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A checklist of Lymantriinae (Lepidoptera, Erebidae) of Tajikistan

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Abstract. The paper provides a checklist of the Lymantriinae of Tajikistan. According to the literature and our own findings, the subfamily is currently represented in Tajikistan by ten species belonging to eight genera. The annotated checklist contains information about each species, including its taxonomic position, general range, occurrence in Tajikistan, references to literary sources, and material examined. The presence of one species, *Lachana selenophora*, in the fauna of Tajikistan requires additional confirmation. Its inclusion in the checklist is based solely on literature data; no supporting material from Tajikistan is currently available. Therefore, further research is needed to detect and identify *L. selenophora* to verify its occurrence in the country. Three species — *Euproctis kogistana*, *Gynaephora ninae*, and *Lachana sincera* — are conditional endemics of Tajikistan, although their presence in adjacent territories is highly probable. *Sphrageidus similis* is not included in this checklist, as this species is absent from Tajikistan and has often been confused with the endemic *Euproctis kogistana*.

Keywords: Lepidoptera, Lymantriinae, tussock moths, fauna, Tajikistan

Аннотированный список волнянок (Lepidoptera, Erebidae, Lymantriinae) Таджикистана

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Аннотация. Представлен аннотированный список Lymantriinae Таджикистана. Согласно литературе и нашим данным, в настоящее время в Таджикистане насчитывается 10 видов Lymantriinae, относящихся к 8 родам. Аннотированный список содержит информацию о каждом виде, включая его таксономическое положение, общий ареал, распространение в Таджикистане, ссылки на литературные источники, а также изученные материалы. Следует отметить, что присутствие одного вида — *Lachana selenophora* — в фауне Таджикистана требует дополнительного подтверждения. Включение этого вида в список основано на литературных данных, однако в настоящее время в Таджикистане нет подтверждающих коллекционных материалов об этом виде. Следовательно, необходимы дальнейшие исследования для обнаружения и идентификации *Lachana selenophora*, чтобы подтвердить ее присутствие в фауне страны. Три вида — *Euproctis kogistana*, *Gynaephora ninae* и *Lachana sincera* — условно считаются эндемиками Таджикистана, но их присутствие на сопредельных территориях весьма вероятно. Вид *Sphrageidus similis* не представлен в списке, потому что он отсутствует в Таджикистане, его часто путали с эндемичным видом *Euproctis kogistana*.

Ключевые слова: Lepidoptera, Lymantriinae, волнянки, фауна, Таджикистан

Introduction

Lymantriinae is currently classified as a subfamily within the family Erebidae (superfamily Noctuoidea). Previously, Lymantriinae was treated as a separate family Lymantriidae (Kozhanchikov 1950; Benkhelil 1999; Chao 2003; etc.), but subsequent research based on morphological (Fibiger, Lafontaine 2005; Lafontaine, Fibiger 2006) and genetic data (Mitchell et al. 2005) led to the inclusion of Arctiidae and Lymantriidae within Noctuidae. Following the revision of the Noctuoidea clade by Zahiri et al. (Zahiri et al. 2011; 2013) and Wang et al. (Wang et al. 2015), a new classification was proposed, in which Lymantriidae was combined with Erebidae at the subfamily rank. Erebidae is one of the most diverse families within Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths), with nearly 25,000 described species (Homziak et al. 2016). The subfamily Lymantriinae, commonly known as tussock moths, contains more than 2,500 described species placed in approximately 360 genera; however, the phylogenetic relationships within the group remain poorly understood (Wang et al. 2015). The subfamily has a cosmopolitan distribution, with the highest species diversity in the Old World (Kitching, Rawlins 1998).

In the larval stage, species of this subfamily are predominantly arboreal defoliators and are frequently polyphagous (Holloway 1999). Some Lymantriinae are forest and agricultural pests. The greatest damage is caused by species prone to outbreaks of mass reproduction, such as *Lymantria dispar* Linnaeus, 1758, *Lymantria monacha* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Euproctis kargalica* Moore, 1878, and *Euproctis kogistana* Lukhtanov et al., 1994 (Degtyareva 1964; Pogue, Schaefer 2007; Davlatov 2007; Uhlíková et al. 2011; Maximov, Marushchak 2012; 2015; etc.). The larvae, pupae, and imagos of some species, such as *E. kogistana* and *E. kargalika*, are urticating and can cause skin irritation in humans upon contact (Holloway et al. 1987; Common 1990; Davlatov et al. 2009).

