. multangula* (Hbn., 1800–1803). According to Fibiger (1993) *Ch. multangula* is distributed in central and southern Europe, northern Africa, Caucasus and Transcaucasia, throughout Turkey to the Near East and Turkmenistan. Kozhantschikov (1937) reported *Ch. multangula* from the southern Ural region (Spasskoe, Uralsk); Bubnova (1980) recorded this species from the Altai on the basis of an old record by Lederer (1853). These records are probably misidentifications of *Ch. capnistis.* The old records of *Ch. multangula* from Amur and Ussuri (Hampson, 1903; Warren, 1914) are based on misidentification of some other species. Both taxa, *Ch. capnistis* and *Ch. multangula* do not occur in the Far East. The record of *Ch. multangula* from Kamchatka (Sedykh, 1979) probably belongs to *Ch. transiens*.

1021. *Chersotis margaritacea* (Vill., 1789). The occurence of this species in West Siberia and the Altai requires confirmation. It is based on old reports by Lederer (1853) from the Altai, and by Lavrov (1927) from Omsk. Hampson (1903), Spuler (1908) then Bubnova (1980) listed the species from the Altai, on the basis of the record by Lederer (1853). Kozhantschikov (1937) reported it from the southern Ural (Orenburg) and West Siberia (as "Omsk, following Lavrov"); Zolotarenko (1970a) reported *Ch. margaritacea* from West Siberia on the basis of the same report of Lavrov (1927) no marterial has been reported from West Siberia. The species is not included in a recent Checklist of the Noctuidae of the West Siberian plain (Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 2000). De Laever (1959) included "Ussuri" (based on Staudinger's data) in the range of the species, this record is apparently a misidentification of some other species, most probably *Ch. deplanata*.

1022. *Chersotis deplanata* (Ev., 1843) (= *deplana* Freyer, 1845; *autumnalis* Obth., 1880; *Manobia sachalinensis* Mats., 1925).

1023. *Chersotis elegans* (Ev., 1837). The species is externally very similar to *Ch. anatolica*, therefore these two taxa were confused by authors until they were separated by Dufay (1984) and Varga (1986) and the lectotype of *anatolica* was designated by Varga (1986). Due to confusion of these taxa the easternmost limits of distribution of these species in Russia is not clear. Spuler (1908) gave *Ch. elegans* from the Ural and the Altai; Kozhantschikov (1937) reported the species from the southern Ural (Orenburg, Guberli), Lavrov (1927) reported it from West Siberia (Omsk), Bubnova (1980) reported *Ch. elegans* from the Altai on the basis of an old report by Lederer (1853) but no recent authentic data for the occurence of *Ch. elegans* in the West Siberia or the Altai are known. W. Kozhantschikov (1923) listed *Ch. elegans* from the vicinity of Minusinsk, but later he (W. Kozhantschikov, 1925) re–identified it as "*Rh. ripae albovenosa* (at present considered a synonym of *Agrotis desertorum*). Fibiger (1993) mentioned that *Ch. elegans* and *Ch. anatolica* occur sympatrically in many localities. He recorded both species from the Volga region (Sarepta [Krasnoarmeisk], the type–locality of *elegans*) and from the Ural (Orenburg) on the basis of specimens in the collection of ZMHU and mentioned, that "other localities given in literature probably refer to *anatolica*, they are Russia (West Siberia and Altai), Turkmenistan, Kirghizia (Issyk–Kul), Syria, Lebanon, northern Iran", however *Ch. anatolica* was not reported from Siberia in the literature.

1024. *Chersotis anatolica* (Draudt, 1936). See note for *Ch. elegans.* The species is reported from the Ural on the basis of data by Fibiger (1993). Futher study of the material from easternmost limits of *Ch. anatolica* and *Ch. elegans* is necessary.

1025. *Chersotis cuprea* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) (= *cuprea venata* Bryk, 1941).

1026. The species *Noctua fimbriata* (Schreber, 1759) is not included in the present list. It was reported from the Asian part of Russia by Fibiger (1993) as distributed eastward to " West Siberia (Novosibirsk)", however, it was not found neither in West Siberia nor in the Ural by Zolotarenko (1970a), Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) and Ahola *et al.* (1998) and Nupponen & Fibiger (2002). No literature references were found for this species from the Asian part of Russia.

1027. *Noctua pronuba* (L., 1758). The species is reported from the Ural on the basis of data of Kozhantschikov (1937), who outlined the north–eastern boundary of this species as the line Kasan–Perm'–Ufa. In recent literature the species was reported from Udmurtia (vicinity of Izhevsk) by Antonova *et al.* (1989) and Orenburg reg. (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). Its occurence in West Siberia seems to be questionable: according to Fibiger (1993) it is distributed eastward to "West Siberia (Novosibirsk)", however, it was not found in West Siberia by Zolotarenko (1970a) or Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000). Confirmation of *N. pronuba* occuring in West Siberia would be appreciated.

1028. *Noctua orbona* (Hfn., 1766). Kozhantschikov (1937) reported Orenburg as the easternmost point of the range of this species. The presence of the species in the Ural (Cheljabinsk reg.) is confirmed by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

1029. *Noctua interposita* (Hbn., [1790]). The species was reported from the Ural by Ahola *et al.* (1998) and Nupponen & Fibiger (2002); it was also found from Guberli in coll. Duske [ZMHU]. Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) reported this species from West Siberia.

1030. *Spaelotis suecia* (Auriv., 1890) (Harvey, 1842) (= *isshikii* Mats., 1925, **syn. n.**; *itelmena* Bryk, 1941, **syn. n.**; *clandestina* auct.). I accept here the opinion of M. Fibiger (1997) who treated *S. suecia* as a Palaearctic species, disinct from the Nearctic *S. clandestina.* However, The taxonomic distinction of the different populations of *S. suecia* is still dubious. The taxon *itelmena* was described from Kamchatka. The north–easternmost documented localities for *S. clandestina* in the Palaearctic are Kamchatka and Chukotka: Anadyr [ZISP].

1031. *Spaelotis lucens* Butl., 1881. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990b). A single female of this species was unexpectedly recorded from south–western Siberia (Zolotarenko & Dubatolov, 2000), this record seems to be improbable, or might be belong to another species (i. e. *S. deplorata*, *S. dominans*) and is not included in the Checklist.

1032. *Spaelotis senna* (Frr., 1829). Recorded in the southern Ural (Moskovo, Cheljabinsk reg.) by Finnsh lepidopterists (K. Nupponen, pers. comm.).

1033. *Spaelotis sennina.* Brsn., 1955. Reported from Altai, Baikal area and Transbaikalia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2004). Materials from Altai and the Irkutsk reg. examined [ZMHU].

