

TO THE CASEBAERERS FAUNA (LEPIDOPTERA, COLEOPHORIDAE)
OF NORTH CAUCASUS WITH DESCRIPTION NATURAL LANDSCAPES

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Casebearers is one of the largest taxons in order of Lepidoptera and the largest group second only to wingsinuate in Gelechioidea s.l. There are approximately more than 1600 species. But they are constantly increasing in number because each year more and more new species are described. At the same time, this family is not well studied and the region of Caucasus is one of them.

The most part of determined material were collected by the participants of different expeditions of Zoological institute St.Petersburg (ZISP) on Caucasus in 1957-94 years and personally in 1996-2003 years by V. Shchurov (using a quartz-lamp (240W) mainly in Krasnodar Province, Kabardino-Balkaria, Adygeya, Stavropol Province, in 1997-98 years by A. Bolov in Kabardino-Balkaria and in 1999-2003 by V. Anikin in Krasnodar Province and Kabardino-Balkaria. The data from the 19th and early 20th century was taken into account only as a reference [Fuchs, 1903; Filipjev, 1926]. We also took the information from recent papers of this region [Parzak, 1977; Reznik, 1977, 1989; Falkovitsh, 1991; Baldizzone, 1994; Falkovitsh & Jalava, 1997; Anikin, 1998, 2001, 2002; Anikin, Shchurov, 2001; Anikin, Bolov, 2003]. The collection materials of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences at St.Petersburg, Moscow State University, Zoologisches Museum an der Humboldt Universitat (Berlin) and Museum Alexander Koenig (Bonn) were examined for our study. 34 genera and 136 species of Coleophoridae are recorded.

The territory of Caucasus includes forest, forest-steppe, steppe and semi-desert zones (arid forests). The boundaries of the North-West Caucasus are outlined by A.Kanonnikov [1977] along the coasts of the Sea of Azov and Black Sea. Northern boundary coincides with the line: a mouth of Don – Manych. East boundary in the south coincides with the state boundary of Russia, in north it passes along the watershed of rivers Urup and Bolshaya Laba and further on western slopes of the Stavropol height.

The North-West Caucasus is located on the junction of the moderate and subtropical climatic zones as well as three floristic centers – Steppe, Mediterranean and Caucasian. These factors, accompanied by frequent modifications of climate and orographic structure of the Caucasian isthmus in Pleistocene - Holocene have generated diverse landscapes, rich and peculiar vegetation of this region. Only higher plants flora of Krasnodar territory and Republic of Adygeya totals now more than 3000 species [Litvinskaya et al., 1983].

The extensive flat areas of northern part of Krasnodar territory were in former times occupied by the Black Sea Coast motley fescue - feather grass steppes. In their structure dominated turf steppe cereals: *Stipa pulcherrima* C. Koch and *Festuca ovina* L. In steppe communities are usual ephemers and ephemeroïdes: *Poa bulbosa* L., *Tulipa schrenkii* Regel, *Alyssum desertorum* Stapf, *Veronica vema* L. Western slopes of the Stavropol height are covered by drier fescue - feather steppes. Along the Black Sea Coast from Anapa to Tuapse on seaside slopes of the ranges and separate tops, the hemitermic steppes (the Mediterranean type), with the large number of the Mediterranean species are widespread. These steppes are represented by the formations of *Stepeta pulcherrimae*, *Festuceta valesiacae*, *Seslerieta anatoliacae* [Litvinskaya, 1994]. In Krasnodar territory virgin sites of the Mediterranean steppes are saved recently on watersheds of the ranges Markotkh, Oblego, Papay and tops of the

mounts Lysaj, Agoy, Nebug, etc. Recently the typical steppe vegetation *steppa genuina* can be found fragmentary at Taman Peninsula only.