The study of Lymantriinae in Tajikistan has a long but intermittent history. Until the mid-20th century, only a few publications contained data on the occurrence of these moths in Tajikistan. Grum-Grshimailo (Grum-Grshimailo 1890) mentioned three species of Lymantriinae from various localities in the Pamirs. Several authors (Saakyan-Baranov 1944; Semenov 1951; Grechkin 1956; Baeva 1959), alongside other pests of woody and shrubby plants, provide data on biology, ecology, harmfulness, and control measures for two Lymantriinae species (*Lymantria dispar*, *Euproctis kargalica*) from Tajikistan. Sheljuzhko (Sheljuzhko 1943) described one new species (*Gynaephora ninae*) from the Pamirs. Kozhanchikov (Kozhanchikov 1950) recorded five species from various localities in Tajikistan, one of which (*Gynaephora sincera*) was described as new to science. In the 1960-s, Degtyareva published a large series of works on the fauna and applied significance of Lepidoptera of the Gissar Range in Tajikistan (Degtyareva 1961; 1963; 1964; etc.). Her works focused, among other things, on the distribution and ecology of some Lymantriinae species found in the Gissar Range. Stshetkin (Stshetkin 1960), in his work on the Macrolepidoptera of the Vakhsh Valley, mentioned two species with the data on their distribution and ecology in that area. Lukhtanov et al. (Lukhtanov et al. 1994) described a new species of *Euproctis* from the Gissar Range, previously confused with the widespread *Euproctis similis* (Fuessly, 1775) (now placed in the genus *Sphrageidus*). Davlatov's work (Davlatov 2007; 2008; 2009) examined in detail the biological and ecological features of two Lymantriinae species (*Euproctis kargalica* and *Euproctis kogistana*) in Tajikistan. These species periodically show outbreaks of mass reproduction, causing significant damage to woody and shrubby plants in such years. In addition, contact with caterpillars, pupae, or imagos of these species can cause skin irritation in humans. Trofimova (Trofimova 2008), in a taxonomic work on certain genera of Lymantriinae, treated two species transferred to the genus *Lachana*, providing data on their general distribution, including their occurrence in Tajikistan.

The collection of Lymantriinae in Tajikistan was active during certain periods of the 20th century, but not all collectors published

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their findings. Berezsky, from 1909 to 1911, collected various Lepidoptera in Khorog (then a border post of the Russian Empire), recording one species of Lymantriinae. One species was collected by Yakobson in the Pamirs in 1909. In the 1930s–1940s, Gussakovsky and Veltishchev collected three species in western Tajikistan. Potopolsky found two species in the Gissar Range in 1953. More intensive collection of Lymantriinae in Tajikistan began in the 1950s. From 1965 to 1971, the Pamir Botanical Garden was run by Zaprjagaev (from 1971 to 1990, junior research fellow). Annually and throughout the season, he collected moths on the territory of the garden, amassing a large and unique collection from this highly interesting region. These specimens were added to the collection of the Moscow amateur entomologist, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Bundel, who himself traveled to Khorog and other localities in the Pamirs on multiple occasions from 1952 onward to collect Lepidoptera. Together, Bundel and Zapryagaev found six species of Lymantriinae — more than previous collectors in Tajikistan. Several species were collected by amateur entomologists Prasolov and Kaabak (from Leningrad and Moscow, respectively) in various localities during the 1970s–1980s. Lvovsky collected four species in Kondara and Tigrovaya Balka Reserve during an expedition of the Zoological Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences to Tajikistan. One species was collected in 1997 by Nekrasov in the Pamirs, and two species in 1998 by Radzhabova in the vicinity of Shakhristan.

Recently, a comprehensive work on Noctuoidea of Tajikistan was published (Rajabova, Matov 2020), listing 705 species of owlet moths for the territory of Tajikistan. That work presented data on six subfamilies of Erebidae occurring in Tajikistan: Scoliopteryginae, Hypeninae, Toxocampinae, Hypenodinae, Boletobiibae, and Erebinae, while the remaining two subfamilies of this family (Lymantriinae and Arctiinae) were not included. In light of this, we have prepared an annotated checklist of the Lymantriinae of Tajikistan, which represents an important step toward further taxonomic study and serves as a supplement to the family Erebidae of Tajikistan as a whole. In preparing this article, we examined the collection of the first author, as well as the collections of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (ZISP) and the collection of the E. N. Pavlovsky Institute of Zoology and Parasitology of the National Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan (IZIP).