1034. *Spaelotis deplorata* (Stgr., 1896). (= *dominans* Cti. & Drdt., 1933. TL: "Uralsk (Emba river); Naryn"). Kozhantschikov (1937) mentioned that the species is unknown from the USSR, but probably could be found in Minusinsk region. Fibiger (1993) illustrated a specimen from "Ural, coll Dr. H. C. Nissen, coll. ZMUC" and mentioned " Russia (Siberia)" in the distributional range of this species. The exact localities of its distribution in the Siberia are unknown. The occurence of the species in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) is confirmed by Nupponen, Fibiger (2002). *S dominans* is synonymysed with *S. deplorata* by Hacker & Fibiger (2002).

1035. *Prognorisma albifurca* (Ersch., 1777) (= *costata* Stgr, 1881, nec Grt., 1876; *reticulata* W. Kozh., 1923).

918. *Xestia* Hbn., 1818. In treatment of this genus I follow the recent revison of the Nearctic *Xestia* (Lafontaine *et al*, 1998) and a forthcoming revision of Palaearctic species of the subgenus *Pachnobia* (Mikkola *et al.*, in prep). The subgenera *Schoyenia* and *Anomogyna* are considered here synonymous with *Pachnobia* (Lafontaine et al, 1998).

967. *Xestia baja* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) (= *ohtanensis* Mats., 1925, **syn. n.**; = *sachalinensis* Mats., 1925, **syn. n.**; = *sachalinensis rikovskensis* Mats., 1925, **syn. n.**; = *cinigera* Fil., 1927, **syn. n.**; = *chosenbaja* Bryk, 1948, **syn. n.**). Boursin (1963) considered *X. baja* and *X. tabida* (Butl., 1878) to be two distinct species. According to Boursin *tabida* differs from baja in the structure of the juxta, which is bilobate in *tabida*, as well as by a small sclerotized plate in the aedeagus in *tabida* and different length of extentions of the pollex. In spite of Boursin's opinion, Remm & Viidalepp (1979) considered *tabida* an East palaearctic subspecies of *X. baja*. They mentioned that the genitalia characters, especially the structure of

the aedeagus and pollex, used by Boursin for separation of species, are variable. According to Remm & Viidalepp (1979) intermediate forms occur in Central Siberia (Tuva). Wing coloration in western populations is brownish–grey or brownish, while eastern populations have greyish or grey coloration. In the territory from the Ural to Tuva and Baikal both forms occur, east of Baikal the bluish-grey form becomes more common. I accept here the point of view of Remm & Viidalepp (1979) and consider *X. baja* as a polytypic taxon, the name *Xestia baja tabida* (Butl., 1878) should be applied to eastern populations of the species. The synonymy stated for *X. tabida* (see above) should be applied to *X. baja*.

1038. *Xestia stigmatica* (Hbn., [1813]), repl. name for *rhomboidea* auct., nec Esp., 1790. For the homonymy cited see Hacker (1998). Reported here for the Ural on the basis of one male labeled "Orenburg" [ZISP].

1039. *Xestia ochreago* (Hbn., [1809]). Reported here for the Ural on the basis of one female labeled "Guberli / coll. Filipjev " [ZISP].

1040. *Xestia collina* (Bsdv., 1840) (= *kenteana* Stgr., 1892). After examination of extensive material from the range of distribution of the species Fibiger (1993) does not support subspecific rank for the taxon *kenteana*, described from northern Mongolia (Staudinger, 1892b) and applied by authors to eastern populations of *X. collina*. Reported from Kamchatka by Corti (1929).

1041. *Xestia sexstrigata* (Haw., 1809). Reported for the Ural by Nupponen & Fibiger (2002).

1042. *Xestia subgrisea* (Stgr., 1897) (= *adducta* Herz, 1898; *excavata* Mats., 1925). Reported from the Altai for the first time by Zolotarenko and Bubnova (1980). Reported here from the north of the Khabarovsk terr. for the first time. Material examined: 3 specimens, Khabarovsk terr., Okhotsk reg., Khetana River, 19. VIII. 1985 (V. Zherichin) [ZMMU]. Reported from Kamchatka by Corti (1929), addidional material from Kamchatka has been examined: 2 males, Kamchatka, Malaise [NHRM, Stockholm).

1043. *Xestia descripta* (Brem., 1861) (= *pachnobides* Stgr., 1888; *pelita* Cti. & Drdt., 1933).

1044. *Xestia c–nigrum* (L., 1758) (= *c–nigrum kurilana* Bryk, 1942).

1045. *Xestia triangulum* (Hfn., 1766) (= *rhomboidea* Esp., 1790). For the synonymy cited see Hacker, 1998. Reported from the Baikal area by Florov (1959).

1046. *Xestia kollari* (Led., 1853). Reported from Kamchatka by Alpheraky (1897d), this record requires confirmation.

1047. *Xestia stupenda* (Butl., 1878). The record of this species from the Baikal area (Florov, 1959) requires confirmation.

1048. *Xestia ashworthii* (Dbld., 1855). Reported from Transbaikalia by Kljutshko *et al.* (1992).

1049. *Xestia fuscostigma* (Brem., 1861) (= *hysgina* Obth., 1880). The record of this species from the Baikal area (Florov, 1959) is uncertain and requires confirmation (indicated by an open circle).

1050. *Xestia dilatata* (Butl., 1879). First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a).

1051. *Xestia vidua* (Stgr., 1892) (= *obscura* Zolot., 1970 [Zolotarenko, 1970b]). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1990a).

1052. *Xestia wockei* (Möschl., 1862) (= *aldani* Herz, 1903b; *tundrana* A. B.–H., 1912; *desiderata* Cti. & Drdt., 1933). The species was first reported from the Ural (Cheljabinsk reg., Iremel' Mt., 1000 m) by Ahola *et al.* (1998). Reported here from the Altai, northern Transbaikalia and north of the Khabarovsk terr. for the first time. Material examined: 29 specimens, southern Altai, Chagan–Uzun, North Chuisky Range, 2600 m, 3–6. VII 1968 (A. Tsvetaev) [ZMMU]; Khabarovsk terr., Okhotsk region, Khetana River, 7. VII 1985 (V. Zherihin) [ZMMU]; 3 specimens, Chita reg., Udokan, Mt. Naminga, 1–10. VII 1993 [ZFMK]. The species is distributed in mountain regions of northern Siberia and the North East as well as in the mountains of southern Siberia (the Altai, Sayan, Baikal, Transbaikalia) and the Ural, inhabiting the upper limit of the tree line.

1053. *Xestia innuitica* Laf. & Hensel, 1998. The species was misidentified by authors as *X. . staudingeri* (Möschl., 1862). Reported from the north of West Siberia by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000) and from Kolyma and Chukotka (Kononenko, 1985a, 1997 [1991]) as *X. staudingeri*. The species is known from Taimyr (Putoran plateu), Eastern Jakutia, the Magadan reg. and Chukotka. First report for the Palaearctic anf for Russia. Reported here for Taimyr peninsula: 1 female, North Siberia, Putoran Plateu, Talnakh, 25-29. VI 2002, 150-350 m, S. Salk leg. (HNHM).

1054. *Xestia semiherbida* (Wlk., 1857). The species is reported here from Russia for the first time. Material examined: 1 specimen, the Kuril Isl., Kunashir I. (coll. Lisetsky) [from the collection A. V. Nekrasov].

1055. *Xestia efflorescens* (Butl., 1879) (= *jankowskii* Obth., 1884).

1056. *Xestia undosa* (Leech, 1889). The species was transferred to the genus *Xestia* by Fibiger (1997). First reported for Russia from the southern Primorye terr. (Khasan) by Kononenko (1990a). Only one record of this species from Primorye is known. Here the species is reported for the first time from the Kuril Isl. Material examined: 1 specimen, the Kuril Isl., Kunashir I., Mendeleevo, 18. VIII. 1976 (IZB).

1057. *Xestia tecta* (Hbn., 1808) (= *nolens* Cti., 1933). For the synonymy cited see Lafontaine et al. (1987). Reported here from the north of Khabarovsk terr. for the first time. Material examined: 4 specimens, Khabarovsk terr., Okhotsk reg., Khetana River, 7, 14, 19. VIII. 1985 (V. Zherichin) [ZMMU]. The species is distributed in lowland zonal tundras in the Polar Ural, northern Siberia and North–East, as well as in montaine regions of southern Siberia (the Altai, Tuva, Sayan, Baikal, Transbaikalia, mountains of Amur reg.) inhabiting the upper limit of the tree line and montaine tundras. Last reported from the Altai (Ukok plateu, 2200 m) by Lahman *et al.* (1998).

= *Xestia selemdzhinka* Sviridov, 1984, *Vestnik zoologii* 5: 71, fig. (HT: female, Russia, Amur reg., Selemdzhinsk [ZM, Moskow University]), **syn. n.** The status of this taxon was long time disputed. The recent examination of the holotype shows its conspecifity with *X.. tecta*.

1058. *Xestia okakensis* (Pack., 1867). A Holarctic, Siberian–American species had been known in the Palaearctic from two localities: lower Irtysh River and Dudinka in West Siberia (Lafontaine et al., 1987a). Here it is reported from Yakutia (Verkhoyansky range) for the first time: 2 males Yakutia, bassin Indigirka river, mid stream of right tributary of Moma river. 8. VII 1995 (D. J. Berman) [ZMHU]. The species is represented in the Palaearctic by subspecies *morandi* (Benj., 1934).

1059. *Xestia kruegeri* Kon. & Schmitz, 2004. Russia, Tuva: 2 males Siberia, Tuva, Akademika Obrucheva range, 1100 m. 52°07'N, 96°00'E, Autodorozhny stream, 14–16. VII 1996 (leg. A. Soldatis) [coll. B. Shmitz].

1060. *Xestia kolymae* (Herz, 1903b) (= *veruta* Cti. & Drdt., 1933; *helenae* Cti. & Drdt., 1933). The Holarctic, Siberian–American range of this species was clarified by Lafontaine et al. (1987). For the synonymy cited see the same publication. Reported here from Tuva for the first time: 1 male, S Siberia, Tuva, Akademika Obrucheva range, 1680 m, 52°N, 04'E, Ulug–Oe river, 14. VII 1996 (J. Kruger, A. Soldatis) [coll. B. Shmitz].

1061. *Xestia atrata* (Morr., 1874). The Holarctic, Siberian–American range of this species was clarified by Lafontaine *et al*. (1987a). The species is represented in Siberia and the Far East by two subspecies: *filipjevi* (Shelj., 1926b), distributed in mountains systems from East Sayan to Yakutia and Upper Kolyma and *sikhotealinensis* Kon., 1990 (Kononenko, 1990a), Tinea, 13: 26, repl. name. for *montana* Kon., 1984 (Kononenko, 1984a), *Entomol. obozrenie* [*Rev. Ent. de l'USSR*] 63: 625 (*Xestia atrata* ssp. *montana*) (TL: Russia, Primorye terr., south Sikhote–Alin, Oblachnaya Mt. [ZISP]), nec Freyer, 1850. The last subspecies is distributed in Sikhote–Alin Range, the Primorye terr. Reported here from Sakhalin, northern Transbaikalia and Tuva for the first time: 1 specimen in the collection EIHU, Sapporo labelled: "Kitakarafuto [north Sakhalin] Kono, Tamanuki, Aug. 19–22/ *Rhyacia nywonis* Mats. / – [manuscript name, not published by Matsumura]; Transbaikalia: 1 specimen, Chita reg., Udokan, Mt. Naminga, 1–10. VII 1993 [ZFMK]; 12 males Siberia, Tuva, valley of Naryn river 50°13'N, 96°15'E 1900 m NN 6. VII 1996 (leg. J. Kruger) [coll. B. Shmitz]. Recorded in the southern Ural (Chelyabinsk reg., Iremel Mt., 1580 m) (Nupponen, Fibiger, 2002)

1062. *Xestia ursae* (McD., 1940) (= *xena* Brsn., 1948; *augustasi* Gyulai, 2001. Esperiana 8: 701, Pl. 30, Figs 10, 11, text figs. 4–5, **syn. n.**). The Holarctic, Siberian–American range of this species was established by Lafontaine *et al*. (1987a) by synonymisation of *xena* with *ursae*. Reported here from Tuva for the first time: 2 males Siberia, Tuva, valley of Naryn river 50°13'N, 96°15'E 1900 m NN 6. VII 1996 (leg. J. Kruger) [coll. B. Shmitz]. The taxon *augustasi* (TL: Kodar Mt., Stanovoy highland [north of Baikal area) is a junior synonym of *X. ursae*.