To the south from the river Kuban, forest-steppes with interchange of more mesophillous meadow steppe and woods is now distributed. Dominant breeds of these woods are as follows: *Quercus robur* L., *Carpinus caucasica* Grossh., *Corylus avellana* L., *Malus orientalis* Uglitzk., *Pyrus caucasica* Fed. In flood-lands grow *Populus alba* L., *P. canescens* Smith., *Salix alba* L., *S. purpurea* L., and *Sambucus nigra* L. Forest edges and numerous glades are covered by brushwoods of various *Crataegus* L., *Rosa* L., and *Prunus spinosa* L. and steppe species of the genera *Melilotus* L., *Medicago* L., *Hypericum* L., and *Filipendula* L. The forest-steppe band spreads up to height of 300 m in west and 500-600 m in east of the region. Its origin is connected to an erasure of the lowland oak woods [Litvinskaya at al., 1983]. On mountain slopes the vegetation has generated several altitude belts of the wood zone, which take various altitudes on both northern and southern macroslopes of the Caucasus. So, in the area of Adler – Lazarevskoye, the low mountainous woods are restricted to a band from 0 up to 400m above sea level, mid mountainous ones - to height from 400 up to 1200m and high-mountainous ones - from 1200 up to 1800m. On the northern slope low mountainous woods are placed in limits from 0 up to 600-700m, mid mountainous - from 600-700 up to 1000-1200m and high-mountainous - from 1000-1200 up to 1800-2000m [Litvinskaya at al., 1983]. Low mountainous mixed deciduous woods are distinguishable by extremely rich flora. Various species of *Quercus* L., *Acer* L., *Carpinus* L. and *Fagus orientalis* Lipsky can be pointed as its edificators. The lower circles form bushes: *Corylus* L., *Cornus* L., *Rhododendron* L., *Rhamnus* L. and some wild fruit trees. More than half of square (54 %) in low mountains are populated by oak woods of *Quercus robur* and *Q. petraea* Liebl. The oak woods with underbrush formed by mesophillous cereals with prevalence of *Poa nemoralis* L. and *Phleum montanum* C. Koch are widely distributed [Sergeeva, Tilba, 1993]. Very seldom into structure of low mountainous woods enter *Abies nordmanniana* (Stev.) Spach (mount Shchiotka) and *Taxus baccata* L. (northern slope of Papay Mt. Range). Dry watersheds and rocky sites of the ranges between rivers Afips and Adagum are covered by groves of *Pinus hamata* Sosn. At the Black Sea Coast the low mountainous vegetation is essentially changed from west to east in accordance with magnification of average annual norm of atmospheric precipitation from 417 mm (Anapa) up to 1500mm (Sochi) and 3200-4000mm (Achishkho Mt. Range)[Kanonnikov, 1977]. In area from Anapa to Tuapse (and a little bit to the east) predominate the dry woods and so called "Shybljak" formations of xerophillous species: *Quercus pubescens* Willd., *Q. crispata* Stev., *Paliurus spina-christi* Mill., *Jasminum fruticans* L., *Cotinus coggygria* Scop., *Rhus coriaria* L. Shybljak is widespread distributed at altitude of 150-250m. The most droughty part of the coast from Anapa to Kabardinka possesses quite original vegetation. This is a unique place in Russia, where arid sparse growth of trees composed of *Pistacia mutica* Fisch. et Mey. and tree-like junipers *Juniperus foetidissima* Willd., *J. exelsa* Bieb., *J. oblonga* Bieb., and *J. oxycedrus* L. occur. The last three species outside of coast occur on Papay Mt. Range, *J. oxycedrus* almost reaching Sochi along the coast. On slopes of seaside ranges there are separate groves of a relic pine *Pinus pityusa* Stev., especially large population being known in Gelendzhik – Arkhipo-Osipovka district. Flora of grassy plants of this region includes a lot of East-Mediterranean and endemic species belonging to the genera *Astragalus* L., *Campanula* L., *Centaurea* L., *Anthemis* L., *Allium* L., frequently connected with rocky outcrops, limestone outputs and seaside breakaways.

