



Descriptions of three new species of *Ypsolopha* Latreille (Lepidoptera: Ypsolophidae) from East Asia, redescription of *Y. contractella* (Caradja) and a checklist of East Asian *Ypsolopha*

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Abstract

Three new species of *Ypsolopha* Latreille are described from East Asia: *Y. helva* Sohn et Wu, **n. sp.**, *Y. sordida* Sohn et Wu, **n. sp.**, both from China; *Y. pseudoparallela* Sohn et Ponomarenko, **n. sp.** from Japan. Redescription of *Y. contractella* (Caradja), a poorly known species, is given with the first illustrations of genitalia of both species. The new combination, *Ypsolopha diana* (Caradja), transferred from *Cerostoma*, is proposed. Exclusion of *Cerostoma xenicopis* Meyrick from *Ypsolopha* is suggested with notes of its lectotype. The following new synonyms are proposed: *Ypsolopha hebeiensis* Yang, 1977 **syn. n.** = *Y. leuconotella* (Snellen, 1884); *Ypsolopha affinitella* (Staudinger, 1892) **syn. n.** = *Y. dentella* (Fabricius, 1775). Eight species are newly reported from China: *Ypsolopha acuminata* (Butler), *Y. cristata* Moriuti, *Y. dentella* (Fabricius), *Y. japonica* Moriuti, *Y. nemorella* (Linnaeus), *Y. parenthesella* (Linnaeus), *Y. satellitella* (Staudinger) and *Y. yasudai* Moriuti; two species are new to China and Korea, *Y. amoenella* (Christoph) and *Y. asperella* (Linnaeus); *Y. contractella* (Caradja) is new to Japan, Korea and China. A checklist of 42 species of *Ypsolopha* recorded from East Asia is provided.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Yponomeutoidea, Ypsolophidae, *Ypsolopha*, fauna, taxonomy, new species, new synonymy, East Asia, Korea, China, Japan, Russia

Introduction

Ypsolopha Latreille, 1796, the type genus of Ypsolophidae (Yponomeutoidea), comprises over 120 described species (Dugdale *et al.* 1998), and constitutes about 95% of the known world diversity of the family. Traditional recognition of the genus has been based on their elongate forewings with a falcate tip and labial palpi with long, dense tufts, but these often led to incorrect inclusion of unrelated species, several of which belong to other superfamilies. For example, more than 20 species originally described under the genus *Ypsolophus* Fabricius, 1798 (an unjustified emendation of *Ypsolopha*) were later transferred to the genera *Dichomeris* Hübner, 1818 and *Acompsia* Hübner, [1825] in the Gelechiidae (Gelechioidea). Species of *Ypsolopha*, as currently defined, are better diagnosed by genital features of both sexes: males possess two rows of cornuti and a well-developed coecum in the aedeagus (Kyrki 1984); females have a band-shaped signum with two transverse ridges (one of them reduced or lost in some) (Moriuti 1964). However, these features are not unique to *Ypsolopha*, but also occur in other ypsolophid genera such as *Bhadorcosma* Moriuti, 1977 and *Phrealcia* Chrétien, 1900. Besides, there are a few exceptions, like a North American species *Y.*