1063. *Xestia lorezi* (Stgr., 1894) (= *amathusia* Cti., 1933; *amatoria* Crt., 1933). A polytypic species distributed in the northern and montaine regions of Siberia in isolated poulations. It is repre-

sented in the northern Ural by subspecies *kongsvoldensis* (Grönlien, 1922), in the Altai by subspecies *katuna* Mikkola, 1987, *Ent. Scand*. 18: 319, fig. 18 (HT: male, Russia, south–western Siberia, Altai, Katunsky Range [ZISP]), in the Sayan Mts. by subspecies *sajana* (Tschetverikov, 1904), in East Yakutia, Upper Kolyma and Kamchatka by subspecies *monotona* Kon, 1984 (Kononenko, 1984a), *Entomol. obozrenie* [*Rev. Ent. de l'USSR*] 63: 623, fig. 3 (HT: Russia, Magadan reg., Upper Kolyma, [ZISP]). The species is reported here from Kamchatka peninsula and from Northern Tansbaikalia for the first time. Material examined: 1 male Kamchatka, Apuka, 20. VII 1991, leg. Sheshura (coll. W. Speidel); 3 males Chita reg.., Udokan, Mt. Naminga, 1–10. VII 1993 [ZFMK]; It was reported by Kononenko (1984) from the northern Ural, additional material examined from the Polar Ural (66°55' N, 65°10' E, Krasny Kamen Mt., near Labytnangi, J. Kullberg leg. [ZMHU]). The authorship of the name "*amathusia*" belongs to Corti and Draudt (1933). The name "*amathusia* A. B.–H. i. l. " (manuscript name of A. Bang–Haas) has been used by O. Bang–Haas (1927) in the synonymy of "*Rhyacia* (*Agrotis*) *sajana* Tschetetrikov", however it was published later with a short description as a distinct species by Corti and Draudt (1933).

1064. *Xestia speciosa* (Hbn., [1813]). A boreo–montaine Holarctic species represented in Siberia and the Russian Far East by two subspecies: *aegrota* (Alph., 1897) (= *janae* Herz, 1903b; *sachalinensis* Mats., 1925, **syn. n.**) distributed from Mongolia and the mountains of southern Siberia (Altai, Sayan, Transbaikalia) to Yakutia, North of the Far East, Kamchatka, Sakhalin and *ussurica* Kon., 1984, *Entomol. obozrenie* [Rev. Ent. de l'USSR] 63: 629, fig. 17 (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr., Lysaya Benevskaya Mt. [ZISP]) (Kononenko, 1984a) distributed in the southern Sikhote–Alin Mts.

1065. *Xestia albonigra* (Kon., 1981), *Trudy zool. Inst.* 92: 92, figs 1, 4 (*Amathes*) (HT: male, Russia, Primorye terr. southern Sikhote–Alin Mts., Partizansky Range, Lysaya Benevskaya Mt. [ZISP]) (Kononenko, 1981a). The species is represented in the Far East by the nominative subspecies (Primorye terr.) and subspecies *distincta* (Kon., 1981), *ibidem*. 92: 93, figs 2, 5 (HT: male, Russia: southern Sakhalin, "Kaibato" (?Moneron I.) [ZISP]) in southern Sakhalin. *Xestia albonigra* also occurs in Khabarovsk terr. (northern Sikhote–Alin Mts.), and the north of the Amur reg., Zeya, Bureya (coll. A. V. Nekrasov), in Irkutsk reg. (vicinity of Irkutsk, poplar forest, ZM Helsinki) and Southern Buryatia (Tankhoi, Belova, 2000). Outside Russia the species is known from North Korea (Ahn *et al.*, 1996).

1066. *Xestia sincera* (H.–S., 1851). The species is reported here from the Altai Mts. (Kuraisky Range, coll. A. V. Nekrasov, Moskow), northern Mongolia (Dad Nor, Dorkhatskaya kotlovina, [ZMMU], Tuva (valley of Naryn river 50°13'N, 96°15'E 1900 m NN 6. VII 1996 [coll. B. Shmitz]), Baikal area (Khamar–Daban Mts. [ZMHU]); Transbaikalia (Buryatia, Barguzin Range) [ZMHU], Yakutia (Mid Aldan, Prizhim sett.) [IZB], Verkhoyansky range (Mid Yana) [ZISP]); the Khabarovsk terr. (Vysokogorny, Gorny, Nikolaevsk [IBSS, IZB]). Recorded in the southern Ural (Cheljabinsk reg., Iremel Mt.) (Nupponen, Fibiger, 2002).

1067. *Xestia gelida* (Sp.–Schn., 1883) (= *pfitzenmayeri* Herz, 1903a). The species is represented by the nominative subspecies in Baikal area, northern Transbaikalia, Yakutia, north of Amur reg., Magadan reg. and by subspecies *sublima* (Kozhantschikov, 1925) in the Sayan Mts. and Tuva. Reported here from northern Transbaikalia and from Tuva for the first time. Material examined: 3 specimens, Chita reg.., Udokan, Mt. Naminga, 1–10. VII 1993 [ZFMK]; 10 specimens, S Siberia, Tuva, Akademika Obrucheva range, 1680 m, 52°N, 04'E, Ulug–Oe river, 14. VII 1996 (J. Kruger, A. Soldatis) [coll. B. Shmitz].

1068. *Xestia brunneopicta* (Mats., 1925). For the identity and distribution of this species see Mikkola *et al.* (1989). Reported here from the north of the Khabarovsk terr., northern Transbaikalia and from Tuva for the first time. Material examined: 1 specimen, Khabarovsk terr., Okhotsk reg., Khetana River, 19. VIII. 1985 (V. Zherichin) [ZMMU]; 1 specimen, Chita. reg., Udokan, Mt. Naminga, 1–10. VII 1993 [ZFMK]; 10 specimens, S Siberia, Tuva, Academica Obrucheva Range, 1680 m, 52°04'N, 95°46'E, Ulug–Oe River 14. VII 1996 (leg. J. Kruger & A. Soldatis) [coll. B. Shmitz].

1069. *Xestia albuncula* (Ev., 1851) (= *vega* Herz, 1903a; *laetabilis kononis* Mats., 1925; *griseola* Mats., 1925; *acuminata* Mats., 1925; *tamanukii* Mats., 1925; *alpicola* auct.; *hyperborea* auct.; *imperita* auct.). The distribution of this species as Holarctic (Siberian – West Beringian) was

stated by Kononenko *et al.* (1989) and by Mikkola *et al.* (1991). For the synonymy cited see Lafontaine et al, 1998. Zolotarenko (1970a) incorrectly reported this species from West Siberia as "*Graphiphora hyperborea*" by misidentification. Reported here from the north of the Khabarovsk terr. for the first time: 15 specimens, Khabarovsk terr., Okhotsk reg., Khetana River, 14, 19. VIII. 1985 (V. Zherichin) [ZMMU]. The species has been collected in the Polar Ural (66°55' N, 65°10' E, Krasny Kamen Mt., near Labytnangi, J. Kullberg leg. [ZMHU]).