Southern slope eastwards of Magri is covered by damp mixed deciduous woods of colchic type. Their upper circle is formed by *Quercus iberica* Stev., *Q. petraea*, *Castanea sativa* Mill., *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn., *Carpinus caucasica*. An originality of vegetation derives also of colchic species: *Ficus colchica* Grossh., *Rhododendron ponticum* L., *Laurocerasus officinalis* Roem., *Buxus colchica* Pojark. The last three species have penetrated

on northern macroslope up to Fisht – Oshten Mt. Mass and plateau Lagonaki. In underbrush of colchic wood grow evergreen bushes *Ilex colchica* Pojark., *Ruscus ponticus* Woron., *R. hypophyllum* L., lianas of genera *Hedera* L., *Calystegia* R.Br., *Tamus* L., *Clematis* L. are also usual.

In low and high mountains the woods of *Fagus orientalis* predominate, beech woods being particularly concentrated in basins of the rivers Belaya, Malaya Laba, Bolshaya Laba, Pshakha, Mzymta, Shakhe. Sometimes they form an upper bound of a wood (Achishkho Mt. Range), composed of dwarf beech trees. The upper zone of a wood belt in the North-West Caucasus is occupied by pure and mixed dark conifers of *Abies normanniana* and *Picea orientalis* (L.) Link, less often pineries of *Pinus hamata* Sosn. The maples *Acer trautvetteri* Medw and *A. pseudoplatanus* L. enter into the second circle of these woods, apart from beeches. Powerful firs grow at upper reaches of rivers Belaya, Malaya Laba, Bolshaya Laba, Mzymta. The upper bound of a wood is frequently formed by dwarf birch trees *Betula pendula* Rot. High grasses meadows with rich specific structure possess broad distribution at mid and high mountains. The basis of diversity is formed by larger species of *Inula* L., *Telekia* Baumg., *Aconitum* L., *Astrantia* L., *Heracleum* L., reaching 1.5-2 meters.

Many of these species are widespread also above wood belt, at subalpine meadows. The subalpine zone lays in an interval of heights from 1500-1800 up to 2500m. The subalpine meadows typologically can be subdivided on mid grasses (up to 1m) and high grasses. The latter include very large plants: *Poa iberica* Fisch. et Mey., *Inula helenium* L., *Cephalaria gigantea* (Ledeb.) Barb., *Heracleum ieskovii* Grossh., *H. sibiricum* L. Two last species reach 2-4 meters [Sergeeva, 1987]. The vegetation of the alpine zone is represented by cereal meadows and alpine carpets generated by *Koeleria caucasica* Trin. et Domin., *Nardus stricta* L., and *Lusula spicata* (L.). Luxuriant brightness of alpine landscapes derives from blossoming *Myosotis alpestris* Schmidt., species of *Gentiana* L., *Crocus* L., *Fritillaria* L., *Anemone* L., *Pedicularis* L. and plots of *Rhododendron caucasicum* Pall. The rocky sites in high mountains are covered with pillows of petrophilous species belonging to *Saxifraga* L., *Androsace* L., *Sedum* L., *Astragalus* L. Significant number of closely distributed and endemic species are registered in alpine flora of Fisht – Oshten Mt. Mass.

Noteworthy, the landscapes of steppe and foothill zones of the North-West Caucasus are significantly transformed by human long time ago. The steppe vegetation is destroyed and is still saved on the very limited plots inaccessible for agricultural activities, along railways, on breakaways of coast of the Sea of Azov and partially at Taman Peninsula. Significant anthropogenous press affects also woods of northern macroslope and foothill flatness. It results in reduction and fragmentation of distribution ranges of majority of Lepidoptera species of the region in question, on a comparison with data recorded in the beginning of this century [Shaposhnikov, 1904].

Caucasus is placed on the boundary of several zoogeographic subregions. N. Vereshchagin [1958] refers the Northern Caucasus and Ciscaucasus to three subregions. The Ciscaucasian Area is included into South-Russian steppe district of the Subregion of East European and Kazakhstan steppes (analogous to the Pontian Province of the steppe zone of the European-Ob Subregion by I. Lopatin [1989]. It envelops the territory from Taman Peninsula in the west up to the mouth of Terek in the east, being limited from the south by the river valleys of Kuban and Terek, and from the north – by Manych Depression. The Caucasus Major from Transkuban sloping flatness up to highlands is referred to the Caucasian District, a constituent of the Mediterranean Subregion. The high-mountainous meadows and rocks, placed in the Caucasian high-mountainous Area, are separately considered within this district. Internal Dagestan was detached into the special Dagestan plot. The Kuma-Terek plot of the Ciscaucasus is referred to the Subregion of the Central Asian deserts.

