

New faunistic records for a number of Microlepidoptera, including description of three new taxa from Agonoxenidae, Depressariidae, and Gelechiidae (Gelechioidea)

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Abstract. Faunistic data for 48 species of Microlepidoptera from Europe are provided. A total of 35 records are new for certain European countries. Four species are recorded for the first time in Europe: *Spiniphallellus desertus* Bidzilya & Karsholt, 2008 (Gelechiidae), *Hypsopygia almanalis* (Rebel, 1917) (Pyralidae), *Pyrausta tithonialis* Zeller, 1872, and *Mecyna lutulentalis* (Lederer, 1858) (both Crambidae). Three new taxa are described: *Agonopterix socerbi* Šumpich, sp. n. (Depressariidae) from Slovenia, *Chrysoclista abchasica gabretica* Šumpich, ssp. n. (Agonoxenidae) from the Czech Republic, and *Eulamprotes graecatella* Šumpich & Skyva, sp. n. (Gelechiidae) from Greece. The previously unknown female of *Megacraspedus albovenata* Junnilainen, 2010 (Gelechiidae) is also described. *Xenopathia novaki* (Rebel, 1891) (Blastobasidae) is figured for the first time including genitalia of both sexes.

Introduction

Our collecting trips to various parts of Europe have yielded findings regarding a considerable number of species that are noteworthy from ecological, faunistic or other points of view. As the data available are insufficient for a detailed evaluation of the lepidopteran fauna in the visited areas, we only provide the most interesting findings, a number of which are first country records. Furthermore, we collected several specimens that we could not identify as belonging to any known species. Based on their external appearance and the structure of the genitalia, these specimens differ sufficiently from the currently known taxa that they can be considered as being new to science. Here we describe these taxa.

Material and methods

The great majority of the material examined was collected at light. All the specimens are deposited in our private collections, unless stated otherwise (the list of collections is given below). The type material (including holotypes) is deposited in the collections of the authors of descriptions, and in the future they will be moved to the Czech National Museum in Prague. The nomenclature and the species distributions were taken from the current version of Fauna Europaea (Karsholt & van Nieukerken 2011).

Abbreviations

SU	leg. et coll. Jan Šumpich, Česká Bělá, Czech Republic
SK	leg. et coll. Jan Skyva, Prague, Czech Republic
LI	leg. et coll. Jan Liška, Prague, Czech Republic
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria
ZMUC	Natural History Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark

Results and discussion

TINEOIDEA: TINEIDAE

Elatobia fuliginosella (Lienig & Zeller, 1846)

Material. Portugal, Setúbal distr., Pinhal Novo, 1♀ 22–23.viii.1998, SU. Czech Republic, Lanžhot, 1♂ 26.vi.2001, 1♀ 28.vi.2006, 2♂ 17–19.vi.2009, 1♂ 9.vii.2011, 3♂ 30.v–20.vi.2012, SU. Croatia, Pelješac penin., Žuljana, 1♂ 1–13.vii.2005, SU; Omiš env., Marušići, 3♂, 2♀ 3–17.viii.2008, SU. Russia, Orenburg oblast, Donskoje env., Verbljushka Hill., 1♂ 22–24.vii.2011, SU.

Distributed in Europe but a rare species in general. First country record for Croatia.

GELECHIOIDEA: DEPRESSARIIDAE

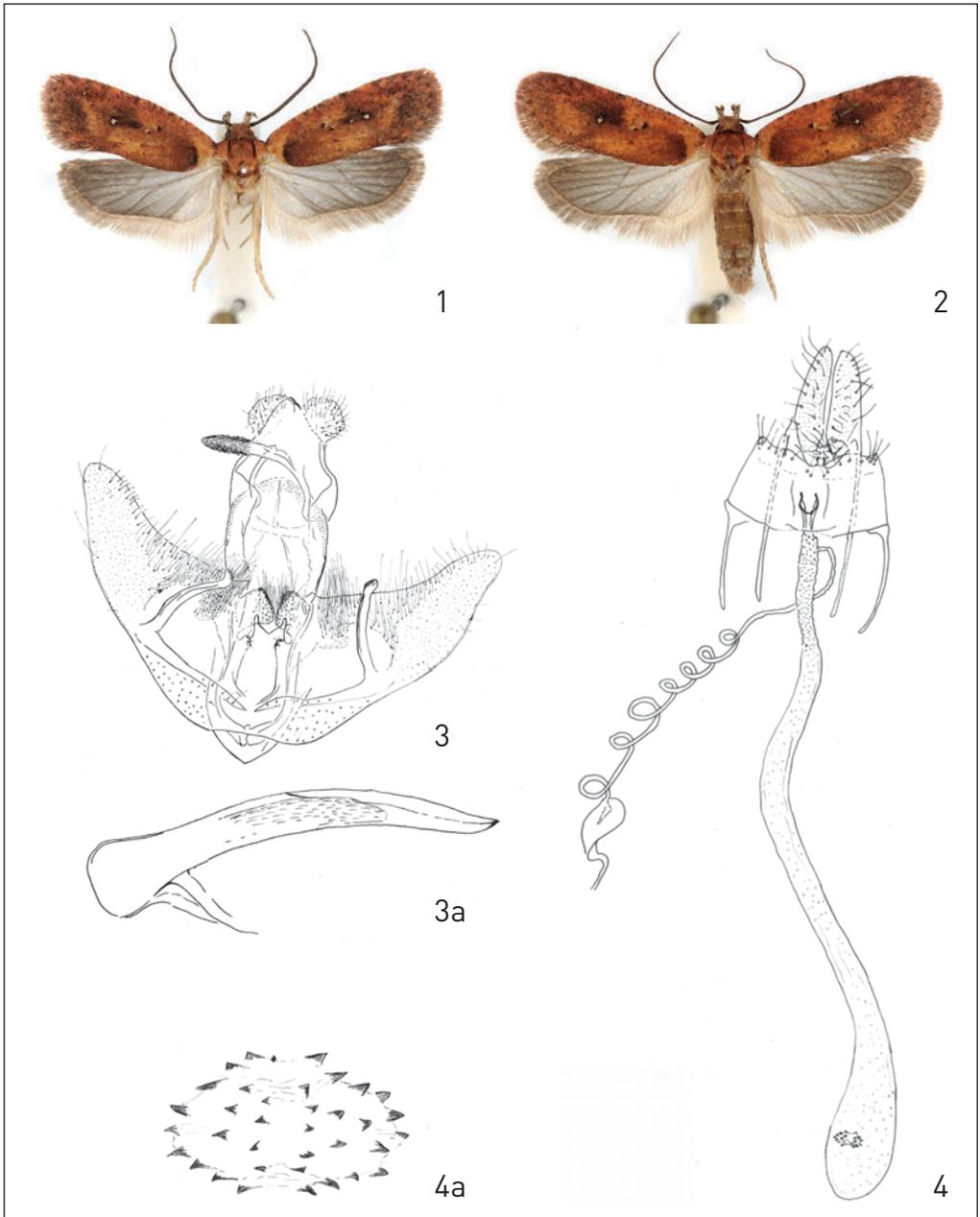
Agonopterix socerbi Šumpich, sp. n.