The annotated checklist is organized according to the following scheme: generic and species name are provided with references to the original descriptions, sources of information on the species' occurrence in Tajikistan (bibliographic references and examined collections), the global distribution of each species, and their distribution within Tajikistan at the level of administrative regions. The following abbreviations are used in the checklist: TL — type locality; ZISP — Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences; IZIP — E. N. Pavlovsky Institute of Zoology and Parasitology of the National Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan.

List of Lymantriinae species of Tajikistan

Family Erebidae Leach, [1815]

Subfamily Lymantriinae Hampson, 1893

Tribe Lymantriini Hampson, 1893

Genus *Lymantria* Hübner, [1819]

Subgenus *Porthetria* Hübner, [1819]

Lymantria dispar (Linnaeus, 1758) (fig. 1)

Phalaena Bombyx dispar Linnaeus, 1758: *Systema Naturae (Edn 10)*, 1: 501. TL: [Europe].

Information sources: Semenov 1951: 393; Grechkin 1956: 1477; Baeva 1959: 20; Degtyareva 1961: 80; Degtyareva 1963: 78; Degtyareva 1964: 41; Degtyareva 1973: 54.

Material: 2♂, Varzob gorge, Kvak, 7.08.1953 (Potopolsky) (ZISP); 6♂, Varzob riv. vall., Kondara gorge, 7–16.07.1976 (Lvovsky) (ZISP); 1♂, Hissar Range., Ramit res., 11–12.07.1982 (Dubatolov) (ZISP); 1♂, 3♀, Hissar Range, Kondara, 1,800 m, 27.6.1956 (Detyareva) (IZIP); 4♂, 2♀, Khazrati Shoh Range, Khovaling district, 1,400 m, 25.06.2008 (Davlatov); 2♂, Darvaz Range, Khoburobot pass, 1,680 m, 31.07.2024 (Davlatov).

Range: Palearctic region (from Iberian Peninsula to Japanese Islands), Nearctic part of North America (introduced).

Distribution in Tajikistan: Dushanbe, Varzob district, Vahdat district, Sangvor district, Sughd Province, Khatlon Province.

Tribe Nygmiini Holloway, 1999

Genus *Euproctis* Hübner, [1819]

Euproctis kargalika Moore, 1878 (fig. 2)

Euproctis kargalika Moore, 1878: *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) 1 (3), 231. TL: Kargalik (4,440 feet) [Kargilik (or Yecheng), is a town in Xinjiang, China], Yarkund [Yarkant, Xinjiang, China] (by original description).

Information sources: Grum-Grshimailo 1890: 559; Saakyan-Baranova 1944: 123; Kozhanchikov 1950: 329; Semenov 1951: 394; Grechkin 1956: 1477; Baeva 1959: 20; Degtyareva 1961: 80; Degtyareva 1963: 78; Degtyareva 1964: 48; Degtyareva 1973: 54; Davlatov 2008: 19–23.