1070. *Xestia rhaetica* (Stgr., 1870). The boreo–montaine species, distributed in Siberia and the Far East in montaine regions of South Siberia (Altai, West and East Sayan Range, Khamar–Daban Range), North of West Siberia, in the North–East (Magadan reg.) and in the South of the Far East (Sikhote–Alin Mts). The subspecific splittinng of *X. rhaetica* is not yet clarified. The populations from Upper Kolyma region and Sikhote–Alin Mts. are considered here belong to subspecies *fennica* (Brandt, 1936). The species is reported here from the northern and Polar Ural and from the Khabarovsk terr. for the first time: 1 specimen, Komi Assr, Ukhta [coll. A. V. Nekrasov, Moskow]; 1 specimen, Pechora, Adz'va river [ZISP]; 2 specimens, Polar Ural, 66°55' N, 65°10' E, Krasny Kamen Mt., near Labytnangi, J. Kullberg leg. [ZMHU]; 2 males, Khabarovsk terr., Gorny 12. VII 1992; Komsomolsk, 28. V – 12. VII 1992 (Ogarkov) [HNHM].

1071. *Xestia fuscogrisea* (Kon., 1984), *Entomol. obozrenie* [*Rev. Ent. de l'USSR*] 63: 625, fig. 13–15 (*Xestia rhaetica* ssp.) (HT: Russia, Madagan reg., Upper Kolyma, [ZISP]) (Kononenko, 1984a). The status of this taxon was raised to full species by Lafontaine *et al.* (1998). The species is distributed in the zone of boreal forests in the northern part of East Siberia, Yakutia and the Magadan reg. to Kamchatka and northern Sakhalin. Reported here from the north of Irkutsk reg. (Nizhnyaya Tunguska, Zhigansk [ZISP]), North of Khabarovsk terr. (Okhotsk reg., Khetana River, 19. VIII. 1985, V. Zherichin leg. [ZMMU]); northern Transbaikalia (Chita reg., Udokan, Mt. Naminga, 1–10. VII 1993 [ZFMK]); Kamchatka (coll. Malaise [NRM]) and from northern Sakhalin for the first time. (1 specimen, "Kitakarafuto [north Sakhalin] Kono, Tamanuki, Aug. 19–22/ *Anomogyna grisescens*" (manuscript name, not published by Matsumura) [EIHU]).

1072. *Xestia* sp. An undescribed species belong to *X. rhaetica* group has been collected by a Finnish–Russian expedition in the Magadan reg. It also was found in collections from Yakutia [IBSS, ZISP, ZMHU], the north of the Amur reg., the north of Khabarovsk terr. (Okhotsky reg.) [ZMMU] and North Sakhalin [EIHU].

1073. *Xestia homogena* (McD., 1921). The holarctic species is reported here for the Palaearctic and for Russia for the first time: 2 females, Russia, Magadan, 15 km E, 59° 34' N, 151°12'E, steep shore slope, 100 m, 20. VII. 1997 (Jalava & Tammaru leg.).

1074. *Xestia banghaasi* (Cti., 1933). Kozhantschikov (1937) incorrectly considered the name *banghaasi* to be a synonym of "*Graphiphora sajana*" [*Xestia lorezi sajana* (Tschetv., 1904)], but it is a good species, distributed in the Altai, East Sayan, north of Krasnoyarsk terr. (Evenkiya, Eenisei river, 20 km S Polar circle), Tuva, north of Amur reg., East Yakutia and Magadan reg. In the north–eastern part of its range the species is represented by a distinct geographical race, as yet undescribed. The species is reported here from the Altai and Tuva for the first time: 2 specimens, Altai, Katanda, Upper Katun, 2500 m [ZMHU]; 2 males, 1 female, S Siberia, Tuva, valley of Naryn river 50°13'N, 96°15'E 1900 m NN 6. VII 1996 (leg. J. Kruger) [coll. B. Shmitz].

1075. *Xestia borealis* (Nordstr., 1933). Recorded in the southern Ural (Iremel Mt., Cheljabinsk reg.) (Nupponen, Fibiger, 2002). The easternmost limit of distribution of the specis is NW Transbaikalia. Material examined: 12 specimens, Burjatia, 54º52'N, 110º55'E Barguzin range, 2000 m, taiga, 4–6. VII 1996 (J. Jalava & J. Kullberg) [ZMHU]. Reported here from Tuva for the first time: 5 males, S Siberia, Tuva, valley of Naryn river 50°13'N, 96°15'E 1900 m NN 6. VII 1996 (leg. J. Kruger) [coll. B. Shmitz].

1076. *Xestia* sp. An undescribed species probably belong to the *X. borealis* group has been collected by a Finnish expedition in the Magadan reg. [ZMHU].

1077. *Xestia distensa* (Ev., 1851) (= *laetabilis* auct.). The species is distributed in central and East Siberia from the north of Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk regions to the north of Amur region (Tynda, [Tartu University]) northern Transbaikalia, northern Yakutia and Magadan region. The record from the Altai (Lehmann *et al.*, 1998) is

doubtful (not included in the table). The records of *X. distensa* from southern Siberia apparently belong to *X. laetabilis pergratiosa*.

1078. *Xestia laetabilis* (Zett., 1839) (= *minor* Herz, 1903b). The species is represented in mountains of southern Siberia by subspecies *pergratiosa* Kovacs & Varga, 1973. The nominative subspecies inhabits central and northern Siberia. I consider the taxon *minor* a small size form, belong to *X. laetabilis laetabilis.* Reported here from the northern Ural and the north of Khabarovsk terr. for the first time. Material examined: 1 specimen, Adz'va, tributary of Perchora (Zhuravsky) [ZISP]; 1 specimen, Khabarovsk terr., Okhotsk reg., Khetana River, 19. VIII. 1985 (V. Zherichin) [ZMMU].

1079. *Xestia penthima* (Ersch., 1870). The genus *Hyptioxesta* with type–species *H. penthima* was transferred from Erastriinae [Acontiinae] to Noctuinae by Kononenko (1984b). The generic name *Hyptioxesta* was synonymised with *Xestia* (subg. *Pachnobia*) by Lafontaine *et al.* (1998), therefore *penthima* and other related species were transferred to *Xestia*. The species is widely distributed in the North of the Far East and Eastern Siberia from Chukotka, the Magadan region, Yakutia, north of the Khabarovsk terr. (first report), north of Amur reg., northern Transbaikalia, to central part of Irkutsk reg. and Taimyr peninsula, inhabiting dry montaine biotopes. Reported here from the Khabarovsk terr. for the first time. Material examined: 1 male, 1 female, Khabarovsk terr., Okhotsk reg., Khetana River, 15, 17. VIII 1985 (V. Zherichin) [ZMMU]; 15 specimens, Khabarovsk terr., Gorny, 40 km N from Komsomolsk 5–12. VIII 1996 (V. Kononenko) [IBSS].