Figs 1–4

Material. Holotypus ♂, Slovenia ‘Slovenia (SLO) | Crni kal – Socerb | 45°35'23"N 13°51'56"E | 6.7.2004 380m | Jan Šumpich leg.’, SU; – Paratypes: 1♀, same data as holotypus, SU; 2♀, ‘Wipach | 1854’, ‘ferulae coll Mn.’ <handwritten in black ink>, NHMW; 1♂, ‘Slovenija | Petrinjski | kras | 11.8.2002 | lgt. L. Srnka’, ‘Gen. pr. č. | 9666 | Det. I. Richter ♂’, ‘*Agonopterix* | angelicella | det. Z. Tokár, 2006’, L. Srnka.

Description. A d u l t (Figs 1, 2). Wingspan 15–17 mm. Head rust-coloured, frons ochreous yellow. Antenna grey brown, filiform, in male slightly thicker at base and gradually narrowing to apex. Labial palpi cream white, more or less mottled with brown on outer and upper surface, segment 2 unicolourous light on inner surface. Thorax rust-coloured, mottled with lighter and darker scales. Forewing ground colour rusty with a strong tinge of brick-red; base of forewing and proximal half of costal area lighter, reddish; costa lighter with irregular brown maculation; apex and outer margin of forewing darker, rusty brown; termen with a row of indistinct darker spots; distinct distal white spot edged by dark scales and surrounded by a large dark area; four black and white discocellular spots that might not be obvious in some specimens. Legs yellowish, more or less dusted with grey and brownish scales. Abdomen light, greyish. Hindwings light grey, paler basally.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3). Valva very broad at base, gradually narrowing to apex, covered with short hair-like setae; cuiller slightly bent laterally, narrow, very long, with mallet-like apex directed towards top of valva. Tegumen narrow and long; socii relatively small, rounded; gnathos with elongate-oval culcitula. Juxta with two narrow, almost pointed tips. Transtilla lobe very broad, square-like. Phallus narrow, slightly curved, with pointed apex.



Figs 1–4. *Agonopterix socerbi* Šumpich, sp. n. 1. Male, holotype. 2. Female, paratype. 3. Male genitalia, a: phallus. 4. Female genitalia, a: signum (enlarged).

Female genitalia (Fig. 4). Papillae anales narrow and long, as a whole large. Ostium bursae small, circular; ductus bursae long, very narrow and only very slightly broadening towards corpus bursae; corpus bursae very narrow, oval; signum oval with short spines.

Differential diagnosis. The newly described species is distinctive in having conspicuous brick red colouration, and in combination with its characteristic structure of genitalia (especially in males having long cuiller exceeding the margin of valva) can be easily distinguished from the hitherto known species of the genus *Agonopterix* Hübner, 1825.

Distribution. Only known from southwestern Slovenia.

Life history. Early stages and host plant unknown. We captured the moths at ultraviolet light (fluorescent lamp 8W/12V) in open grassy steppes.

Derivatio nominis. Named after the type locality Socerb near Crni Kal in Slovenia.

Remarks. In the author's (SU) collection this conspicuous species was kept among unidentified species for a number of years as the author had not succeeded in finding the proper name for this species in the literature available. Collections of some major European museums (e.g., London, Munich) were also examined for this species, and two specimens were eventually found in the Vienna museum (NHMW), misidentified as *A. ferulae* (Zeller, 1847).

GELECHIOIDEA: AUTOSTICHIDAE

Symmoca caliginella Mann, 1867

Material. Slovenia, 1♂, Osp, 26.iv.2002, SU; 3♂, Julijske Alpe, Mangart (1,600 m), 24.vii.1997, LI.

GELECHIOIDEA: AGONOXENIDAE

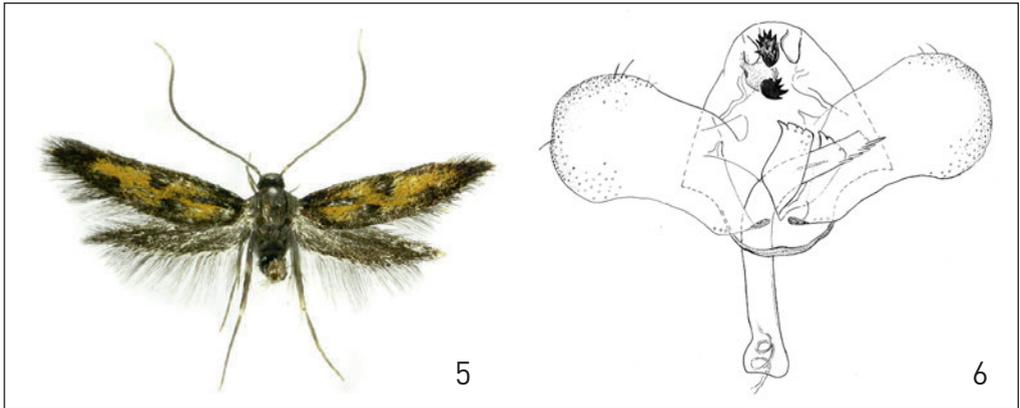
Chrysoclista abchasica gabretica Šumpich, ssp. n.

Figs 5, 6

Material. Holotypus ♂, Czech Republic 'Bohemia mer.[idionalis] (CZ) | Šumava M[oun]t[ain]s. – 1195 m | Smrčina – Seitz.[ova] cesta | 48°45'01"N 13°55'41"E | 19.9.2005 | Jan Šumpich leg.'

Description. A d u l t (Fig. 5). Wingspan 10.5 mm. Head and thorax grey with metallic shine. Labial palpus covered with brown grey, shiny scales. Antenna filiform, grey brown, paler at apex. Forewing ground colour light orange but with strong admixture of brown scales. Forewing edged with dark scales that form dark areas at base, at apex and at outer third of posterior margin of forewing. A narrow, straight and rather long black streak, admixed with silver scales, extending from base of forewing to costal spot. Costal spot circular, dark, with noticeable admixture of silver scales, other two spots (with very few silver scales) evenly placed at inner margin of the wing. Hindwing brown grey, narrow, pointed at apex. Legs light, dusted with brownish scales.

Male genitalia (Fig. 6). Very similar to those of *Ch. abchasica abchasica*, which are illustrated in Sinev (1986) and Koster & Sinev (2003). Valva broad, evenly broadly rounded at apex. Phallus narrow, moderately curved at 2/3 and ended with five thorn-like protuberances; cornuti present, forming short row of beads. Branches of gnathos ending with strongly sclerotised structures in the form of teeth. Anellus lobes very well developed, shaped similarly to those of *Chrysoclista zagulajevi* Sinev, 1986 but differing in apical structure – in *Ch. zagulajevi* the apex is irregularly toothed, in *Ch. abchasica gabretica* ssp. n. with regular serrated teeth.



Figs 5–6. *Chrysoclista abchasica gabretica* Šumpich, ssp. n. 5. Male, holotype. 6. Male genitalia.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The newly described subspecies is in habitus very similar to *Chrysoclista abchasica abchasica* Sinev, 1986 described from Georgia (Western Transcaucasia), from which it can be distinguished by features of genitalia; the easiest distinguishing feature is markedly different shape of anellus lobes, and also more evenly rounded valva, bigger apical lobes of tegumen and rather different shape of cornutus. However, as both taxa are known only from a single specimen and possible variation within populations thus is unknown, we are hesitant to consider the new taxon a new species at this stage.