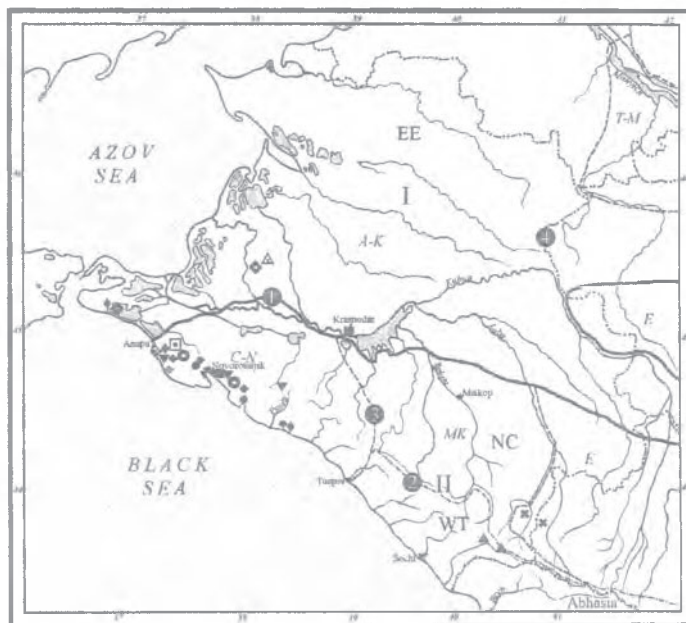


Fig. 1. The map of biogeographical division of the North-West Caucasus, according to E. Shiffers [1953], with modifications of A. Zamotajlov [1992] and localities of indicative species of Lepidoptera

Borders of: 1 – regions, 2 – provinces, 3 – subprovinces, 4 – administrative regions. Regions: I – Eurasian Steppe Region, II – Caucasian Region of mountainous woods and meadows. Provinces: EE – East European, NC – North Caucasian, WT – West Transcaucasian. Subprovinces: A-K – Azov-Kuban, C-N – Crimean-Novorossisk, MK – Mountainous Kuban, E – Elbrussian, T-M – Tersko-Manytch.

Species: ♠ – *Tomares callimachus* Ev., ◆ – *Plebeius (Plebejides) sephirus* Friv., ◆ – *Pseudophilotes vicrama* Moor., ▼ – common occurrence of *Esperarge climene* Esp., *Eumenis fagi* Sc., *E. pellucida* Stauder., *Satyrus virbius* H.-S., ■ – *Eumenis statilinus* Hufn., ✕ – *Colias thisoa* Men., ● – *Lemonia ballioni* Chr., ◆ – *Periphanes delphinii* (L.), ✕ – *Cucullia argentina* (F.), ▲ – *Hyles vespertilio* Esp., ● – *Proterebia afra* F., □ – *Kretania zamotajlovi* Shch. et Lukh.

Such a division seems to poorly reflect the significant heterogeneity of the faunistic complexes of insects and actual distribution of vegetation of the North-West Caucasus. Geobotanical division of the North Caucasus has been developed in details by E. Shiffers [1953]. Updating of this biogeographic circuit for the North-West Caucasus was offered by A. Zamotajlov [1992] (fig.1). The boundaries of the geobotanical zones were specified by the aid of distribution patterns of several endemic *Carabus*-species and some other Carabidae. This circuit seems to reflect in general the known regularities of distribution of Lepidoptera as well, and specific appearance of fauna of the zones in question.

The finds of several Lepidoptera-species, utilized as indicators of appropriate zones, are shown on the map (fig.1). The significant number of steppe and Mediterranean species of

Satyridae, Lycaenidae, Hesperidae, Lemoniidae is quite characteristic for the Krymsk-Novorossisk Subprovince of the North Caucasian Province. *Proterebia afra* F., *Esperarge climene* Esp., *Eumenis statilinus* Hufn., *Satyrus virbius* H.-S., *Tomares callimachus* Ev., *Pyrgus sidae* Esp. [Shchurov, 1998], *Kretania zamotajlovi* Shchurov & Lukhtanov [Shchurov, Lukhtanov, 2001], *Pseudophilotes vicrama* Moor., *Lemonia ballioni* Chr., and *Thymelicus hyrax* Led. are recorded for the North-West Caucasus only here.

The nival species, highly characteristic for the Central Caucasus (*Colias thisoa* Men., *Erebia iranica* Gr.-Gr., *Plebejidea loewii dzhemagati* Shelj.), indicate the western limit of the Elbrus Subprovince [Shaposhnikov, 1904; Shchurov, 1998]. As quite typical representatives of the West transcaucasian Province, the tertiary relics of the Colchic fauna can be pointed, namely *Phassus schamyi* Chr., *Allanacstria caucasica* Led., the sphingid *Hyles vespertilio* Esp., found by A. Kirichenko [1909] at Krasnaya Poliana vicinities, and also *Polyommatus eros tschetverikovi* Nehr. and *Orgyia ochrolimbata*, also known to us from the neighbourhoods of this village (Alpine zone of Aibga Mt. Range).

Check-list

- Casas zernyi* (Toll, 1944). – Azerbaidzhan.
C. albella (Thunberg, 1788). – Krasnodar Distr.
Scleriductia ochripennella (Zeller, 1849). – Kabardino-Balkaria; Adygeya.
Frederickoenigia flavipennella (Duponchel, 1843). – Abhazia, Kabardino-Balkaria; Azerbaidzhan.
Haploptilia serratella (Linnaeus, 1761). – Kabardino-Balkaria.
H. prunifolia (Doets, 1944). – Kabardino-Balkaria.
H. spinella (Schrank, 1802). – Kabardino-Balkaria; Dagestan.
H. nairica Falkovitsh, 1991. – Armenia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Stavropol Distr.
H. drymophila Falkovitsh, 1991. – Adzharia, Abhazia, Kabardino-Balkaria.
H. hemerobiella (Scopoli, 1763). – Armenian, Azerbaidzhan.
H. kroneella (Fuchs, 1899). – Armenia, Adygeya.
Dumitrescumia cecidophorella (Oudejans, 1972). – Stavropol Distr.
Agapalsa lusciniapennella (Treitschke, 1833). – Kabardino-Balkaria.
A. idaeella (O. Hofmann, 1869). – Armenia, Kabardino-Balkaria.
Tuberculia albitarsella (Zeller, 1849). – Abhazia, Kabardino-Balkaria.
Orthographis parcella (Toll, 1952). – Armenia.
O. virgatella (Zeller, 1849). – Adygea.
O. chamaedriella (Bruand, [1852]). – Kabardino-Balkaria.
O. brevialpella (Wocke, 1874). – Armenia.
O. albipennella (Staudinger, 1880). – Armenia.
O. obtectella (Zeller, 1849). – Armenia.
Aporiptura ochroflava (Toll, 1961). – Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkaria, Stavropol Distr.
A. klimeschiella (Toll, 1952). – Dagestan.
Amseliphora niveicostella (Zeller, 1839). – Georgia, Abhazia, Kabardino-Balkaria.
Amselghia felixella (Baldizzone, 1994). – Armenia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Abkhazia.
A. rectilineella (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1839). – Stavropol Distr., Adygea.
A. subnivea (Filipjev, 1925). – Kabardino-Balkaria.
A. balkara Falkovitsh & Jalava, 1997. – Kabardino-Balkaria, Adygeya, Stavropol Distr.
A. azishtella Anikin, 1998. – Adygeya.
Ardania sergiella Falkovitsh, 1979. – Kabardino-Balkaria.
A. colutella (Fabricius, 1794). – Stavropol Distr., Kabardino-Balkaria.
A. albicostella (Duponchel, 1842). – Stavropol Distr.
Damophila mayrella (Hübner, 1813). – Kabardino-Balkaria, Azerbaidzhan, Dagestan.