1080. *Xestia kurentzovi* (Kon., 1984), *Vestnik zoologii* 1984 (2): 35, fig. 1: 2, fig. 3: 2, fig. 4: 2 (*Hyptioxesta*) (HT: male, Russia, Primorye territory, Sikhote–Alin Mts. Oblachnaya Mt. [ZISP]) (Kononenko, 1984b). The species is known only from the Sikhote–Alin Mts., it inhabits xerothermic stony biotopes.

1081. *Xestia magadanica* (Kon., 1981), *Proc. Zool. Inst. Acad. Sci. USSR* 103: 114, fig. 10 (*Estimata*) (HT: male, Russia, Magadan reg., Ola river [ZISP]) (Kononenko, 1981c). The species was transferred from the genus *Estimata* to *Hyptioxesta* by Kononenko (1984b), then to *Xestia* (subg. *Pachnobia*) by Lafontaine et al (1998). The wingless female of this species was described by Kullberg at. al. (1994).

1082. *Xestia lyngei* (Reb., 1923) (= *lankialai* Grönblom, 1962; *glacialis*: Lankiala, 1937, nec H.–S., 1849). The species is represented in northern Siberia and the Far East by two subspecies. The nominative one is distributed in the Novaya Zemlya I., Chukotka and Kamchatka. The subspecies *aborigenea* Kononenko, 1983, *Ent. Scand*. 14: 358, fig. 18 (HT: Russia, Magadan reg., Upper Kolyma, Bolshoi Annachag range, peak Vlastnyi, [ZISP]) (Lafontaine *et al.*, 1983) is known from Upper Kolyma region. The species has been reported from East Yakutia by Zolotarenko (1990b), from Chukotka, and Kamchatka by Kononenko *et al.* (1996). Althouth the species has not been reported from the Ural, the open circle in column "UR" denotes the distribution of the species in Novaya Zemlya I.

1083. *Xestia quieta* (Hbn., 1813) (= *poppiusi* Herz, 1903a). The species is distributed in arctic and subarctic zonal tundras (Novaja Zemlja I., Polar Ural, Lower Ob, Yamal peninsula, Taimyr, Polar and East Yakutia: Lower Yana, Suntar Khajata Range, Chukotka, Magadan reg.) and in mountain tundras in temperate zone (East Sayan, Baikal area, northern Transbaikalia, Primorye: mid Siknote–Alin Range).

1084. *Xestia rodionovi* Mikk., 1996, *Acta zool. Fenn.* 200: 87, figs. 2 (left and midd), 3–5 (left) (HT: female, Russia, "Khanmar–Daban, Zabaikalie" [Transbaikalia]) [ZISP, St. Petersbourg]) (Kononenko *et al.*, 1996). The species is known only ftom the type–locality.

1085. *Xestia liquidaria* (Ev., 1848) (= *unifasciata* Mén., 1851; *arctica* Auriv., 1883; *fasciata* Skinner, 1902; *simplicissima* Tschetv., 1911). The type–locality of *X. liquidaria* was described as "Kirgiz steppe", it is most probably a labelling error as pointed out by Kozhantschikov (1937) (see also Lafontaine et al, 1983). The Kirgiz steppe in the meaning of Eversmann included also the south Ural area (south from Orenburg reg.), however *X. liquidaria* occurs in the coastal arctic zone of northern Siberia (Novaya Zemlya I., Yamal peninsula, Taimyr peninsula), and in the North of the Russian Far East (Chukotka, Vrangel I.) and it does not occur in southern mountain areas nor in steppe regions. Its occurence in mountain regions of the southern Ural with relatively low elevations (1300–1500 m) and small patches of alpine zone seems

improbable. Moreower, there are not enough high mountains in the southern Ural, which are located mainly in steppe zone. Most probably the type specimen of *liquidaria* was collected somewhere in the arctic area of Polar Ural or Novaya Zemlya, then it was mixed with materials form "Kirgiz steppe". Althouth the species has not been recorded in the Ural, the open circle in column "UR" denotes its distribution in Novaya Zemlya I.

1086. *Xestia fergusoni* Laf., 1983, *Ent. Scand*. 14: 363, fig. 22 (HT: male, USA, Alaska, Seward Peninsula, [USNM, Washington]) (Lafontaine *et al.*, 1983). The species was first reported from the Palaearctic from the Taimyr peninsula (Kononenko, 1991) and East Yakutia (Suntar–Khayata Range) (Kononenko *et al.* 1996). It is known in the Palaearctic only from north and north–eastern Siberia.

1087. *Xestia magadanensis* Kon. & Laf., 1983, *Ent. Scand*. 14: 361, fig. 25, 26 (HT: male, Russia, Magadan reg., Chukotka, 83 km Egvekinot – Iul'tin Road [ZISP]) (Lafontaine *et al.*, 1983). The species is known from several colonies from its the type–locality.

1088. *Xestia alaskae* (Grt., 1876) (= *singularis* Kon., 1981, *Proc. Zool. Inst. Acad. Sci.,* 103: 106, fig. 1 (*Agrotiphila*) (HT: male, Russia, Magadan reg., Chukotka, Chaplino [ZISP]) (Kononenko, 1981c)). The species is known from Chukotka peninsula, it is also found in the mountain tundras of the Magadan reg. (Upper Kolyma).

1089. *Xestia thula* Laf. & Kon., 1983, *Ent. Scand*. 14: 340, fig. 3, 4 (HT: male, Canada, NWT, South Ampton I., Coral–Harbor, [CNC, Ottawa]) (Lafontaine *et al.*, 1983). The species is known from arctic of eastern Europe and Siberia to the North of the Far East (Novaja Zemlya I., Yamal peninsula, Polar Yakutia, Chukotka: Ust'–Chaun). It is reported from the arctic part of West Siberia (Yamal peninsula) by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (2000). The open circle in the column "UR" denotes the record of the species from Novaya Zemlya I.