Material: 9♂, 9♀, Pamir, Post Khorog, 08.1909, 16–22.06.1910 (Berezsky) (ZISP); 1♂, Khorog, 22.07.1915 (Lazdin) (ZISP); 1♀, Vakhsh riv., Tigrovaya Balka, 9.07.1951 ([Bundel]) (ZISP); 2♂, Stalinabad vic. [Dushanbe], Takob, 8.08.1951 ([Bundel]) (ZISP); 9♂, 4♀, Stalinabad vic. [Dushanbe], Kharangon gorge, 12–14.08.1951 ([Bundel]) (ZISP); 1♂, Kichi-Karamuk riv., 2,500 m, 10.08.1952 (Bundel) (ZISP); 9♂, 12♀, Dzhirgatal vill. [Vahdat], 1,950 m, 13.08.1952 (Bundel) (ZISP); 1♂, Hissar Range, Varzob gorge, Kvak, 1,850 m, 7.08.1953 (Potopolsky) (ZISP; 3♂, 2♀, Hissar Range, Takob gorge, 12.08.1953 (Potopolsky) (ZISP); 4♂, 6♀, Hissar Range, Kondara gorge, 14.06.1954 (V.I. Detyareva) (IZIP); 1♂, Vanch, Abdukagor riv., Dalnee vill., 2,900 m, 10.08.1955 (Bundel) (ZISP); 1♂, SW Pamir, Shakhdara riv., near Seidj vill., 3,150 m, 8.08.1956 (Bundel) (ZISP); 1♂, SW Pamir, Shakhdara Range, Badom-Dara riv., 9.08.1956 3,400 m (Bundel) (ZISP); 1♂, 1♀, Khorog, botanical garden, 2,340 m, 25.07.–20.08.1957 (Bundel) (ZISP); 2♂, Shakhdara Range, Seidj-dara riv., 3,200 m, 24–27.07.1957 (Bundel) (ZISP); 1♂, near Tavil-Dara, Sarydasht, 2,000 m, 14.07.1958 (Bundel) (ZISP); 1♀, SW Pamir, Obi-Khingou riv., Alisurkhon, 2,000 m, 8.08.1959 (Bundel) (ZISP); 1♂, SW Pamir, Shakhdara riv., 3,250 m, 6.08.1961 (Bundel) (ZISP); 1♂, SW Pamir, Dshaushangoz, 3,600 m, 7.08.1961 (Bundel) (ZISP); 2♂, 1♀, Shakhdara Range, north. slope, Badjond-Dara riv., 3,500 m, 31.07.1961 (Bundel) (ZISP); 1♂, Hissar Range, Takob, 17.07.1965 (Danilevsky) (ZISP); 1♂, Pamir, Vanch riv., near Medvezhiy glacier, 2,800 m, 14.08.1972 (Zapryagaev) (ZISP); 1♀, Pamir, Khorog, Botanical garden, 2,300 m, 30.08.1972 (Zapryagaev) (ZISP); 1♂, Varzob riv. vall., Kondara, 23.07.1976 (Lvovsky) (ZISP); 1♂, Khorog, botanical garden, 30.07.1978 (Zapryagaev) (ZISP); 3♂, NE part of Turkestansky Mts., Vorukh vill., 1,400 m, 29.08.1986 (Radzhabova) (ZISP); 1 ♂, W Pamir, Rushan, airport, 20.07.1988 (Kaabak) (ZISP); 1♀, W Pamir, Yazgulem Range, Sovnob vill., 3,200 m, 24.07.1988 (Kaabak) (ZISP); 7♂, vic. of Shakhristan vill., Rudoba, 1,700 m, 28.07.1998 (Radzhabova) (ZISP); 2♀, Hazrati Shoh Range, Khovaling district, 1,400 m, 7.07.2007 (Davlatov); 6♂, 11♀, Zeravshan Range, Aini district, 2,450 m, 3.08.2013 (Davlatov); 1♂, 3♀, SW Pamir, Shakhdara river, Barvoz vill., 2,820 m, 10.08.2024 (Davlatov).

Range: Russia (Omsk, Novosibirsk, and Altai regions), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, N Iran, W China, Mongolia, Afghanistan.

Distribution in Tajikistan: Dushanbe, Varzob district, Vahdat district, Fayzabad district, Sughd Province, Khatlon Province, Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region.

Euproctis kogistana Lukhtanov et al., 1994 (fig. 3)

Euproctis kogistana Lukhtanov et al., 1994, *Atalanta* 25 (3/4): 543. TL: Tadzhikistan, Hissar Mts. (Gissar-Kette), Lake Iskander-Kul (Iskanderkul-See) (by original description), Khatlon Province.

Information sources: Degtyareva 1973: 69 (as *Porthesia chrysorrhoea*); Lukhtanov et al. 1994: 543; Davlatov 2007: 12–16 (as *Euproctis chrysorrhoea*).

Material: 3♂, 8♀, Holotype (♂) and Paratypes, Iskanderkul, 2,500 m, mid 07.1989 (Lukhtanov) (ZISP); 27♂, 11♀, Pamir, Khorog, botanical garden, 2,300 m, 10–23.07.1956, 3.07.1957, 2.07.1961, 7.08.1967, 10–23.07.1968, 8.08.1969, 28.06.–3.07.1978 (Za-

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pryagaev) (ZISP); 1♂, SW Pamir, Khorog vic., Khut vill., 2,200 m, 10.06.1965 (Zapryagaev); 3♂, 4♀, Vanch vill., 1,900 m, 26–29.07.1955 (Bundel) (ZISP); 1♂, Pamir, Khorog, botanical garden, 26.06.1985 (Kaabak) (ZISP); 6♂, 9♀, Dushanbe city, 750 m, 19.06.2006 (Davlatov); 11♂, 21♀, Faizabad district Qalai Dasht vill., 4.07.2006 (Davlatov); 19♂, 25♀, Hazrati Shoh Range, Khovaling district, 1,400 m, 3.07.2007 (Davlatov).