Distribution. Known only from southern Bohemia (Czech Republic).

Life history. Unknown. The holotype was collected in a climax spruce stand in the highest altitudes of the Bohemian Forest Mts (1,195 m a.s.l.).

Derivatio nominis. The subspecies name is derived from the Latin name of the mountains where the type material was found (Gabreta = Bohemian Forest Mts).

Remarks. After having collected the holotype, an effort has been made in the same locality to obtain further specimens but without any success. In the Czech Republic, species of *Chrysoclista* are very rarely encountered in general: *C. lathamella* (Fletcher, 1936) and *C. splendida* Karsholt, 1997 have been found only as single specimens, for *C. linneella* fewer than ten findings have been published. With respect to these difficulties, the subspecies *gabretica* is thus described from this single specimen, as was the case of the nominotypical subspecies.

GELECHIOIDEA: OECOPHORIDAE

Esperia sulphurella (Fabricius, 1775)

Material. Slovenia, 1♀, Crni kal, 26.iv.2002, SU.

The occurrence in Central Europe is documented only by very old records from Germany, Austria, and Poland (Tokár et al. 2005). The present record is first for Slovenia.

GELECHIOIDEA: COSMOPTERIGIDAE***Pyroderces klimeschi* Rebel, 1938**

Material. Italy, 1♂, Venice, Chioggia, Rosapineta, 15–17.v.1992, SK. Czech Republic, Lanžhot, 1♂ 29.v.2012, LI, 3♂ 22.vi.2012, SU. Slovakia, 1♂, Nová Vieska, 15.vii.1994, SK. France, 1♂, Corsica, Bastia-Poretta, Plage de Pineto, 12.vi.1993, LI.

A rare species distributed mainly in Central Europe, with very few published faunistic data. New species for France (known only from Corsica).

GELECHIOIDEA: BLASTOBASIDAE***Xenopathia novaki* (Rebel, 1891)****Figs 7–10**

Material. Croatia, Pirovac env., Tijesno, 2♀ 15–17.vii.2003, 1♂, 1♀ 6–12.viii.2007, SU; 1♂, Pelješac penin., Žuljana, 1–13.vii.2005, SU. Greece, 1♂, Párga-Agia Kiriaki, 13.viii.2002, SK.

Described from a single male taken in the vicinity of Split (Rebel 1891). No further findings have been published until now. As images of the species are not available elsewhere, here we provide photographs of adults (Figs 7, 8), as well as figures of genitalia of both sexes (Figs 9, 10). New species for Greece.

***Blastobasis pannonica* Šumpich & Liška, 2011**

Material. Russia, 3♂, Orenburg oblast, Kidriasovo, 20–21.vii.2011, SU.

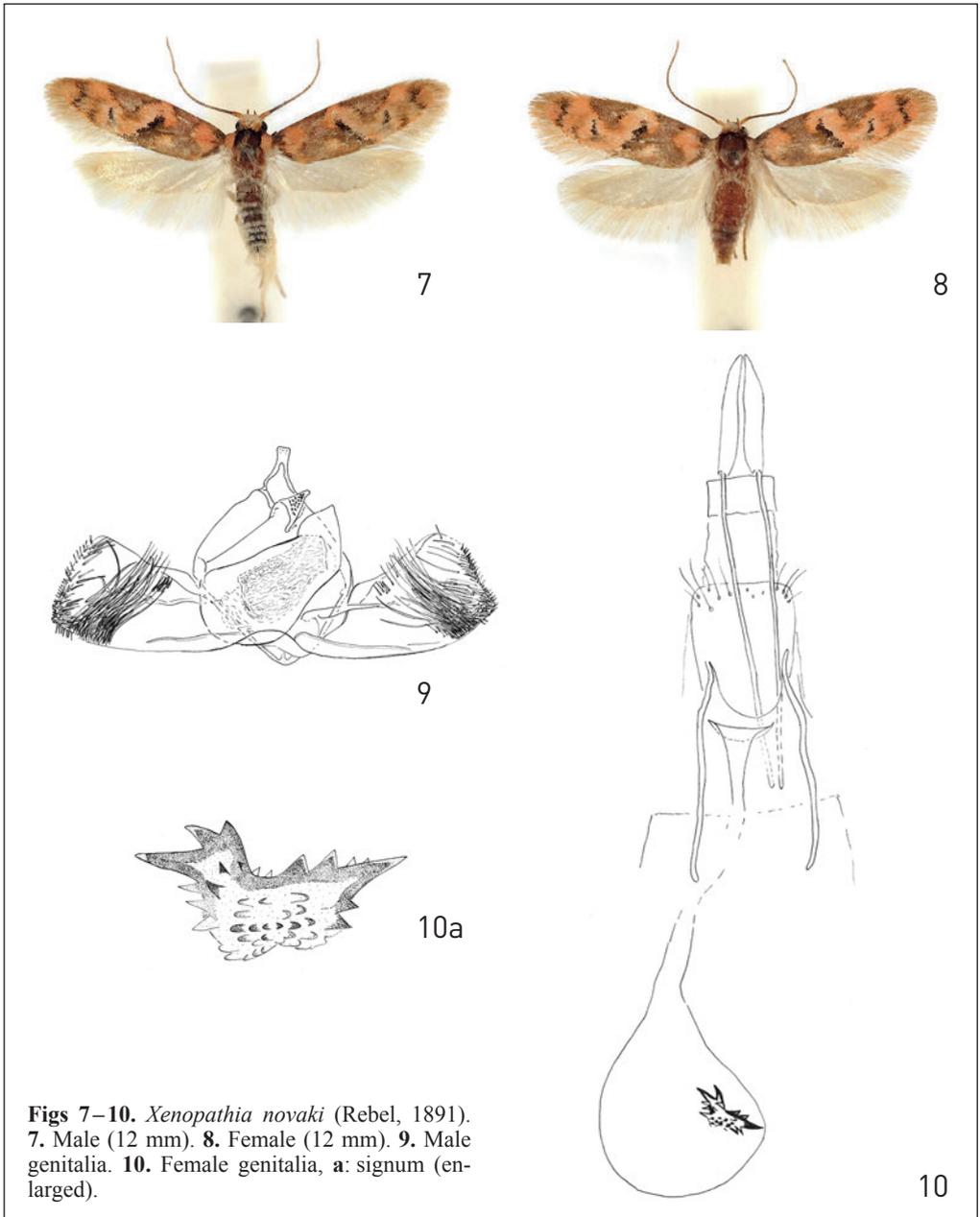
Recently separated from *Blastobasis phycidella* (Zeller, 1839). The two species often occur in sympatry. The distribution range of both taxa could be more exactly defined only by a thorough review of the existing collection material. First country record.