1090. *Xestia aequaeva* (Benj., 1934) (= *brachiptera* Kon., 1981, *Proc. Zool. Inst. Acad. Sci.,* 103: 107, fig. 2, 4 (*Agrotiphila*) (HT: Russia, Magadan reg., Chukotka, Chaplino [ZISP] (Kononenko, 1981c)). The Holarctic range of this species was demonstrated by the synonymisation of *X. brachiptera* with *X. aequaeva* (Kononenko et al, 1996). The species occurs in the Palaearctic across coastal areas of Arctic Siberia (East Chukotka, Vrangel I., Novosibirskie Isl., north Taimyr, north Yamal, Novaya Zemlya I. and Vaigach I.). Although the species has not been reported from the Ural the open circle in the table in column "UR" denotes the records of the species from Vaigach I. and Novaya Zemlya I.

1091. *Xestia intermedia* (Kon., 1981), *Proc. Zool. Inst. Acad. Sci,* 103: 112, fig. 9 (*Agrotiphila*) (HT: Russia, Magadan reg., Chukotka, Chaplino) [ZISP] (Kononenko, 1981c)). The species was reported for the first time from East Yakutia (Suntar–Khayata Mts.) by Zolotarenko (1990b) and from Kamchatka by Kononenko *et al.*, 1996).

1092. *Xestia similis* (Kon., 1981), *Proc. Zool. Inst. Acad. Sci. USSR* 103: 110, fig. 8 (*Agrotiphila*) (HT: Russia, Magadan reg., Chukotka, Bilibino, [ZISP] (Kononenko, 1981c)). The species is known the only from the type–locality.

1093. *Xestia ochrops* Kon., 1996, *Acta zool. Fennica* 200: 89, figs 6. 7 (HT: male, Russia, Chukotka, km 87 on Egvekinot–Iultin Road, stony tundra, 350–400 m.) [ZISP]) (Kononenko *et al.*, 1996). The species is known the only from the type–locality.

1094. *Parabarrovia keelei* (Gibson, 1920). The species was first reported from the Palaearctic from Vrangel I. in the Arctic Ocean by Lafontaine & Kononenko (1988a). Later it was reported from continental Asia from the coastal part of Arctic Yakutia (Tiksi) by Sviridov and Tsybulsky (1990) and from the continental part of Chukotka (Bilibino) by Kononenko *et al.* (1996).

1095. *Estimata herrichschaefferi* (Alph., 1895). The species was reported from the East Sayan Mts (Munku–Sardyk Mt.) by Kozhantschikov (1937), and from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979). Additional material examined: 1 specimen, [Tuva] Chawir, Tannu–Ola / coll. Duske; 2 specimens Munku–Sardyk / coll. Duske [ZMHU].

1096. *Estimata militzae* (I. Kozh., 1937). The species has been described from South Kazakhstan (Dzhungaria, pass from Khartzikhai to Tsagan–gol river). First reported for Russia from Tuva by Remm & Viidalepp (1979).

1097. *Estimata oschi* (I. Kozh., 1937). Kozhantschikov (1937) used the name *oschi* with authorship of O. Bang–Haas, 1922, however, the authorship for this taxon belongs to Kozhantschikov who made a description of the taxon and validated the name *oschi*.

The name *oschi* is a manuscript name by Staudinger. O. Bang–Haas (1922) illustrated the species in the type list of Agrotinae from the Staudinger and Püngeler collections, among the species which was named but not described by Staudinger. The name was incorrectly placed in the synonymy of *Euxoa nomas* Ersch. ("Tafel VII: 1 *nomas* Ersch = *oschi* Stgr. i. l. Tschuja, Altai"). The type locality of the taxon according to O. Bang–Haas is southern Altai, Chuja. Lehmann et al (1998) reported *E. oschi* from the Altai (Ukok plateau, 2200 m) and illustrated its male genitalia. The type specimen of *oschi* (not examined) should be deposited in MNHU, Berlin. According to Kozhantschikov (1937) the species is close to *E. alexii.* The large series of the taxon, identified as *oschi* from the southern Altai, Chagan–Uzun, North Chuisky Range, 2600 (A. Tsvetaev) deposited in ZISP and ZMMU collections might be conspecific with *E. alexii.*

1098. *Estimata alexii* (W. Kozh., 1928). TL: south Altai (Dzhaidak). Additional material has been examined from the Altai: Dzhaitak, Chuisky Range, Ongudai [ZISP]. A long series of this species was collected by a Finnish entomological expedition in the Altai (SW Altai, 7 km N Katanda, 2500 m, 20–21. VII 1983 K. Mikkola, H. Hippa & J. Jalava leg. [ZMHU]. The taxon might be synonymous with *Estimata oschi* (Kozh., 1937). Revision of this taxon is necessary.

1099. *Eugraphe versuta* (Pglr., 1908) (= *invenusta* W. Kozh., 1926; *kozhantschikovi* Cti. & Drdt., 1933; *agalmona* Bryk., 1948). First reported from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990a). Reported from the Altai by Zolotarenko & Bubnova (1980b) as *Amathes invenusta*.

1100. *Eugraphe senescens* (Stgr., 1881) (= *semota* Cti., 1925). The type–locality of *E. senescens* is the southern Altai (Saisan, indicated in column "AL" by an open circle); the taxon *Agrotis senescens* var. *semota* (the type–locality the Sayan Mts.) is considered here a junior synonym of *senescens*. Reported from East Sayan, Mondy by Kononenko (1990b). Reported here from Tuva for the first time: Tuva, 50º55'N 94º19'E, E Tannu–Ola Mts., timberline, Larix /steppe 17. VI 1995 (J. Jalava & Kullberg).

1101. *Coenophila subrosea* (Steph., 1829) (= *furushonis* Mats., 1925).

1102. *Eugnorisma puengeleri* Varga & Ronkay, 1987. According to Varga & Ronkay (1987) the species is distributed from the southern Ural to Afghanistan. The type–series contains one paratype from the Altai (female, "Mts. Alt., coll. Erschov" [ZISP]) and two paratypes from the Volga region (1 male, 1 female, Sarepta, "*chaldaica*" [HNHM]). Although the exact localities for this species are unknown I include it in the present Checklist from the Ural and the Altai on the basis of above mentioned data (indicated by open circles). Futher examination of material of the genus *Eugnorisma* from the Ural and southern Siberia is necessary.

1103. *Eugnorisma ignoratum* Varga & Ronk., 1994 (= *chaldaica* auct.). The species was misidentified by authors as *E. chaldaica* until Varga & Ronkay (1994) examined the type–series of *chaldaica*. According to Varga & Ronkay (1994) the species "occurs sympatrically with *chaldaica* in some well–known "classical localities (e. g. Sarepta, "Rossia merid.", Margelan, the Altai region)" (loc. cit.). Recorded in the southern Ural (Orenburg reg.) (K. Nupponen, M. Fibiger, pers. comm.).

