The gelechiid genus *Bryotropha* Heinemann is distributed throughout the Holarctic region. Although *Bryotropha* specimens can be readily recognized as members of this genus, the individual species are often difficult to separate as they usually have neutral colours and lack striking wing markings. Many species are also very similar in genital characters. Since the old descriptions are often not very precise, misidentifications and introduction of synonyms are commonplace within this genus. The present paper is
the second in a series of studies aimed at a revision of *Bryotropha*. With about 25 nominal taxa the genus has a clear centre in Europe and several of its species are among the most common gelechiid moths to be found here.

**Material and methods**

**Methods**

All original descriptions were checked as well as the types when available. For each nominal taxon the complete synonymy is listed. In view of the great superficial similarity of the species it was considered desirable to stabilize the nomenclature by designating a number of lectotypes (iczn 1999: article 74.7.3).

The status of species has been reserved for populations with genitalia showing clear and consistent character differences from the genitalia of other populations.

Descriptions of adults are based on ‘typical’ male specimens. Females are only described when they differ from the males. Variation is dealt with separately. The measurements given for wingspan are to the nearest millimetre.

The descriptive terminology of genital structures follows Klots (1956) and Sattler (1979). All terms used for genitalia in the present paper are illustrated and labelled in figs. 14-17. Genitalia were prepared according to standard methods (Robinson 1976). For a reliable identification male genitalia should be embedded laterally or unrolled (Pitkin 1984, 1986); valuable material was as a rule always unrolled. *B. domestica* (Haworth), *B. horribilis* sp. n. and *B. sabulosella* (Rebel), which have aberrant genitalia, were sometimes embedded in a ventro-dorsal position. It is advisable to study the genitalia before embedding since in several species important structures like the gnathos are easily distorted during squashing or unrolling (e. g. in *B. pallorella* Amsel and in *B. rossica* Ankin & Piskunov). Female genitalia were mounted ventral side up.

Genitalia slides were customarily examined under a standard research microscope. Occasionally the three-dimensional organization of complex structures was resolved with the aid of a Zeiss 410 confocal laser-scanning microscope (clsm) (Carl Zeiss, Jena, Germany). Scanning electron microscopy of whole moths was performed with a Zeiss Novascan 30 (Carl Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany). Drawings were made from photographs. In female genitalia the setae on the papillae anales and on the distal rim of segment VIII are not illustrated. In a few cases damaged or misaligned parts were rearranged to produce a complete picture.

**Maps**

Maps were prepared with dmap 7.0 (Morton 2000). For these maps we have used material examined by ourselves supplemented with records provided by L. Aarvik (Norway), B. Å. Bengtsson (Sweden), G. Elsner (Czech Republic), L. Kaila (Finland), Z. Kovács (Romania), W. de Prins (Belgium) and I. Svensson (Sweden). Data for Great Britain and Ireland were taken from Bland et al. (2002), with additional comments from M. F. V. Corley, K. Bond, R. Heckford and J. Langmaid. Coordinates and spelling of locality names were taken from major internet gazetteers. No attempt has been made to uniformize the various transliterations of Greek localities on labels.