- D. deauratella* (Lienig et Zeller, 1846). – Stavropol Distr., Azerbaidzhan, Abkhasia, Kabardino-Balkaria.
- D. alcyonipennella* (Kollar, 1832). – Azerbaidzhan, Kabardino-Balkaria, Dagestan, Adygea.
- D. frischella* (Linnaeus, 1758). – Armenia, Kabardino-Balkaria.
- D. trifolii* Curtis, 1832. – Stavropol Distr., Armenia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Adygea.
- Calcomarginia ballotella* (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1839). – Stavropol Distr., Kabardino-Balkaria.
- Symphypoda parthenica* (Meyrick, 1891). – Armenia, Azerbaidzhan.
- Oedicaula serinipennella* (Christoph, 1872). – Kabardino-Balkaria.
- Coleophora anatipennella* (Hübner, 1796). – Kabardino-Balkaria, Stavropol Distr.
- C. albidella* (Dennis & Schiffermuller, 1775). – Azerbaidzhan, Adzharia, Adygeya, Stavropol Distr.
- C. kuehnella* (Goeze, 1783). – Kabardino-Balkaria.
- C. ibipennella* Zeller, 1849. – Adygeya.
- C. betulella* Heinemann & Wocke, 1877. – Stavropol Distr.
- C. zelleriella* Heinemann, 1854. – Stavropol Distr., Adzharia, Azerbaidzhan.
- C. bedella* Falkovitsh, 1976. – Azerbaidzhan.
- C. currucipennella* Zeller, 1839. – Stavropol Distr.
- Phagolamia auricella* (Fabricius, 1794). – Karachaevo-Cherkessia.
- Apista gallipennella* (Hübner, 1796). – Azerbaidzhan, Kabardino-Balkaria.
- Metapista ferruginea* (Baldizzone, 1994). – Armenia.
- Razowskia coronillae* (Zeller, 1849). – Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Azerbaidzhan, Adygeya, Stavropol Distr.
- Stabilaria univittella* (Staudinger, 1880). – Armenia.
- Multicoloria partitella* (Zeller, 1849). – Azerbaidzhan.
- M. conspicuella* (Zeller, 1849). – Stavropol Distr.
- M. vicinella* (Zeller, 1849). – Armenia, Stavropol Distr.
- M. berlandella* (Toll, 1956). – Azerbaidzhan, Stavropol Distr.
- M. polonicella* (Zeller, 1865). – Stavropol Distr.
- M. geghardella* (Baldizzone, 1994). – Armenia.
- M. symphistropha* Reznik, 1976. – Azerbaidzhan.
- M. dubiella* (Baker, 1888). – Azerbaidzhan.
- M. gutella* Reznik, 1971. – Azerbaidzhan.
- M. fuscociliella* (Zeller, 1849). – Dagestan, Krasnodar Distr.
- M. ditella* (Zeller, 1849). – Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Armenia, Kabardino-Balkaria.
- M. cracella* (Vallot, 1835). – Stavropol Distr.
- Suireia milvipennis* (Zeller, 1839). – Adygeya.
- S. badiipennella* (Duponchel, 1843). – Kabardino-Balkaria.
- S. alnifoliae* (Barasch, 1934). – Adzharia.
- S. limosipennella* (Duponchel, 1842). – Armenia.
- S. trigeminella* (Fuchs, 1881). – Armenia.
- Argyractinia ochrea* (Haworth, 1828). – Krasnodar Distr.
- Eupista ornatipennella* (Hübner, 1796). – Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Azerbaidzhan.
- E. lixella* (Zeller, 1849). – Armenia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Dagestan, Adygeya.
- E. caucasica* (Stainton, 1867). – Stavropol Distr., Krasnodar Distr.
- E. samarensis* Anikin, 2001. – Georgia.
- Klimeschja rudella* (Toll, 1944). – Kabardino-Balkaria.
- Bourgogneja pennella* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775). – Azerbaidzhan, Dagestan.
- Perygra murinipennella* (Duponchel, 1844). – Kabardino-Balkaria.
- P. alticolella* (Zeller, 1849). – Azerbaidzhan, Adygeya.