Range: Tajikistan.

Distribution in Tajikistan: Sughd Province, Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region.

Tribe Leucomini Holloway (1999)

Genus *Leucoma* Hübner, 1822

Leucoma flavosulphurea Erschoff, 1872 (fig. 4)

Leucoma flavosulphurea Erschoff, 1872: *Horae Soc. Ent. Ross*. 8 (4): 316. TL: aux environs de Samarkand (by original description).

Information sources: Kozhanchikov 1950: 349; Degtyareva 1973: 54.

Material: 2♂, Varzob riv. vall., Kondara gorge, 1,100 m, 17.08.1945, 28.07.1946 (Gussakovsky) (ZISP); 5♂, Kichi-Karamuk riv., 2,500 m, 10.08.1952 (Bundel) (ZISP); 2♂, Hissar Range, Takob gorge, 12.08.1953 (Potopolsky) (ZISP); 2♂, Hissar Range, Kondara gorge, 1,100 m, 24.08.1954, 17.09.1954 (Stshetkin) (ZISP); 1♂, SW Pamir, Shakhdara river, Barvoz vill., 3,000 m, 6.08.1955 (Bundel) (ZISP); 2♂, 1♀, Vanch distr., Poi-Mazar, 2,400 m, 7.08.1955 (Bundel) (ZISP); 2♂, 1♀, Vanch, Abdukagor riv., 2,700 m, 8.08.1955 (Bundel) (ZISP); 4♂, Vanch, Abdukagor riv., Dalnee vill., 2,900 m, 10.08.1955 (Bundel) (ZISP); 1♂, Varzob distr., Kondara riv., 1,100 m, 17.08.1955 (Bundel) (ZISP); 3 ♂, SW Pamir, Shakhdara Range, Badom-Dara riv., 9.08.1956, 3,400 m (Bundel) (ZISP); 32 ♂, 1♀, SW Pamir, Khorog, botanical garden, 14.07.–9.08.1957 (Bundel) (ZISP); 3♂, SW Pamir, Shakhdara riv., tugai near Sendiv vill., 3,000 m, 17.07.1957 (Bundel) (ZISP); 1♂, 2♀, W Darvaz, Khazretisho Range, Dondushkan riv., 2,200 m, 25.07.1957 (Bundel) (ZISP); 5 ♂, Shakhdara Range, Seidj-dara riv., 3200 m, 24–27.07.1957 (Bundel) (ZISP); 5♂, 1♀, SW Pamir, Shakhdara Range, north. slope, Shobeg riv., 3,500 m, 5.08.1957 (Bundel) (ZISP); 1♀, W Pamir, Vanch riv., Dalnee vill., 2,800 m, 20.08.1958 (Maslova) (ZISP); 18♂, 32♀, Pamir, Khorog, botanical garden, 4.07.1959, 4–22.06.1961, 10.06.1967, 25.05.–3.06.1978, 2.06.1968, 26.05.1980 (Zapryagaev) (ZISP); 1♂, Kondara, 27.06.1965 (Falkovich) (ZISP); 1♂, 2♀, Khorog, Botanical garden, 31.05.–7.06.1969 (Martynova) (ZISP); 1♂, Kondara gorge, 07.1972 (Shernіyazova) (ZISP); 1♀, Pamir, Vanch riv., near Medvezhiy glacier, 2,800 m, 14.08.1972 (Zapryagaev) (ZISP); 3♂, 5 ♀, Hissar Range, Kondara gorge, 14.05.1974 (Prasolov) (ZISP); 2♂, Hissar Range, alpine camp Varzob, 2,300 m, 26.06.–3.07.1976 (Prasolov) (ZISP); 1♀, Varzob riv. vall., Kondara, 7.07.1976 (Lvovsky) (ZISP); 1♂, Kondara, 14.08.1976 (V. Kuznetsov) (ZISP); 1♂, Hissar Mts., Ramit res., 19–20.07.1982 (Dubatolov) (ZISP); 1♂, vic. of Gissar [Hisor], 27.05.1985 (Puplyasis) (ZISP); 1♂, vic. of Shakhristan vill., Rudoba, 1,700 m, 28.07.1998 (Radzhabova) (ZISP); 3♂, SW Pamir, Shakhdara river, Barvoz vill., 2,820 m, 10.08.2024 (Davlatov).