GELECHIOIDEA: GELECHIIDAE***Megacraspedus albovenata* Junnilainen, 2010****Figs 11, 12**

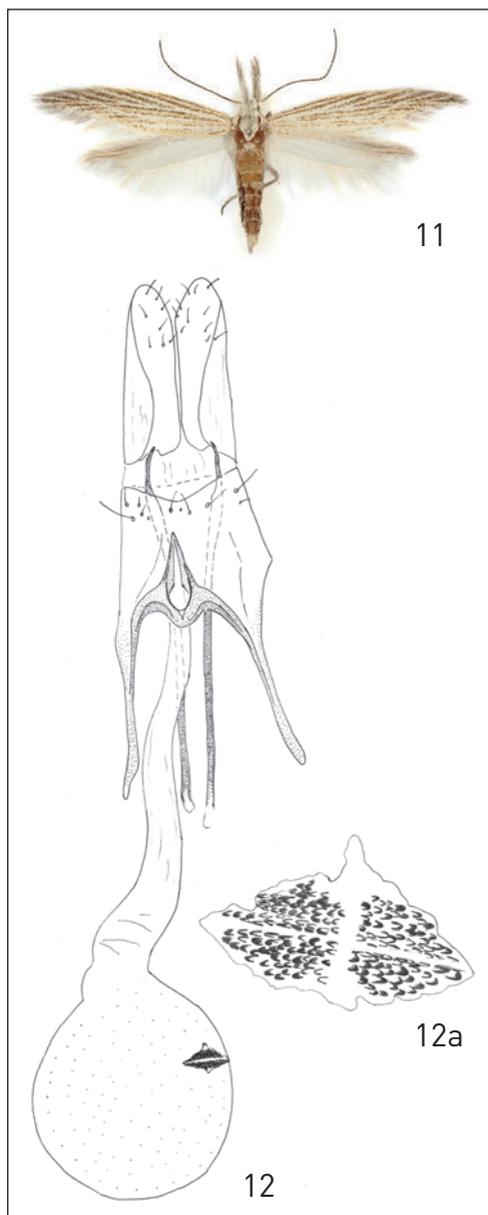
Material. Slovakia, Štúrovo env., Modrý vrch Hill, 1♂ 11.vii.1996, leg. I. Dvořák, coll. SU, 1♂ 11–13.vii.1999, SU.

Recently described from the southern Urals (Orenburg area; in the current version of Fauna Europaea, the area ‘Russia Central’ is incorrectly given). Soon afterwards recorded also in Central Europe, namely in the Czech Republic (Šumpich et al. 2011); as the female was previously unknown and now females were found among numerous specimens collected in the Czech locality (the vicinity of Znojmo), a description of the female is included here. The present records are first for Slovakia.

Description. Female (Fig. 11). Body size and wing colour pattern agree with those described for males in the original species description by Junnilainen & Nupponen (2010). Females only differ in shape of forewing, which is more pointed apically and more arc-shaped anteriorly than in males.



Female genitalia (Fig. 12). Papillae anales broad, large, as long as apophyses anteriores. Apophyses anteriores strong, relatively short, approximately 2.6 times shorter than apophyses posteriores. Ostium bursae triangular, sclerotised on sides, pointed proximally. Ductus bursae slightly broadening towards corpus bursae. Corpus bursae almost spherical; signum square-shaped with irregularly cut-out margins, folded diagonally at about 30° angle and scaly sclerotised on inner side.



Figs 11–12. *Megacraspedus albovenata* Junnilainen, 2010 (Czechia, Ječmeniště near Znojmo, 11.vi.2011, J. Šumpich leg.). **11.** Female. **12.** Female genitalia, a: signum (enlarged).

Aristotelia decoratella (Staudinger, 1879)

Material. **Slovakia**, Slovenský kras, Plešivec-Ďulová, 2♂, 2♀ 10.viii.2010, LI; 1♂ 7–9.vii.2011, LI. **Croatia**, 2♂, Biograd, 5–12.vii.2003, SU; 5♂, 1♀, Pirovac env., Tiješno, 6–12.viii.2007, SU; 1♂, 1♀, Pelješac penin., Žuljana, 1–13.vii.2005, SU. **Greece**, 1♂, Peloponnes penin., Chelmos, 9–10.viii.2002, SK; 1♂, Peloponnes penin., Diakoftó, 8–9.viii.2002, SK; 1♂, Kastória distr., Vissinea, 10.vii.2005, SK. **Bulgaria**, 1♂, Sandanski, 29–31.viii.1978, SK.

Widespread in Southern Europe. From the Balkan Peninsula reported from Bulgaria, and single records from Greece and Croatia are included in Elsner et al. (1999), where by mistake ‘Spalato’ [= Split], a Croatian locality, was by mistake considered to be Italian. Considering the shortage of publicly available records (the occurrence in Greece and Croatia is not mentioned in the current version of Fauna Europaea), we have added a few of our own findings here.

Metzneria littorella (Douglas, 1850)

Material. **Slovenia**, 1♂, Kozina env., Prešnica, 20.vii.2011, SK; Tublje pri Hrpeljach, 1♂ 1.vi.1998, SK, 2♂, 1♀ 24.v.1999, SK et LI; Crni kal – Socerb, 1♀ 2.vi.1998, SK, 7♂, 4♀ 23.v.1999, SK et LI.

Distributed in Western Europe, also recorded in Russia and Cyprus. First country record for Slovenia.

Monochroa palustrella (Douglas, 1850)

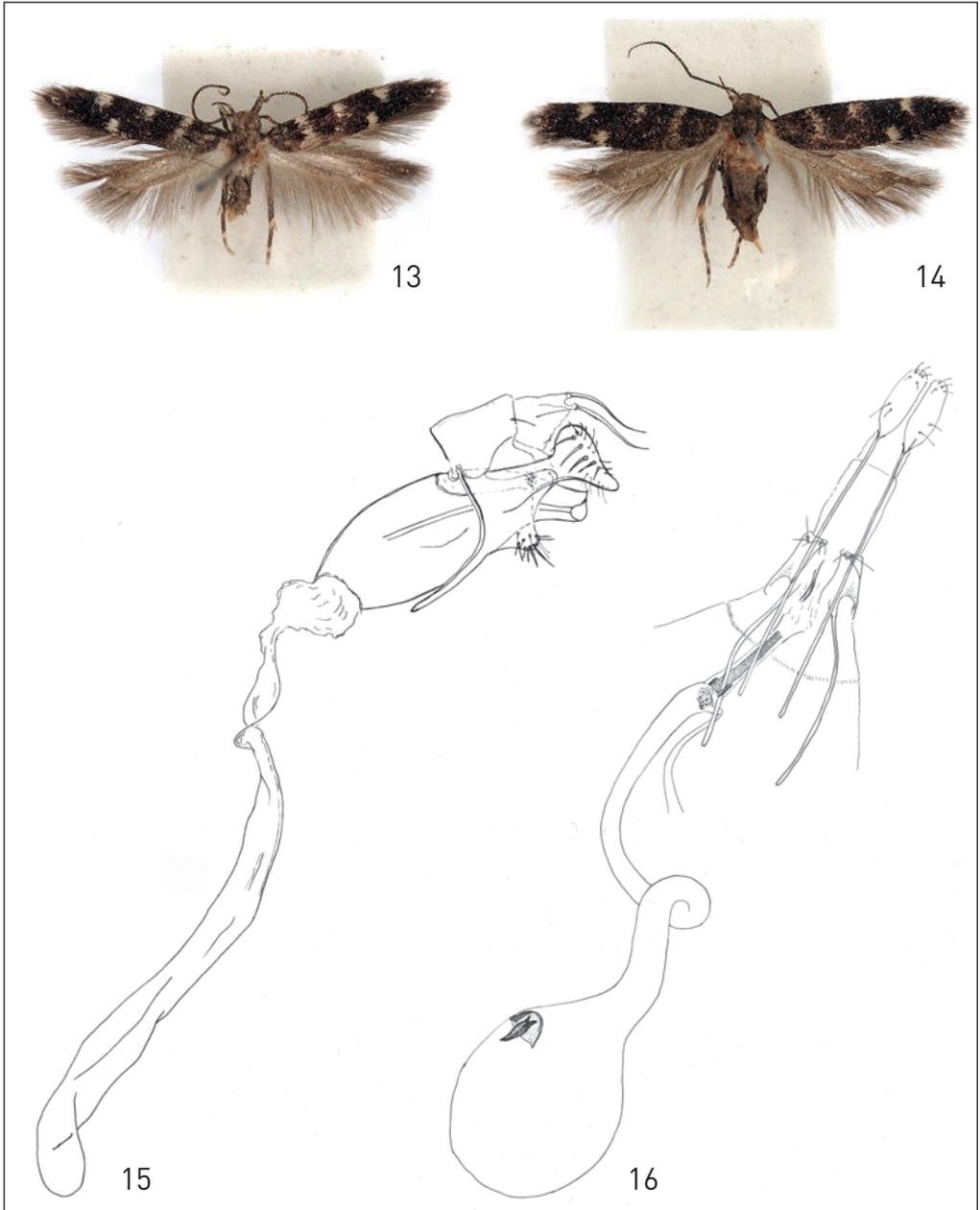
Material. **Greece**, 3♂, Mesangala, 6.vi.2006, leg. J. Procházka, coll. SK.

