



Article

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A review of the genus *Dasypolia* Guenée, 1852 from the Russian part of the Altai Mountain Country, with descriptions of two new species (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae)

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Abstract

Five species of the genus *Dasypolia* Guenée, 1852 from Russian Altai are reviewed. Two new species, *D. maria* sp.n. and *D. bubnovae* sp.n. are described. The status for *D. lama* Staudinger, 1896 **stat. rev.** is revised. Differential diagnosis and redescription of the little known species *D. tuektiensis* Zolotareenko, 1993 are presented. The adults, male and female genitalia of all Altaian and related species are illustrated.

Introduction

The poorly studied large Palaearctic genus *Dasypolia* is distributed predominantly in the mountain massifs of Asia. Currently the genus is subdivided into six well separated subgenera. The members of the nominate subgenus, which includes all known Altaian species, are divided into a number of morphologically well separated species groups. The biology of most species of the genus is poorly known. The larvae of some species with known foodplants feed as stem and root borers on Apiaceae; adults fly in late autumn and then overwinter, and in most cases only females hibernate continue to fly and oviposit in early spring, although some species have males that overwinter (Ronkay *et al.* 2001).

Determination and hence treatment of many species of *Dasypolia* is problematic. Most species have rather uniform wing pattern, while size and coloration of some species is highly variable, and variability is also characteristic for the genitalia (e.g., shape of the harpe and the width of the distal part of valve in males, the sclerotisation of the ductus bursae and size of the corpus bursae in females).

In the course of a faunistic study of the noctuid fauna of the Russian part of the Altai Mountain Country, five species of the genus *Dasypolia* were found. Two of them are described as new below. *D. tuektiensis* Zolotareenko, 1993 known only from the holotype male, is redescribed.

Materials and Methods

The present article is based on the collection of the author (Barnaul, Russia) and collections of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Saint-Petersburg, Russia) and Zoological Museum of the Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals Siberian Branch of RAS (Novosibirsk, Russia). Mitochondrial cytochrome *c* oxidase subunit 1 (CO1) sequences of some specimens were used to assess conspecificity; haplotype barcode sequences were visualized using the neighbor-joining method, using the Kimura-2-Parameter distance model as implemented on the Barcode of Life Data Systems website (www.barcodinglife.org). Institutional acronyms are as follows: AVB—Coll. A.V. Volynkin, Barnaul, Russia; 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; MČK—Coll. M. Černila, Kamnik, Slovenia; MNHU—Natural History Museum Humboldt University [Museum für Naturkunde Humboldt Universität], Berlin, Germany; SZMN—Siberian Zoological Museum of the Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences,