

Records of some rare owlet moths (Lepidoptera: Noctuoidea) from the floodplain forests near Lanžhot (Czech Republic)

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ŠUMPICH J. 2015: Records of some rare owlet moths (Lepidoptera: Noctuoidea) from the floodplain forests near Lanžhot (Czech Republic). *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae* (Brno) **100(1)**: 123–136. – The occurrence of five generally rare moth species from the floodplain forests in the environs of Lanžhot (South Moravia) is presented, together with all available data concerning those species from the territory of the Czech Republic. The occurrence of *Acronicta cuspis* (Hübner, 1813) is confirmed after more than 25 years for the territory of Moravia, while the occurrence of *Lithophane semibrunnea* (Haworth, 1809) is confirmed after more than 20 years for the territory of the Czech Republic. Findings of *Apamea aquila* Donzel, 1837 and *Calyptra thalictri* (Borkhausen, 1790) show the possibility of their continuing presence in the Czech Republic in the light of only sporadic previous records. A subrecent northwards spread of *Apamea syriaca* (Osthelder, 1933) is also recorded.

Keywords. Lepidoptera, Noctuidae, Erebidae, Czech Republic, new records

Introduction

The floodplain forests south of Lanžhot constitute one of the most extensive biotopes of this type in central Europe, situated near the confluence of the Morava and Dyje rivers (“Soutok” for short, see below). They comprise a diverse mosaic of wetland habitats. Since 2004, the night-active Lepidoptera of the area have been monitored. Some of the results of this work remain to more comprehensively worked up. Nine species considered new for the Czech Republic (ŠUMPICH *et al.* 2006, 2007, 2010, 2011, LIŠKA *et al.* 2014) and one species new for Moravia (ŠUMPICH *et al.* 2009) have already been published. Some findings of species considered missing in recent decades have also been posted (LIŠKA *et al.* 2014).

Most of the first records are related to “Microlepidoptera”; only in one case was the occurrence of a new moth species documented: *Eucarta amethystina* (Hübner, 1803), new for the Czech Republic (LIŠKA *et al.* 2014). A record of *Diachrysia zosimi* (Hübner, 1822) confirmed its occurrence in the Czech Republic after some 40 years (ŠUMPICH *et al.* 2009). The current contribution presents faunistic data for additional moth species only very rarely recorded in the Czech Republic.

Material and Methods

All of the material was obtained by means of an automatic light trap with a mercury-vapour lamp (125W/220V) generating the attractant. The trap is installed in floodplain forest and runs every year for the entire vegetation period. Its working area is covered mainly by hardwood forest of the *Fraxinopannonicae–Ulmum* association and oak-



Fig. 1. Alluvial forest near Lanžhot, habitat of the reported species: light trap at centre (Photo J. Šumpich).

hornbeam forests of the *Fraxino pannonicae–Carpinetum* association (Fig. 1). The results of quantitative monitoring are only minimally affected by immigration of species from another types of habitat. Detailed characteristics of the area are given in VICHEREK *et al.* (2000). Nomenclature follows LAŠTŮVKA & LIŠKA (2011). The abbreviations used in text are: bor. – northern; centr. – central; mer. – southern; NNR – National Nature Reserve; NP – National Park; PLA – Protected Landscape Area; spec. – specimen.

The material examined is deposited in the following collections:

DVOC	.....	Dušan Vacula coll., Bílovec, Czech Republic
GEPC	.....	Gustav Elsner coll., Prague, Czech Republic
IDJC	.....	Ivo Dvořák coll., Jihlava, Czech Republic
INRC	.....	Ivo Novák coll., Rostoky u Prahy, Czech Republic
JNBC	.....	Jaroslav Němý coll., Brno, Czech Republic
JSFC	.....	Jan Šítek coll., Frýdek-Místek, Czech Republic
JSPC	.....	Jan Skyva coll., Prague, Czech Republic
JUKC	.....	Jan Uříčář coll., Kyjov, Czech Republic
JNBC	.....	Jaroslav Němý, Brno, Czech Republic
LHJC	.....	Luděk Haláček coll., Jindřichův Hradec, Czech Republic
MKKC	.....	Milan Králíček, Kyjov, Czech Republic
NMPC	.....	National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic
OAHC	.....	Otomar Adam coll., Horní Stropnice, Czech Republic
PCPC	.....	Petr Číla coll., Prague, Czech Republic
PDBC	.....	Petr Dítě coll., Brno, Czech Republic
ZLBP	.....	Zdeněk Laštůvka coll., Brno, Czech Republic