Previously known only from more northern parts of Europe, from Great Britain through Central and Northern Europe to Russia. First record from the Balkans, a new species for Greece.

Eulamprotes graecatella Šumpich & Skyva, sp. n.

Figs 13–16

Material. Holotypus ♂, **Greece** ‘Hellas | Igoumenitsa | 5km west, 10 m | 28.6.2001 | J. Skyva lgt.’ coll. SK. – Paratypes: 1♂, 1♀, same data as holotypus, ♀ in coll. SK, ♂ in coll. SU; 1♀, ‘Greece | Plataria | 12 km S Igoumenitsa, 5 m | 29.vii.1977 | M. Fibiger leg.’, ZMUC; 1♂, ‘Greece | Evro, Kavisos, 100 m | 22.–23.viii.1985 | M. Fibiger leg.’, ‘GU 86/422’ <genitalia slide P. Huemer>, ZMUC.



Figs 13–16. *Eulamprotes graecatella* Šumpich & Skyva, sp. n. **13.** Male, holotype. **14.** Female, paratype. **15.** Male genitalia. **16.** Female genitalia.

Description. Adult (Figs 13, 14). Wingspan 10 mm in males, 12 mm in females. Head brown-grey. Segment 2 of labial palpus brown, with pale apex; last segment light, on inner and outer side covered with band of brown scales. Antenna brown-grey, filiform. Legs brown, joints paler on tips. Forewing dark grey-brown with four light,



Figs 17–18. *Spiniphallellus desertus* Bidzilya & Karsholt, 2008 (Russia). **17.** Male (17 mm). **18.** Female (18 mm).

whitish spots (without any shiny silver scales), less distinct in female. First spot connecting costa with hindmargin of wing near wing base, two spots placed on costa (one in middle of wing and one near apex), last spot at inner margin of distal part of the wing. Hindwings, as well as fringes of both wings, brown grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 15). Uncus narrow, distinctly concave at apex, with two long setae. Valva hammer-shaped apically, apex rounded in cranial direction, elongated in caudal direction. Sacculus small, rounded, covered with tiny setae. Saccus long, broader at base, tapering towards pointed apex. Phallus bulbous, without spines. Bulbus ejaculatorius very long, narrow, moderately broadening to apex. Segment VIII with pair of long coremata.

Female genitalia (Fig. 16). Apophyses posteriores long, 1.6x longer than apophyses anteriores. Ostium bursae narrow, membranous; antrum narrow, long, moderately sclerotised, in lower part with tiny line-like sclerites. Ductus bursae membranous, long, moderately broadening towards corpus bursae, twisted in lower half, distinctly sclerotised at entry of ductus seminalis. Corpus bursae very slightly oval, signum as a pointed spike hidden under half-sphere shelter.

Differential diagnosis. *Eulamprotes graecatella* sp. n. resembles in wing pattern some other species of *Eulamprotes* Bradley, 1971 by having white spots on dark ground, e.g., *E. wilkella* (Linnaeus 1758); however, the new species differs by having a longitudinal spot near base of forewing connecting costa with hindmargin of wing (in other species this spot does not reach the wing margin). The unique features by which it can be distinguished from all other congeners are the shape of valvae and the apex of uncus with two long setae in the male, and the form of antrum and signum in the female.

Distribution. Greece.

Life history. Early stages and host plant unknown. The moths were taken in a salt marsh by the sea coast at the end of June.

Derivatio nominis. The species name is derived from the name of the country from which it is described, i.e. Greece.

Spiniphallellus desertus Bidzilya & Karsholt, 2008

Figs 17, 18

Material. Russia, 7♂, 17♀, Orenburg oblast, Kidriasovo, 21.vi.2009, SU; 2♂, Cheliabinsk oblast, Orenburg oblast, Donskoje env., Verbljushka Hill., 24–28.vi.2009, SU; 3♂, Cheliabinsk oblast, Kizilskoye, 20.vi.2009, SU.



Figs 19–20. Males. **19.** *Ornatalvalva heluanensis* (Debski, 1913) (Greece, 12 mm). **20.** *Gladiovalva aizpuruai* Vives, 1990 (Russia, 17 mm).

Recently described from Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Kazakhstan (Bidzilya & Karsholt 2008). New species for Russia as well as for Europe.

Ornatalvalva heluanensis (Debski, 1913)

Fig. 19

Material. **Spain**, Alicante distr., Santa Pola, 5♂, 7♀ 26–27.ix.2005, 1♂, 2♀ 12.vi.2007, SU; 4♂, Alicante distr., Salinas, 25.ix.2005, SU; 1♀, Almería distr., Níjar, 13–14.vi.2007, SU; Cabo de Gata, Retanar, 30.vii.2005, leg. V. Červenka, coll. SK. **Greece**, Igoumenitsa, 7♂, 2♀ 9.v.2002, 4♂, 11♀ 14.viii.2002, 13♂, 4♀ 5.vii.2005, 6♂, 5♀ 14.vii.2005, 1♀ 5.viii.2005, SK; 1♂, Mesangala, 6.vi.2006, leg. J. Procházka, coll. SK.

Occurring from the Iberian Peninsula to Russia; from the Balkans previously known only from the Croatian coast. New species for Greece.