Range: Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan.

Distribution in Tajikistan: Varzob district, Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region.

Tribe Orgyiini Wallengren, 1861

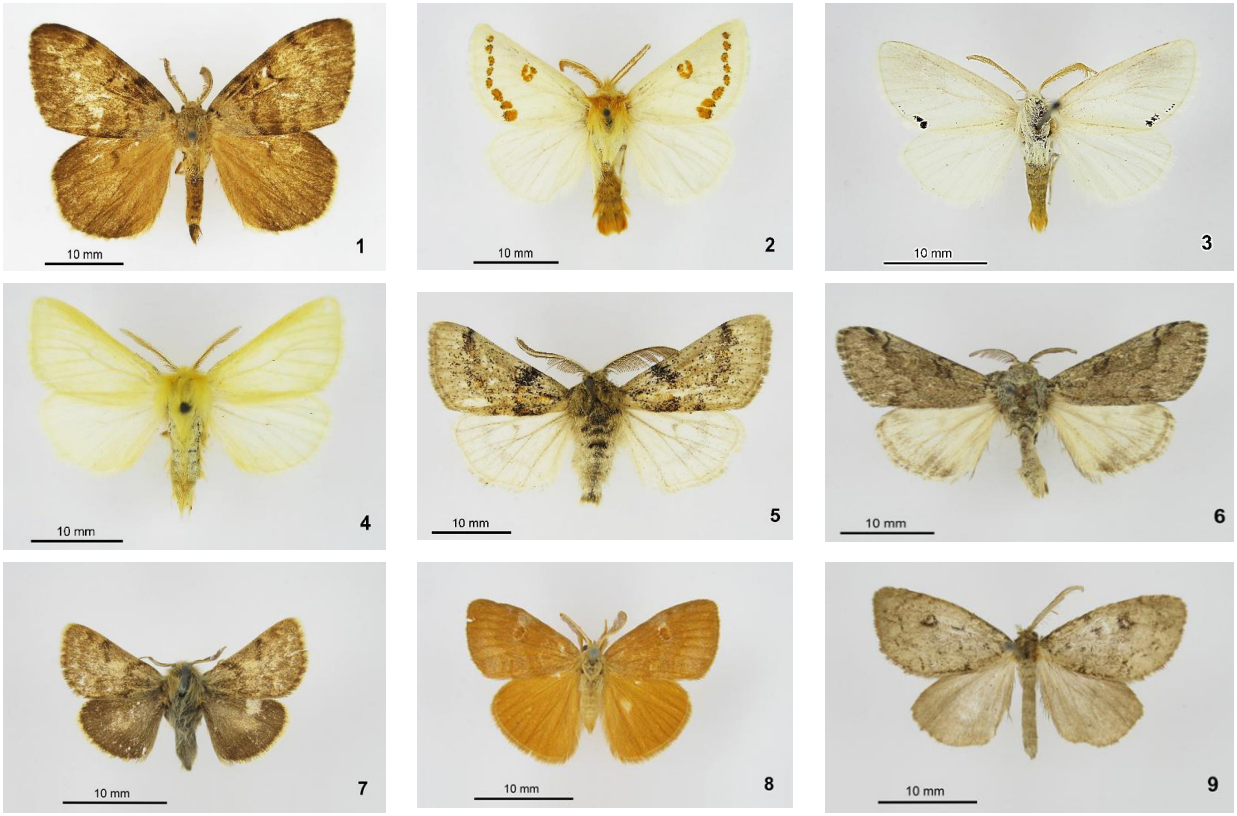
Genus *Dicallomera* Butler, 1881

Dicallomera nivalis (Staudinger, 1887) (fig. 5)

Dasychira fascelina var. *nivalis* Staudinger, 1887: *Stett. Ent. Zeit.* 48 (1–3): 97. TL: Alai, Transalai und dem Hazret Sultangebirge [Mt. Khazret-Sultan, Uzbekistan / Tajikistan] bei Samarkand (by original description).

Information sources: Grum-Grshimailo 1890: 558.