Rare Noctuoidea from the floodplain forests

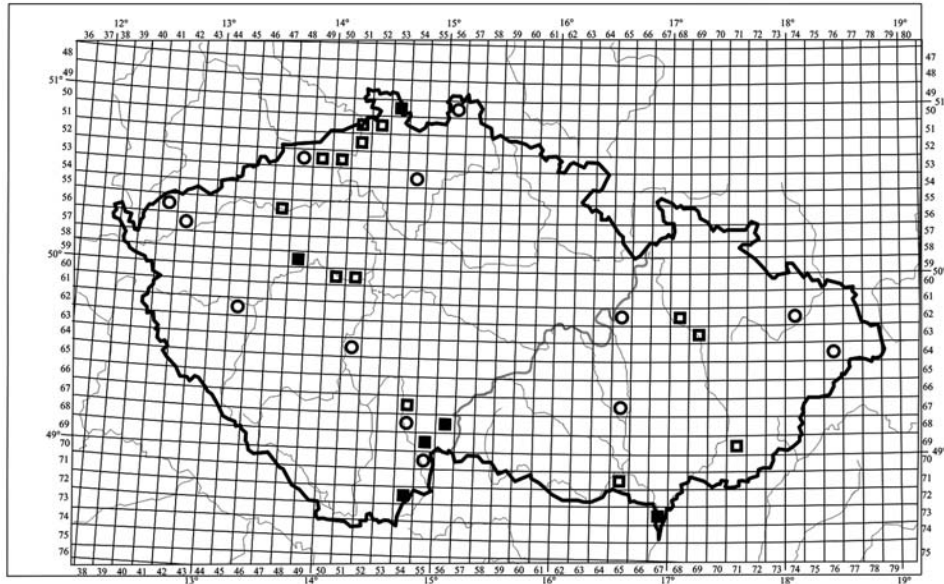


Fig. 2. Distribution of *Acronicta cuspis* (Hübner, 1813) in the Czech Republic. ● – records up to 1949, □ – 1950–1999, ■ – since 2000.

Results

NOCTUIDAE

Acronicta cuspis (Hübner, 1813)

(Figs 2, 7)

Published records. STERNECK (1929): Křivoklát (5949), Plzeň (6245), Bezděz (5454), Chodov (5742), Dubí (5348). BRČÁK (1948): Veselí nad Lužnicí (6854). SPITZER (1967): Soběslav (6754). NEUMANN (1971): Dobrá Voda (7254). KRUŠEK & SOLDÁT (1980): Srbsko-Koda (6050). VYSOKÝ *et al.* (1986): Klíše (5350), Trmice (5349). DUCHEK & SKOUPÝ (1992): Krupka (5349). VÁVRA (2000, 2010): Vysoká Lípa near Jetřichovice (5152). VYSOKÝ & DUCHEK (2009): Holešice (Malé Březno) (5350), Děčín – Červený vrch (5151), Děčín – Loubí (5251), Dolní Oldřichov (5251), Žatec (5647). ČERNÝ & ŘÍHA (2007): Rumburk (5053). NOVÁK (2011): Nezabudice – Nezabudické skály (5948). HEŘMAN *et al.* (in press): Karlštejn (6051). SKALA (1912–1913): Brno (6765), Frýdlant nad Ostravicí (6476). (SKALA 1923–1924): Bílovec (6274). SKALA (1942): Moravská Třebová (6265). KRÁLÍČEK & GOTTWALD (1985): Uherský Brod (6971). LAŠTŮVKA (1994): Perná (7165). KONVIČKA (1999): Děřichov near Uničov (6268), Olomouc (6369).

Published records not accepted. ZÁRUBA (1985): Mnichovice-Božkov (6054) (unreliable). VÁVRA (2004): Praha, 13 localities, (probable misidentification, unreliable).

Material examined. **Bohemia bor.:** Teplice (5348), 27.v.1923, 1 ♂, 28.v.1925, 1 ♂, J. Süßner lgt. (NMPC); Kraslice (5641), 19.vi.1935, 1 ♂, F. Meinel lgt. (NMPC); Frýdlant (5056), 1 ♂, ? (NMPC). **Bohemia centr.:** Klučnice (6451), 14.vii.1934, 1 ♂, J. Levý lgt. (NMPC). **Bohemia mer.:** Hojná Voda (48°43'40.022"N, 14°43'29.979"E, 7254), 4.vii.2006, 1 spec., 8.vii.2008, 1 spec., 12.vii.2009, 1 spec., 20.vii.2010, 2 spec., 5.vii.2012, 1 spec., O. Adam lgt. et det. (OAH); Nakolice u Nových Hradů (48°48'27.376"N, 14°50'42.230"E, 7254), 11.vii.2004, 3 spec., 26.vi.2008, 1 spec., 8.vii.2008, 2 spec., 5.vii.2009, 1 spec., 14.vii.2009, 3 spec.,

