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**FIRST RECORD OF *ONCOCERA BITINCTELLA* (WILEMAN, 1911)  
(LEPIDOPTERA: PYRALIDAE, PHYCITINAE) IN RUSSIA**

**A. N. Streltsov<sup>1)</sup>, V. V. Dubatolov<sup>2,3)</sup>**

1) Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia, 48 Moika Emb., Saint Petersburg 191186, Russia. E-mail: [streltsov@mail.ru](mailto:streltsov@mail.ru)

2) Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, 11 Frunze Str., Novosibirsk 630091, Russia. E-mail: [vdubat@mail.ru](mailto:vdubat@mail.ru)

3) Federal State Institution "Zapovednoe Priamurye", 8 Yubileinaya Str., 680502, Bychikha Vil., Russia.

**Summary.** Pyralid moth *Oncocera bitinctella* (Wileman, 1911) is recorded from Russia for the first time. Male external morphology and genitalia are described and illustrated.

**Key words:** Lepidoptera, pyralid moths, fauna, new record, Russian Far East.

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**Резюме.** Впервые для России указывается настоящая огнёвка *Oncocera bitinctella* (Wileman, 1911). Приводятся изображения и описание самца по внешней морфологии и строению гениталий.

**INTRODUCTION**

The fauna of the pyralid moths of the Russian Pacific islands has been studied insufficiently, as was obvious from recent publications (Streltsov, 2012, Vertyankin, 2015; Streltsov, 2017; Titova, 2018; Streltsov, 2019). One new for the Russian fauna species of the genus *Oncocera* Stephens, 1829 was found in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (St Petersburg) and collection of second author.

**NEW RECORD**

***Oncocera bitinctella* (Wileman, 1911)**

Figs 1–3

*Nephopteryx bitinctella* Wileman, 1911: 359 (type locality: Japan)

*Oligochroa bitinctella*: Inoue 1982: I: 388–397, II: 47.

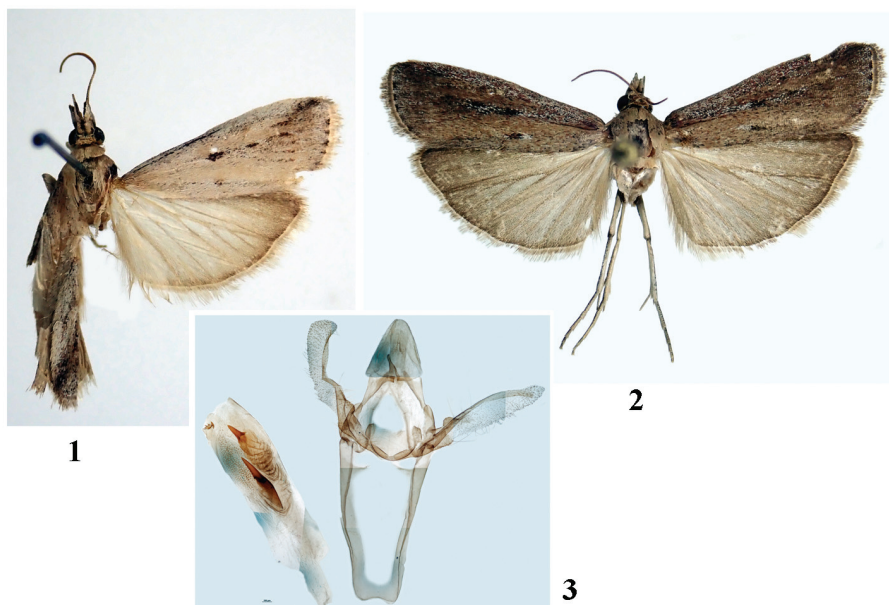
*Oncocera bitinctella*: Yamanaka *et al.*, 2013: 358.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED.** **Russia:** Sakhalinskaya oblast, South Kuril Islands, Kunashir Island, vicinity of Sernovodsk, sedge-umbrella meadow near the littoral (Pacific coast),

25.VII 1967, 1 ♂, leg. V.I. Kuznetsov; Khabarovskii krai, neighborhood of Khabarovsk, Bolshekhokhtsirsky Reserve, vicinity of the Chirki cordon, 48°12' N, 134°41' E, rocks, at light trap, 14–5.VIII 20128, 1 ♂, leg. V.V. Dubatolov.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Labial palps: large, bent to the top, covered with a tightly adjacent scales; antennae: the first segment (postbasal) curved with a dense brush of sharpening scales; forehead: wide, approximately equal to the diameter of the eye, in the front part there is a tuft of two symmetrical groups of sharpening scales; thorax and tegulas light gray with a brownish tint; forewing length 12–14 mm; wingspan 24–27 mm; the general background of the forewings varies greatly – from light gray to grayish brown; the figure consists of two black dots in the discal cell and two small black dots – one in the medial part of the wing near the anal edge, the second in the postdiscal part; hind wings monochromatic silver-gray with blackout at the outer edge or gray-brown; the fringe of both wings is silver gray or gray brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3). Uncus wide, triangular with a rounded apex; gnathos short with apex hamate; valva is narrow with a slightly sclerotized bone margin and a small rounded harpa; juxta is wide, rounded with thickened branches; aedeagus straight, large and 1.5 times longer than valva; cornuti on the vesica in the form of two differently sized large spines, of which the medial is more than 3 times larger; on the top of the aedeagus (on the tube itself) there is a serrated sclerotization site.



Figs 1–3. *Oncocera bitinctella*, male. 1 – habitus (Kunashir Island); 2 – habitus (Khabarovskii krai); 3 – male genitalia.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (**new record**): Kuril Islands (Kunashir), Khabarovskii krai; Japan: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu (Yamanaka *et al.*, 2013).

REMARKS. This is the second species of the genus *Oncocera* known from the Russian Far East. It differs from *O. semirubella* (Scopoli, 1763) by the color of forewings and by the structure of the male genitalia (in *O. bitinctella* there is a serrated sclerotization section on the aedeagus tube, while *O. semirubella* has two large curved spines).

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