Gladiovalva aizpuruai Vives, 1990

Fig. 20

Material. **Czech Republic**, Bohemia, Církvice, 2♂ 17.vii.2004, leg. M. Žemlička, coll. SU, 18♂ 14.vii.2010, leg. M. Žemlička, coll. SU; 2♂, 1♀, Moravia, Lanžhot, 9–23.vii.2005, SU; 1♀, Moravia, Bzenec-Váté písky, 31.vii.2003, LI. **Greece**, 1♀, Kastória distr., Vissinea, 10.vii.2005, SK. **Russia**, 1♂, Orenburg oblast, Kidriasovo, 20–21.vii.2011, SU; 2♂, Cheliabinsk oblast, Moskovko, 15–18.vii.2011, SU.

Previous published records only from Spain, from where it was described, and from Central Europe (Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary). New species for Greece and Russia.

Xenolechia pseudovulgella Huemer & Karsholt, 1999

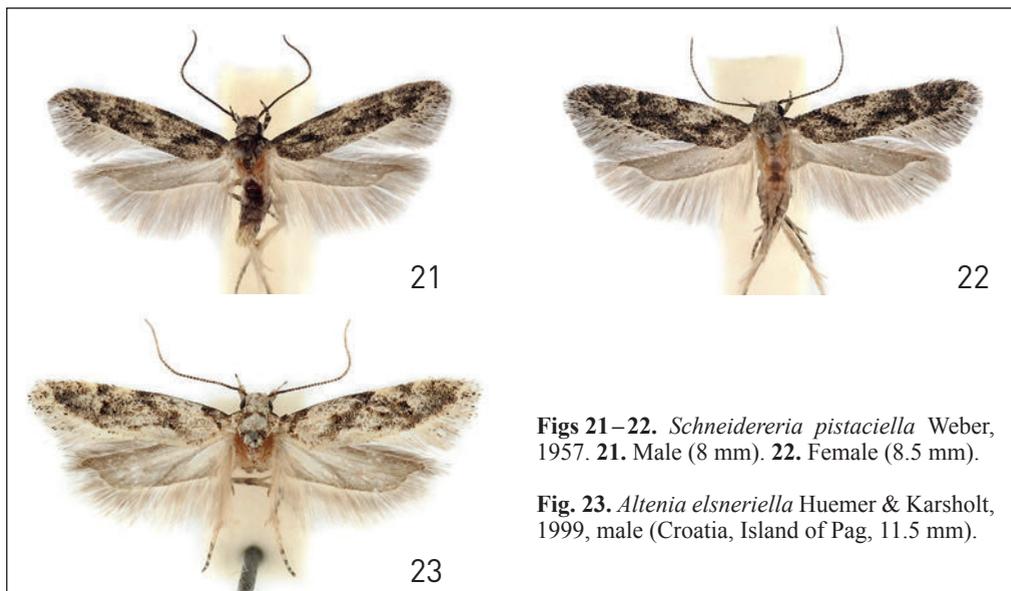
Material. **Greece**, 1♀, Párga, Agia Kiriaki, 13.viii.2002, SK; 1♀, Peloponnes penin., Diakoftó, 19–25.vi.2001, SK.

Described from Greece and Turkey (Huemer & Karsholt 1999). Present records are the only published data apart from the type localities.

Istrianis femoralis (Staudinger, 1876)

Material. **Slovenia**, Osp, 12♂, 2♀ 2.v.2002, SU, 1♂, 2♀ 28.vi.2002, SU, 2♂ 26.v.2001, LI, 3♂, 1♀ 26.iv.2002, LI, 1♂ 25.viii.2011, LI; 2♂, Crni kal, 24.vii.1997, LI. **Croatia**, 22♂, 18♀, Island of Pag, Novalja – Potočnica, 26–30.viii.2001, SU; 1♂, 1♀, Omiš env., Marušići, 3–17.viii.2008, SU; 3♂, Pirovac env., Tijesno, 6–12.viii.2007, SU.

Distributed in Southern and Southeastern Europe, also recorded from Ukraine. New species for Slovenia.



Figs 21–22. *Schneidereria pistaciella* Weber, 1957. **21.** Male (8 mm). **22.** Female (8.5 mm).

Fig. 23. *Altenia elsneriella* Huemer & Karsholt, 1999, male (Croatia, Island of Pag, 11.5 mm).

Schneidereria pistaciella Weber, 1957

Figs 21, 22

Material. **Croatia**, 3♂, 11♀, Omiš env., Marušići, 3–17.viii.2008, SU; 2♂, 2♀, Pirovac env., Tijesno, 6–12.viii.2007, SU; 1♀, Biograd env., Turanj, 22–27.viii.2004, SU.

Described from specimens collected in Syria (Damascus) (Weber 1957). Recently also recorded in Europe, namely in Ukraine, Cyprus, and Greece (Huemer & Karsholt 2001). New species for Croatia.

Altenia elsneriella Huemer & Karsholt, 1999

Fig. 23

Material. **Croatia**, 1♂, Island of Pag, Novalja – Potočnica, 26–30.viii.2001, SU; 3♂, 1♀, Island of Krk, Risika, 25–29.vi.2000, LI. **Greece**, 1♀, Peloponnes penin., Diakoftó, 3–6.v.2002, SK.

Previously known only from type localities in Croatia, Greece, and the Republic of Macedonia (Huemer & Karsholt 1999), found also on the Island of Krk (Habeler 2003). Here, additional findings from Croatia and Greece are presented.

Streyella anguinella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1861)

Material. **Slovenia**, 4♂, 1♀, Podgorje env., Debeli hrib, 8.vii.2006, SK; **Spain**, 4♂, Almería, Sierra de los Filabres, Alto del Calar del Gallinero, 17–18.vi.2007, SU. **Russia**, 1♂, Orenburg oblast, Kidriasovo, 21.vi.2009, SU.

Widespread mainly in Eastern and Southeastern Europe and also in Near East countries. From Western Europe only known from Spain, in Central Europe only known from recent records in Hungary. New species for Slovenia.

Caryocolum klosi (Rebel, 1917)

Material. **Slovenia**, 1♀, Trnovski Gozd Mts, Predmeju env., 29.vi.2002, SU; 1♀, Nanos Mts, Podnanos env., 7.vii.2006, SK.



Figs 24–25. *Stomopteryx basalis* Staudinger, 1876 (Croatia). **24.** Male (14 mm). **25.** Female (17 mm).

Distributed largely in Central Europe, also recorded from France, Romania, and Greece (Karsholt 2005). First country record.

***Stomopteryx basalis* (Staudinger, 1876)**

Figs 24, 25

Material. **Croatia**, 17♂, 7♀, Omiš env., Marušići, 3–17.viii.2008, SU; Pirovac env., Tijesno, 2♂ 15–17.vii.2003, 1♂ 23.viii.2004, 15♂, 4♀ 6–12.viii.2007, SU; 6♂, 2♀, Pelješac penin., Žuljana, 1–13.vii.2005, SU; 1♀, Biograd env., Pakoštane, 15–17.vii.2003, SU.

Known from scattered localities in Southern Europe, previously reported from Croatia only from the Island of Krk (Habeler 2001).

***Nothris congressariella* (Bruand, 1858)**

Material. **Spain**, 1♂, Aragon, Albarracín, 19.vi.2007, SU; 1♂, Huelva, Coto de Doñana, Matalascañas, 24.v.1999, leg. M. Dvořák, coll. SU. **Croatia**, 15♂, 11♀, Omiš env., Marušići, 3–17.viii.2008, SU. **Greece**, Peloponnes penin., Kamares, Ano Salmonikos, 1♂ 6.v.2002, 1♀ 22.x.2003, SK.