5.vii.2010, 2 spec., O. Adam lgt. et det. (OAH); Střížovice – Krvavý, meadow surrounded by *Populus* and *Alnus* (49°7'46.180"N, 15°8'5.674"E, 6856), 14.vi.2006, 1 spec., 8.vii.2006, 2 spec., L. Haláček lgt. et det. (LHJC); Mirochov – Černý kříž (49°0'59.270"N, 14°59'50.744"E, 6955), 11.vii.2010, 2 spec., 12.vii.2010, 2 spec., 10.vii.2013, 2 spec., L. Haláček lgt. et det. (LHJC); Klikov (7055), 8.viii.1935, 1 ♂ (NMPC). **Moravia centr.:** Olomouc (6369), vi.1919, 1 ♀, vi.1920, 1 ♀ (NMPC). **Moravia mer.:** Lanžhot-Soutok, Doubravka locality, floodplain forest (48°41'14.470"N, 16°56'14.068"E, 7367), 1 ♂, J. Šumpich lgt. et det. (NMPC).

Remarks. Widely distributed in Europe but in isolated populations in the south and west (FIBIGER *et al.* 2009). Very rare in the Czech Republic. The first reliable data, from Dubí (northern Bohemia), were published by LAUBE (1897). It was later recorded in a number of other localities, mainly from northern and southern Bohemia, see Published records (data up to 1929 were summarized by STERNECK (1929)). In total, 30 localities are known for the species in Bohemia. However, it remained undiscovered in eastern Bohemia and in the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands. In Moravia it appears more rare, with only ten localities registered; further, these largely consist of early data (50 or more years ago). It currently occurs in southern Bohemia (see Material), has also recently been found in Křivoklátsko PLA (NOVÁK 2011: Nezabudické skály, 14.viii.2008, 1 spec., coll. INRC), the area of Šluknovský výběžek (ČERNÝ & ŘÍHA 2007: Rumburk, 10.vi.2000, 1 spec.) and in floodplain forests near Břeclav (see Material). The record herein is the only one from the territory of Moravia in the last 25 years. The species appears narrowly bound to alder carrs (FIBIGER *et al.* 2009), but most of the recent Czech records come from other habitats. Of the total known to date, 49% come from altitudes of 100-300 m, 46% from 301-600 m and 5% from 601-800 m. The decline of localities in the Czech Republic is paralleled in most of the rest of Europe, where the species is becoming threatened (see FIBIGER *et al.* 2009).

Lithophane semibrunnea (Haworth, 1809)

(Figs 3, 8)

Published records. STERNECK (1929): Šluknov (4952). SKALA (1912-1913): Brno (6765). WAWERKA (1936): Ostrava (6174). KRÁLÍČEK & GOTTWALD (1985): Moravský Písek (7069), Uherské Hradiště (6970), Kyjov (6968). GOTTWALD *et al.* (2011): Radějov (7170).

Published records not accepted. NEUMANN (1971): Dobrá Voda (7254) (misidentification [= *Egira conspiciellaris* (Linnaeus, 1758), J. Šumpich revid.]). NEUMANN (2010): Dobrá Voda (7254) (misidentification [= *Lithophane socia* (Hufnagel, 1766), J. Šumpich revid.]).

Material examined. Moravia mer.: Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská step NNR, open steppe habitat (48°57'3.297"N, 16°38'29.835"E), 26.x.1977, 1 spec., D. Vacula lgt. et det. (DVOC); Lanžhot-Soutok, Doubravka locality, floodplain forest (48°41'14.470"N, 16°56'14.068"E, 7367), 22.ix.2011, 1 ♂, 15.iv.2013, 1 ♂, J. Šumpich lgt. et det. (NMPC), 9.ix.2000, 2 ♀, J. Němý lgt. et det. (JNBC); Lanžhot-Soutok, Polínka locality, floodplain forest (48°38'47.051"N, 16°57'35.591"E, 7467), 7.v.2014, 1 ♂, G. Elsner lgt. et det. (GEPC); Mikulčice env. (48°48'30"N, 17°05'40"E, 7168), 30.v.–12.vi. 2013 larvae on *Fraxinus angustifolia*, M. Volf leg. et coll., J. Macek det. (larvae); Brno-Černá Pole, gardens (49°12'N, 16°36'E, 6765), 5.iv.2011, 1 spec., Z. Laštůvka lgt. et det. (JNBC); Moravský Písek (48°59'N, 17°20'E, 7069), 12.iv.1988, 1 spec., 22.iii.1990, 1 spec., 28.iii.2003, 1 spec., M. Králíček lgt. et det. (MKKC).