- P. caespitiella* (Zeller, 1839). – Adygeya, Abkhazia.
P. glaucicolella (Wood, 1892). – Abkhazia, Dagestan, Krasnodar Distr., Adygeya.
P. taeniipennella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855). – Armenia, Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Azerbaidzhan.
P. tamesis (Waters, 1926). – Adzharia.
Nemesia chalcogrammella (Zeller, 1839). – Armenia, Azerbaidzhan.
Ecebalia therinella (Tengström, 1848). – Armenia, Adzharia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Azerbaidzhan.
E. kizildashi Anikin, 2002. – Armenia.
E. monoceros (Falkovitsh, 1975). – Kabardino-Balkaria.
E. vestianella (Linnaeus, 1758). – Armenia, Adzharia, Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Kabardino-Balkaria.
E. squamosella (Stainton, 1856). – Kabardino-Balkaria.
E. gaviaepennella (Toll, 1952). – Armenia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachaevo-Cherkessia.
E. eichleri (Patzak, 1977). – Armenia.
E. stemipennella (Zetterstedt, 1839). – Abkhazia, Adzharia, Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Krasnodar Distr., Kabardino-Balkaria.
E. atriplicis (Meyrick, [1928]). – Armenia.
E. versurella (Zeller, 1849). – Azerbaidzhan, Adzharia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar Distr.
E. pseudolinosyris Kasy, 1979. – Krasnodar Distr.
E. lassella (Staudinger, 1859). – Azerbaidzhan, Abkhazia.
E. salinella (Stainton, [1858]). – Armenia.
E. adspersella (Benander, 1939). – Krasnodar Distr., Dagestan.
E. kargani (Falkovitsh, 1989). – Dagestan.
E. virgaureae (Stainton, 1857). – Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Dagestan, Krasnodar Distr.
E. adytsii sp.n. – Kabardino-Balkaria.
E. obscenella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855). – Dagestan.
Casignetella absinthii (Heinemann & Wocke, 1877). – Kabardino-Balkaria.
C. troglodytella Duponchel, 1843). – Krasnodar Distr.
C. argentula (Stephens, 1834). – Abkhazia, Krasnodar Distr.
C. artemisiella (Scott, 1861). – Kabardino-Balkaria.
C. granulata (Zeller, 1849). – Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar Distr.
C. inulae transcaucasica (Patzak, 1977). – Armenia.
C. peribenanderi (Toll, 1943). – Stavropol Distr., Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar Distr.
C. trochilella (Duponchel, 1843). – Krasnodar Distr.
C. tamara (Baldizzone, 1994). – Caucasus, Dagestan.
C. gardesanella (Toll, 1953). – Armenia.
C. nutantella (Mühlig & Frey, 1857). – Armenia.
C. graminicolella (Heinemann, 1876). – Georgia, Dagestan.
C. dianthi (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855). – Armenia.
C. pseudociconiella (Toll, 1952). – Krasnodar Distr.
C. majuscula Falkovitsh, 1991. – Azerbaidzhan.
C. galbulipennella (Zeller, 1838). – Armenia, Dagestan, Krasnodar Distr.
C. millefolii (Zeller, 1849). – Kabardino-Balkaria.
C. striatipennella (Tengström, [1848]). – Kabardino-Balkaria.
C. tringella (Baldizzone, 1988). – Dagestan.
Ionescumia clypeiferella (O. Hofmann, 1871). – Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Stavropol Distr., Kabardino-Balkaria.
I. isomoera (Falkovitsh, 1972). – Azerbaidzhan.
Carpochea trientella (Christoph, 1872). – Kabardino-Balkaria.
C. unipunctella (Zeller, 1849). – Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachaevo-Cherkessia.

- C. aequalella* (Christoph, 1872). – Stavropol Distr., Kabardino-Balkaria.
C. binotapennella (Duponchel, 1843). – Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Novorossiisk Distr.
C. squalorella (Zeller, 1849). – Stavropol Distr.
C. armeniae (Baldizzone & Patzak, 1991). – Armenia.
C. salicomiae (Heinemann & Wocke, 1877). – Krasnodar Distr., Kabardino-Balkaria, Novorossiisk Distr.
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