Material: 2♂, NW Hissar Range, Kzyl-Tam, 2,080 m, 13–27.07.1933 (Veltishchev) (ZISP); 1♂, 1♀, Kichi-Karamuk riv., 2,500 m, 10.08.1952 (Bundel) (ZISP); 2♂, Kzyl-Su riv., near Kichi-Karamuk riv. mouth, 2,100 m, 7.08.1953 (Bundel) (ZISP); 6♂, Dzhirgatal vill. vic. [Vahdat], Dzhil-Terek pass, 2,100 m, 10.08.1953 (Bundel) (ZISP); 4♂, Vanch, Abdukagor riv., Dalnee vill., 2,900 m, 9.08.1955 (Bundel) (ZISP); 1♂, SW Pamir, Shakhdara



Figs. 1–9. Imago of Lymantriinae, males: *1 — Lymantria dispar* (Tajikistan, Ramit Reserve); *2 — Euproctis kargalika* (Tajikistan, Dzhirgetal); *3 — Euproctis kogistana* (Tajikistan, Khorog); *4 — Leucoma flavosulphurea* (Tajikistan, Khorog); *5 — Dicallomera nivalis* (Tajikistan, Rudoba); *6 — Gynaephora ninae* (Tajikistan, Khorog); *7 — Lachana sincera* (Tajikistan, Khorog); *8 — Orgyia prisca* (Tajikistan, Aivadzh); *9 — Parocneria signatoria* (Tajikistan, Tigrovaya Balka Nature Reserve). All specimens are from ZISP. Photos by A. Yu. Matov

Рис. 1–9. Имаго Lymantriinae, самцы: *1 — Lymantria dispar* (Таджикистан, заповедник Рамит); *2 — Euproctis kargalika* (Таджикистан, Джиргиталь); *3 — Euproctis kogistana* (Таджикистан, Хорог); *4 — Leucoma flavosulphurea* (Таджикистан, Хорог); *5 — Dicallomera nivalis* (Таджикистан, Рудоба); *6 — Gynaephora ninae* (Таджикистан, Хорог); *7 — Lachana sincera* (Таджикистан, Хорог); *8 — Orgyia prisca* (Таджикистан, Айвадж); *9 — Parocneria signatoria* (Таджикистан, природный заповедник Тигровая балка). Все экземпляры из коллекции ЗИН. Фотографии А. Ю. Матова

Range, Badom-Dara riv., 6.08.1956, 3,400 m (Bundel) (ZISP); 1♂, SW Pamir, Shugnan Range, north. slope, Drumdara riv., 3,600 m, 23.07.1957 (Bundel) (ZISP); 5♂, Pamir, Khorog, botanical garden, 2,300 m, 19.08.1957, 12.07.1968, 24.07.1970, 23.07.1973, 26.08.1974 (Zapryagaev) (ZISP); 1♀, Khazretisho Range, Yakh-Su riv., 1,500 m, 22.07.1958 (Bundel) (ZISP); 1♂, W Darvaz, Khazretisho Range, Dondushkan riv., 2,500 m, 26.07.1959 (Bundel) (ZISP); 1♂, W Pamir, Vanch riv., Dalnee vill., 2,800 m, 20.08.1958 (Maslova) (ZISP); 2 ♂, Peter I Range, north. slope, Ganishou vill., 2,100 m, 20.07.1977 (Stshetkin) (ZISP); 13♂, vic. of Shakhristan vill., Rudoba, 1,700 m, 28.07.1998 (Radzhabova) (ZISP).

Range: Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan.

Distribution in Tajikistan: Sughd Province, Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region.

Genus *Gynaephora* Hübner, [1819]

Gynaephora ninae Sheljuzhko, 1943 (fig. 6)

Dasychira ninae Sheljuzhko, 1943: *Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges.* 33: 78. TL: Dascht (bei Chorog) [Tadzhikistan, Khorog], Rocharv (im Pjandzh-Tale) [Tadzhikistan, Rushan vill.] (by original description).

Information sources: Sheljuzhko 1943: 78.

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Material: 27♂, Pamir, Khorog, botanical garden, 2,300 m, 6.07.–2.08.1966, 20.05.–18.06.1971, 2–10.07.1972, 6–8.07.1974, 12.07.1978, 25.07.1979 (Zapryagaev) (ZISP); 1♂, Shakhdara riv. vall., Shod vill., 16.07.1987 (Nekrasov) (ZISP).
Range: Tajikistan.
Distribution in Tajikistan: Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region.