1104. *Eugnorisma chaldaica* (Bsdv., 1840) (= *caerulea* Wagn., 1932; *buraki* Kocac, 1983). The lectotype of "*Orthosia chaldaica*" has been designated and its conspecificity with *Agrotis caerulea* was clarified by Varga & Ronkay (1994). Kozhantschikov (1937) correctly illustrated the male genitalia of *E. chaldaica* from the lower Volga. (Varga & Ronkay, 1994). He reported this species from the southern Ural (Orenburg, Spasskoe) and from West and North Kazakhstan (Uralsk, Akmolinsk, Semipalatinsk) as well as from the Altai (Biisk). According to his data the species is distributed from the Volga region, the Ural, North Kazakhstan and the Altai to Mid Asia and Asia Minor. Varga & Ronkay (1987) reported this species from the southern Ural and the Altai (no exact locality given). Its occurrence in the Ural (orenburg reg.) is confirmed (Nupponen & Fibiger, 2002). Bubnova (1980) listed the species for the Altai on the basis of an old record by Lederer (1853). As two species, *E. chaldaica* and *E. ignoratum* were for a long time confused by authors careful reexamination of material of *E. chaldaica* from the Ural and Siberia is necessary.

1105. *Eugnorisma insignata* (Led., 1853) (= *intermedia* Ev., 1855; = *pallescens* Chr., 1893). The type–locality of *E. insignata* is the south–western Altai (East Kazakhstan). According to Kozhantschikov (1937) the species is distributed

from the Volga region, the southern Ural (Orenburg) and North Kazakhstan to the Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Middle and Central Asia. Varga & Ronkay (1987) listed syntypes examined of both taxa and old specimens from "Siberia" (ZN, St. Petersburg; HNHM) and from Uralsk (West Kazakhstan).

1106. *Eugnorisma eminens* (Led., 1855) (= *excellens* (Stgr., 1867). TL: south–western Altai (East Kazakstan). Reported from the south and south–western Altai by Kozhantschikov (1937) and Zolotarenko (1970a). According to Kozhantschikov (1937) the species is distributed in Central Asia from the Altai and Kyrgizia to Turkmenistan.

1107. *Eugnorisma miniago* (Frr., 1840). The species was transferred from the genus *Xestia* (s. l.) to *Eugraphe* by Varga *et al.* (1990), then to *Coenophila* and to *Eugnorisma* by Fibiger (1993, 1997). Recorded in the southern Ural (Cheliabinsk and Orenburg reg.) (Nupponen, Fibiger, 2002). The easternmost limit of its distribution is Tuva, from where it was reported by Remm & Viidalepp (1979) as *Xestia miniago*.

1108. *Eugnorisma trigonica* (Alph., 1872). First reported for Russia from the Altai by Zolotarenko and Bubnova (1980).

1109. *Eugnorisma depuncta* (L., 1761). According to Varga & Ronkay (1987) and Fibiger (1993) the species is distributed from north Africa and the Iberian peninsula to the Caucasus and Mid Asia. Kozhantschikov (1937) reported the species from the Ural (Perm, Orenburg, Uralsk), Varga & Ronkay (1987) – from the southern Ural (Uralsk, West Kazakhstan).

1110. *Protolampra sobrina* (Dup., 1843) (= *Hypoxestia nyiwonis* Mats., 1925, **syn. n.**). The name *nyiwonis* was incorrectly cited as a synonym of *Xestia baja tabida* Butl. by Kononenko (1990a). Poole (1989) incorrectly treated the name *Xestia nyiwonis* as a distinct species.

1111. *Ammogrotis suavis* (Stgr., 1896). A Central Asian species, reported from the Altai by Zolotarenko (1970a) on the basis of a single specimen from Jailu.

1112. *Sineugraphe exusta* (Butl., 1878) (= *nigromaculata* Graes., 1889). The species was reported from the southern Ural in the vicinity of Miass (Cheljabinsk reg.) by Sviridov & Lagunov (1987).

1113. *Sineugraphe bipartita* (Graes., [1889] 1888) (= *disgnosta* Boursin, 1948). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko (1983b).

1114. *Sineugraphe oceanica* (Kard., 1928) (= *longipennis* (Boursin, 1948). For the synonymy cited see Kononenko *et al.*, 1998. First reported for Russia from the Primorye terr. by Kononenko (1990b) as *S. longipennis*.

1115. *Nyssocnemis eversmanni* (Led., 1853), TL: SW Altai (vicinity of Ust–Buchtarminsk, East Kazakhstan) (= *obesa* Ev., 1876, nec Bsdv., 1819). Reported by Fibiger (1993) from "south–eastern Russia" (Ural), as a species just reaching Europe.

1116. *Isochlora sericea* Laf. & Kon., 1996, *Acta ent. Fenn*., 200: 91, figs 10, 11 (*Chamyla*). Althouth a palaearctic specimen of this species from Chukotka listed in the article (Kononenko *et al.*, 1996) as "*Chamyla* sp. " was not included in the type–series I consider it to be conspecific with American beringian taxon *sericea.*

1117. *Isochlora viridis* Stgr., 1882. The species was misidentified and incorrectly reported from the Sayan Mts. (Tunkinsky range) as *I. maxima* Stgr., 1888 (junior syn. of *viridissima* Stgr., 1882) by Kononenko (1990b). Its sister species, *I. viridissima* occurs in Central Asia, but has not yet been found in Siberia. The synonymy of two names, *maxima*. and *viridissima* was introduced by Boursin (1963b). Hreblay *et al.* (1998) noted that the statement of Boursin was correct, but the senior synonym is *viridissima* and not *maxima* as Boursin published. The female paralectotype of *maxima* in fact belongs to *I. viridis*. The lectotypes of both taxa and their male genitalia were illustrated by Hreblay *et al.* (1998). Reported from the Altai by Zolotarenko & Dubatolov (1994).

1118. *Isochlora grumi* (Alph., 1892) (= *Spilarctia tschitaensis* Daniel, 1953, *Mitt. Münch. ent. Ges*. 43: 260 (Arctiidae) (HT: Russia, Transbaikalia, Tschita [Witt Museum, München]). Reported from the Sayan Mts. by Kononenko (1990b); reported here from Transbaikalia on the basis of Daniel's description of *Spilarctia tschitaensis* which is a junior synonym of *I. grumi.*

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INDEX

The specific and valid generic names are given in ordinary font. The synonyms, homonyms, subgeneric and subspecific names are given in italic. Family, subfamily, tribials and subtribial names are given in bold font. The generic name after synonym or subspecific name shows to which genus it belong.

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