Known from Western, Southern and Southeastern Europe.

***Anacamptis populella* (Clerck, 1759)**

Material. **Greece**, 1♀, Mesangala, 8.vi.2006, leg. J. Procházka, coll. SK.

Widespread throughout Europe but previously not known from Greece. First country record.

***Dichomeris rasilella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)**

Material. **Spain**, Teruel distr., Albarracín, 1♂ 4.vii.2004, leg. J. Procházka, coll. SK, 1♂ 23.ix.2005, SU; 1♂, Zaragoza distr., Castejón de Monegros, 10.vi.2007, SU. **Hungary**, Örkény, 1♂ 26.vii.1983, SK, 1♂ 22.vi.1989, SK, 2♂ 16–17.viii.2000, SK et LI, 1♂ 13.vii.2002, SK, 2♂, 2♀ 16.vi.2006, SK, 15♂, 2♀ 16.ix.2005, SU, 1♂ 16.ix.2006, SK, 4♂ 27.vii.2007, SK. **Czech Republic**, 1♂, Bohemia, Milá, 27–28.v.1993, SK; 4♂, Bohemia, Raná, 27.v.1993, SK; 1♂, 2♀, Bohemia, Stroupeč, 19.vi.1998, SK; Bohemia, Břvany – Písečný vrch, 1♀ 21.vii.1995, SK, 3♂ 7.vi.2003, SU, 4♂ 26.vii.2004, SU, 1♂ 18.vi.2005, SU; 1♀, Moravia, Pálava Hills, Děvín, 9.ix.2005, SU. **Slovakia**, 1♂, Chleb, 14.ix.1994, SK; 1♂, Kamenín, 10.vii.1994, SK; 1♂, Kamenica nad Hronom-Čenkov, 5.ix.1991, LI; 1♂, Slovenský kras Karst, Plešivec-Ďulová, 7–9.vii.2011, LI. **Greece**, 1♀, Mesangala, 8.vi.2006, leg. J. Procházka, coll. SK. **Bulgaria**, 1♀, Belogradčik, 22.v.1977, SK.

Widely distributed but within Europe more common only in its western part (mainly in Spain) and in a limited number of localities in Central Europe (Hungary, northern

Bohemia). Previously not known from Southeastern Europe; new species for Greece and Bulgaria.

TORTRICOIDEA: TORTRICIDAE

Phtheochroa reisseri (Razowski, 1970)

Material. Croatia, 1♂, Senj distr., Sveti Juraj, 29.iv.2002, SU. Bulgaria, 1♀, Arkutino, 30.v–1.vi.1977, SK.

Described from Crete (Omalos). Later recorded only in southern France (Briançon env.) (Huemer & Luquet 1991) and Croatia (Island of Krk) (Habeler 1998). New species for Bulgaria.

Cochylimorpha hilarana (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)

Figs 26, 27

Material. Greece, 2♂, 9♀, Piéria, Kalivia Varikou, 18.viii.1996, SK.

In Europe widely distributed but previously no record was published from the Balkans. Concerning the material we examined, the collection date as well as the smaller wingspan, which does not exceed 14 mm, indicate that they likely belong to the second generation (in Central and Northern Europe the species has only one generation). Having compared these Greek specimens with those from the Czech Republic, the Greek moths appear to have a paler colouration, which is particularly obvious in hindwings (they are whitish in both sexes). No demonstrable differences were found in genitalia. New species for Greece.

Pelatea klugiana (Freyer, 1836)

Material. Slovenia, 1♂, Nanos, Strmec (700 m), 25.v.2001, LI. Bulgaria, 1♀, Belogradčik, 22.v.1977, SK.

Distributed from Spain through Central Europe to Russia where it was discovered only recently (Nedoshivina & Zolotuhin 2005). Its presence in the Balkans, namely Croatia, is mentioned only by Razowski (2003). New species for Bulgaria.

Epinotia nigristriana Budashkin & Zlatkov, 2011

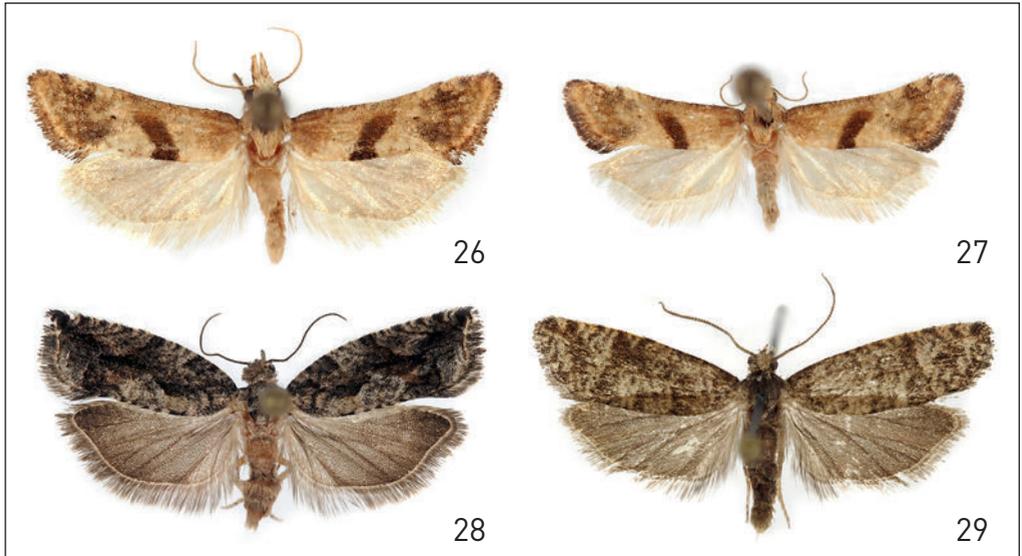
Fig. 28

Material. Greece, 10♂, 3♀, Thrakia, Kirki distr., Kassitera env., 8–9.xi.2011, SK et SU.

Very recently described from southwestern Bulgaria, where it was found on dry, rocky steppes (Budashkin & Zlatkov 2011). Our material from Greece came from forests with deciduous oak species (predominantly with *Quercus pubescens*) where the moth was quite abundant despite very low night temperatures. This species has very likely been overlooked due to the very late adult flight (October to November) but locally it may be abundant; that is why a wider distribution can be expected in Southeastern Europe. New species for Greece.

Eucosma caliacrana (Caradja, 1931)

Material. Bulgaria, Arkutino, 1♀ 7–9.IX.1978, SK, 2♂, 2♀ 16.VIII.1982, LI.



Figs 26–29. Adults of Tortricidae. **26–27.** *Cochylimorpha hilarana* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851) (Greece). **26.** Male (15 mm). **27.** Female (12 mm). **Fig. 28.** *Epinotia nigristriana* Budashkin & Zlatkov, 2011, male (Greece, 17 mm). **Fig. 29.** *Rhyacionia hafneri* (Rebel, 1937), male (Russia, 17.5 mm).

A rare species known from Eastern Europe, with a limited number of publicly available records.