Genus *Lachana* Moore, 1888

Lachana selenophora (Staudinger, 1887)
Dasychira selenophora Staudinger, 1887: *Stett. Ent. Zeit.* 48 (1–3): 96. TL: Margelan [Margilan, Uzbekistan] (by original description).
Information sources: Grum-Grshimailo 1890: 557; Kozhanchikov 1950: 246.
Material: not found.
Range: Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan (?).
Distribution in Tajikistan: Grum-Grshimailo (Grum-Grshimailo 1890) and Kozhanchikov (Kozhanchikov 1950) recorded this species from the Pamirs (Beik pass, Kara-kuzun on river Beik). However, Trofimova (Trofimova 2008) did not confirm the presence of this species in Tajikistan based on the material she examined, and we likewise have no specimens of *L. selenophora* from Tajikistan.

Lachana sincera Kozhanchikov, 1950 (fig. 7)
Gynaephora sincera Kozhanchikov, 1950: *Fauna SSSR, Lep.* 12: 248. TL: river Mats [Gorno-Badakhshan, Tajikistan] (by original description).
Information sources: Kozhanchikov 1950: 248; Trofimova 2008: 283.
Material: 1♂, Holotype, [Pamir], r. Mats, 3,200 m, 29.06.1909 ([Yakobson]) (ZISP); 2♂, Pamir, Sangou-dara, pr. Khorog, 3,900 m, 19.07.1961 (Bundel) (ZISP).
Range: Tajikistan.
Distribution in Tajikistan: Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region.

Genus *Orgyia* Ochsenheimer, 1810

Subgenus *Orgyia* Ochsenheimer, 1810

Orgyia prisca Staudinger, 1887 (fig. 8)
Orgyia prisca Staudinger, 1887: *Stett. Ent. Zeit.* 48 (1–3): 95. TL: Margelan [Margilan, Uzbekistan], Usgent [Özgön, Kyrgyzstan] und Osch [Osh, Kyrgyzstan] (by original description).
Information sources: Grechkin 1956: 1477; Stshetkin 1960: 224.
Material: 1♂, Aivadzh, Kafirnigan riv. mouth, 3.08.1934 (Gussakovsky) (ZISP); 1♂, Tigrovaya Balka, 17.05.1974 (Prasolov) (ZISP); 1♂, Tigrovaya Balka res., 21.06.1976 (Lvovsky) (ZISP).
Range: Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Mongolia.
Distribution in Tajikistan: Khatlon Province, Sughd Province.

Genus *Parocneria* Dyar, 1897

Parocneria signatoria (Christoph, 1893) (fig. 9)
Ocneria signatoria Christoph, 1893: *Dt. Ent. Zeit. Iris* 6 (1): 88. TL: Eldar (by original description). Eldar [Azerbaijan], Transcaucasi et Turkestan.
Information sources: Kozhanchikov 1950: 390; Stshetkin 1960: 227.
Material: 1♀, Kuljab, 27.05.1885 (Grum [Grum-Grshimailo]) (ZISP); 1♀, Tigrovaya Balka res., 18.05.1974 (Prasolov) (ZISP); 1♀, Tigrovaya Balka res., 22.06.1976 (Lvovsky) (ZISP); 3♂, 1♀, 10 km E Dusti, 21–24.07.1982 (Dubatolov) (ZISP).
Range: NE Caucasus, Transcaucasia, E Iran, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, North Africa, and the Middle East.
Distribution in Tajikistan: Khatlon Province.

Conclusions

The annotated checklist includes ten species of Lymantriinae recorded in Tajikistan. The presence of one species, *Lachana selenophora*, requires confirmation through collection material. The species *Sphrageidus similis* is not included in this list, as it is absent from Tajikistan; references to this species in the literature for Tajikistan are erroneous, as it was frequently confused with the endemic *Euproctis kogistana* (described in 1994). Three species — *Euproctis kogistana*, *Gynaephora ninae,* and *Lachana sincera* — are conditional endemics of Tajikistan, although their occurrence in adjacent territories is highly probable. The species composition of Lymantriinae in Tajikistan is relatively small, yet these moths are of considerable economic and medical importance. The presented checklist of Lymantriinae species in Tajikistan will serve as a foundation for further systematic research and will be used in compiling a

comprehensive catalog of this insect group for Central Asia as a whole.

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