Remarks. Ponto-Mediterranean species. In Europe it is known from Spain to Turkey, reaching the British Isles and southern parts of Scandinavia in the north. It has been published from only seven places in the territory of the Czech Republic, among them the area of Šluknovský výběžek in Bohemia (STERNECK 1929).

Rare Noctuoidea from the floodplain forests

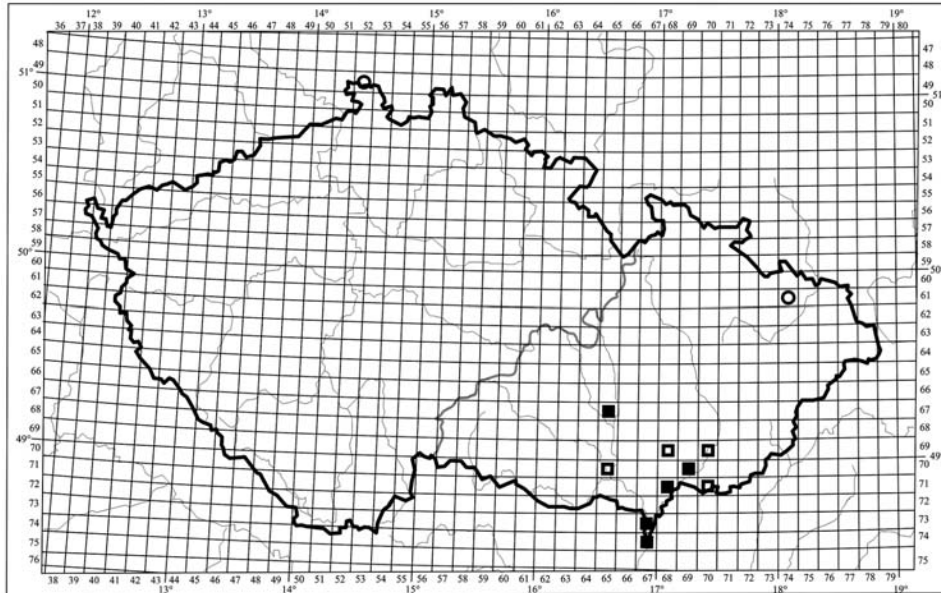


Fig. 3. Distribution of *Lithophane semibrunnea* (Haworth, 1809) in the Czech Republic. ● – records up to 1949, □ – 1950–1999, ■ – since 2000.

It has been found only three times in southern Moravia in the past 50 years (KRÁLÍČEK & GOTTWALD 1985, GOTTWALD *et al.* 2011), with the last record from 4.iv.1992 (GOTTWALD *et al.* 2011). The Moravian records herein thus confirm its occurrence in the Czech Republic after more than 20 years. The species is generally rare in central Europe, although relatively unspecialized in biotope, favouring places where *Fraxinus* sp., its host plant, grows.

***Apamea aquila* Donzel, 1837**

(Figs 4, 9)

Published records. ŠUMPICH *et al.* (2010): Mutěnice-Zbrod (7168).

Published records not accepted. VYSOKÝ *et al.* (1987): Brná (5350) (mistakenly listed from Bohemia, see NOVÁK *et al.* 1997, I. Novák – pers. comm.).

Material examined. Moravia mer.: Lanžhot-Soutok, Doubravka locality, floodplain forest (48°41'14.470"N, 16°56'14.068"E, 7367), 10.viii.2012, 1 ♂, J. Šumpich lgt. et det. (NMPC).