***Rhyacionia hafneri* (Rebel, 1937)**

Fig. 29

Material. Hungary, 2♂, Vértés, Csákberény, 8.v.2003, LI. Russia, 1♀, Cheliabinsk oblast, Satka env., 17.vi.2009, SU.

Very local species with limited information about its distribution range. The occurrence was previously confirmed in Central Europe and the Balkans but the record from the southern Urals indicates that its range is much more wider. New species for Russia.

***Rhyacionia maritima* Pröse, 1981**

Material. Spain, 3♂, 1♀, Catalunya, Reus env., 29–30.v.1996, SU; 9♂, Almería, Sierra de los Filabres, Alto del Calar del Gallinero, 17–18.vi.2007, SU; 1♂, Cuenca, Monteagudo de las Salinas, 6.v.2008, SU. France, 1♂, Toulon distr., Fort du Girardon, 11.v.1994, SK; 1♂, Sommières distr., Maruéjols, 17–18.v.2004, SU.

Distributed in Southwestern Europe, with published faunistic data from Corsica (the type area) and Spain. The occurrence in continental France is mentioned only by Razowski (2003) but without faunistic details. As the species is missing in the current checklist of Lepidoptera for France (Karsholt & van Nieukerken 2011) we have included our own findings from the south of the country.

PTEROPHOROIDEA: PTEROPHORIDAE***Capperia polonica* Adamczewski, 1951**

Material. Slovenia, Osp, 1♂ 25.v.2001, SK, 2♂ 2.v.2002, SU, 2♂ 3.vii.2004, SU, 2♂ 25.vi.2010, SK.

Previously known from Croatia, Greece, France, Corsica, and Sardinia. First records from Slovenia.

PYRALOIDEA: PYRALIDAE***Hypsopygia almanalis* (Rebel, 1917)**

Material. Greece, 1♂, 1♀, Piéria, Leptokária, 17–22.viii.1996, SK; 1♂, Préveza, Mitikas, 27.vi.2001, SK.

Described from Turkey, known also from Cyprus (Slamka 2006). The specimens included herein were collected in coastal dunes and represent first records from Europe.

***Stemmatophora brunnealis* (Treitschke, 1829)**

Material. Italy, 1♂, Lago di Como, Menaggio, 27.viii.2008, LI. Corsica, 1♀, Aullene env., Eustach, 25.vii.2007, leg. A. Pavličko, coll. SK.

Widely distributed and generally common Southern European species, which was overlooked in Corsica. New species for this island.

***Pyralis lienigialis* (Zeller, 1843)**

Material. Corsica, 1♀, Sartene, 17.vi.1993, SK; 2♂, Sainte Lucia di Porto Vechio, Tagliu Rossu, 18–19.vi.1993, SK et LI; 1♂, Bonifacio env., San Quilico, 17.vii.2011, leg. J. Majer, coll. SK; 2♂, 1♀, Fontapone, 26–27.ix.2011, leg. V. Feik, coll. SK.

Known from scattered localities in Europe, but with no recent records from Central Europe and the Balkans (except for Romania). New species for Corsica.

***Euzophera pulchella* Ragonot, 1887**

Material. Croatia, 4♂, 5♀, Omiš env., Marušići, 3–17.viii.2008, SU.

In Europe only known from the Balkans. The first occurrence in Croatia (Island of Krk) was published by Habeler (2003), but this record is not included in the current version of Fauna Europaea.

PYRALOIDEA: CRAMBIDAE***Schoenobius gigantella* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)**

Material. Sardinia, 1♂, Siniscola env., Posada, 28.vi.2004, SK.

In Europe widely distributed (Slamka 2008) but previously not known from Sardinia.

***Scirpophaga praelata* (Scopoli, 1763)**

Material. **Corsica**, 2♂, Ghisonaccia env., Casamozza, 25.vii.2007, leg. A. Pavličko, coll. SK.

Known from most European countries, particularly from southern parts of continental Europe. New species for Corsica.

***Acentria ephemerella* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)**

Material. **Corsica**, 4♂, Sant Damiano, Lido de la Marana, 16–28.ix.2011, leg. V. Feik, coll. SK.

Widely distributed, previously not recorded from Corsica.

***Euchromius bella* (Hübner, 1796)**

Material. **Slovenia**, 1♀, Kostabona env., Kapeli, 10.vii.2009, SK; 1♂, 1♀, Osp, 25.vi.2010, SK.

In Europe known mainly from southern countries, sporadically found also in Central and Eastern Europe. First country record.

***Euchromius ramburiellus* (Duponchel, 1836)**

Material. **Montenegro**, 1♂, Budva, 4.vii.1966, SK. **Greece**, 1♂, Igoumenitsa, 23.x.2003, SK.

Distributed largely in southern parts of Europe; in the Balkans previously recorded from Croatia, Romania, and Bulgaria. First country records.

***Chilo phragmitella* (Hübner, 1905)**

Material. **Greece**, 2♀, Igoumenitsa, 28.vi.2001, SK.

In Europe widely distributed but in the Balkans previously known only from the Republic of Macedonia and Croatia. First country record.

***Friedlanderia cicatricella* (Hübner, 1824)**

Material. **Greece**, 7♀, Igoumenitsa, 28.vi.2001, SK.

With a scattered distribution throughout much of Europe except for Scandinavian countries. First country record.

***Thopentis galleriellus* (Ragonot, 1892)**

Material. **Greece**, 1♂, Igoumenitsa, 5.viii.2005, SK.

In Europe known from its southwestern and eastern part; within the Balkan Peninsula the only finding was previously published from Montenegro from 1917 (Slamka 2008). New species for Greece.

***Pyrausta tithonialis* Zeller, 1872**

Material. **Russia**, 1♂, Cheliabinsk oblast, Moskovo, 19.vi.2009, SU.

An East Palaearctic species known from Russia, China, Korea, and Japan (Shibuya 1929). In Russia previously found only in its Asian part, with most western localities in Krasnojarsk Region and Altaj Republic [= Красноярский регион, Республика Алтай]

Fig. 30



Figs 30–31. Adults of Crambidae. **30.** *Pyrausta tithonialis* Zeller, 1872, male (Russia, 15.5 mm). **31.** *Mecyna lutulentalis* (Lederer, 1858), male (Greece, 27 mm).

(Sinev 2008). This record from the southern Urals is the first one from European Russia as well as from Europe. Genitalia of this specimen will be figured in a forthcoming edition of “Pyraloidea of Europe” (Slamka, in prep.).

Mecyna lutulentalis (Lederer, 1858)

Fig. 31

Material. Greece, Peloponnes penin., Diakoftó, 1♂, 1♀ 19–25.vi.2001, 2♂, 1♀ 8–9.viii.2002, 1♂ 19.x.2003, 4♂ 11.vi.2008, 2♂, 4♀ 19.vi.2011; 1♂, Peloponnes penin., Chelmos, 10.viii.2002, SK; 4♂, 1♀, Smolikas Mts, Pades, 8.vii.2005, SK.

Described from an unspecified number of specimens from Damascus (Syria) (Lederer 1858), the nearest findings being reported from Turkey (Koçak & Kemal 2009). New species for Greece as well as for Europe. Genitalia of these specimens will be figured in a forthcoming edition of “Pyraloidea of Europe” (Slamka, in prep.).

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