Remarks. Widely distributed species, from Spain to Japan but very local in Europe, only common in central parts, in the Balkans: westwards only as far as the Pyrenees (ZILLI *et al.* 2005). Recently found in Belorussia (FIBIGER & SKULE 2013) and Slovakia (PASTORÁLIS *et al.* 2013). In the Czech Republic it was recorded for the first time on 26.vii.2008 in wetlands near Mutěnice (ŠUMPICH *et al.* 2010). Both Moravian records,

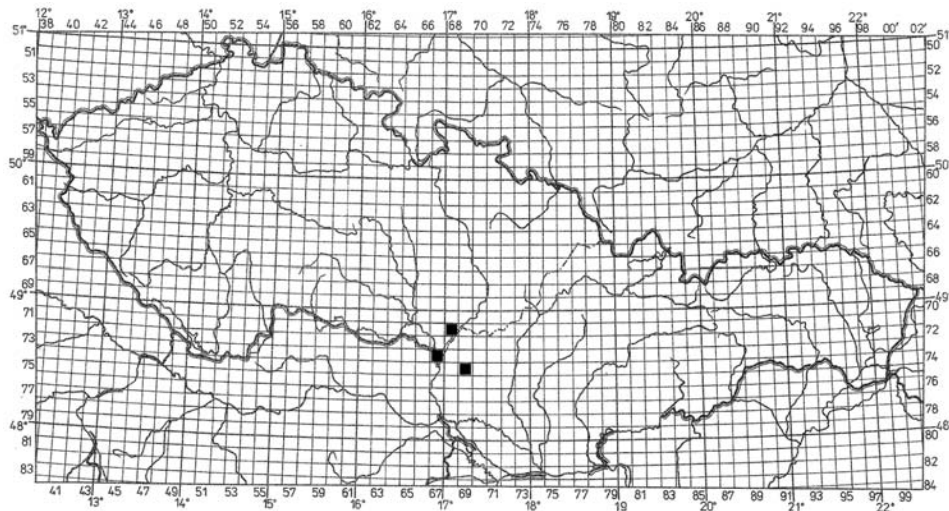


Fig. 4. Distribution of *Apamea aquila* Donzel, 1837 in the Czech republic and Slovakia. ■ – records since 2000.

together with the first Slovak record (PASTORÁLIS *et al.* 2013: Záhorská nížina, Bežnisko area [7469], 24.vii.2012, 1 ♀, coll. JNBC), may be a consequence of recent expansion into central Europe. *A. aquila* is considered a very rare species and may thus have been neglected or misidentified for similar co-generics. It is restricted to habitats in which *Molinia coerulea*, purple moor-grass, occurs. Both Moravian records are from closed floodplain forests.

Apamea syriaca tallosi Kovács et Varga, 1969

(Figs 5, 11–17)

Published records. KRAMPL & KRUŠEK (1974): Červená nad Vltavou (near Květov) (6551), Mačkov near Blatné (6549). SITEK (2011): Šobes (7161). SITEK (2013): Kamenný vrch Hill near Kurdějov (7066), Pouzdřany (7065), Popice near Znojmo (7161), Dyjákovičky-Ječmeniště (7262) Čížov-Hardeggská vyhlídka (7161).

Published records not accepted. ČILA (2002, 2009): Těptín (6153) (misidentification [= *Apamea monoglypha* Hufnagel, 1766, J. Šumpich revid.]).

Material examined. Moravia mer.: Lanžhot-Soutok, Doubravka locality, floodplain forest (48°41'14.470"N, 16°56'14.068"E, 7367), 18.vi.2005, 1 ♂, 28.vi.2005, 1 ♂, 29.vi.2005, 1 ♂, 3.vi.2012, 1 ♂, 9.vi.2012, 1 ♂, 23.vi.2014, 1 ♂, J. Šumpich lgt. et det. (NMPC); Lanžhot-Soutok, Polínka locality, floodplain forests (48°38'38.598"N, 16°57'35.581"E, 7467), 11.vi.2014, 1 ♂, J. Šumpich lgt. et det. (NMPC); Pálava PLA, Děvín-Kotel-Soutěska NNR, open steppe habitat (48°51'50.321"N, 16°38'42.955"E, 7165), 28.vi.2005, 1 ♂, J. Šumpich lgt. et det. (NMPC); Podyjí NP, Hnanice, dry heathland (48°48'26.566"N, 15°59'23.929"E, 7161), 3.vii.–4.vii.2013, 3 ♂♂, J. Šumpich lgt. et det. (NMPC), 15.vi.2013, 1 ♂, P. Dítě lgt., J. Šumpich det. (PDBC); Mutěnice-Zbrod, wetland (48°53'24"N, 17°04'00"E, 7168), 15.vi.2012, 1 ♂, I. Dvořák lgt. et det., M. Dvořák revid. (IDJC); Dyjákovičky-Ječmeniště, open steppe habitats (48°45'9.910"N, 16°8'17.843"E, 7262), 17.vi.2013, 1 ♂, J. Skyva lgt. et det., J. Šumpich revid. (JSPC).

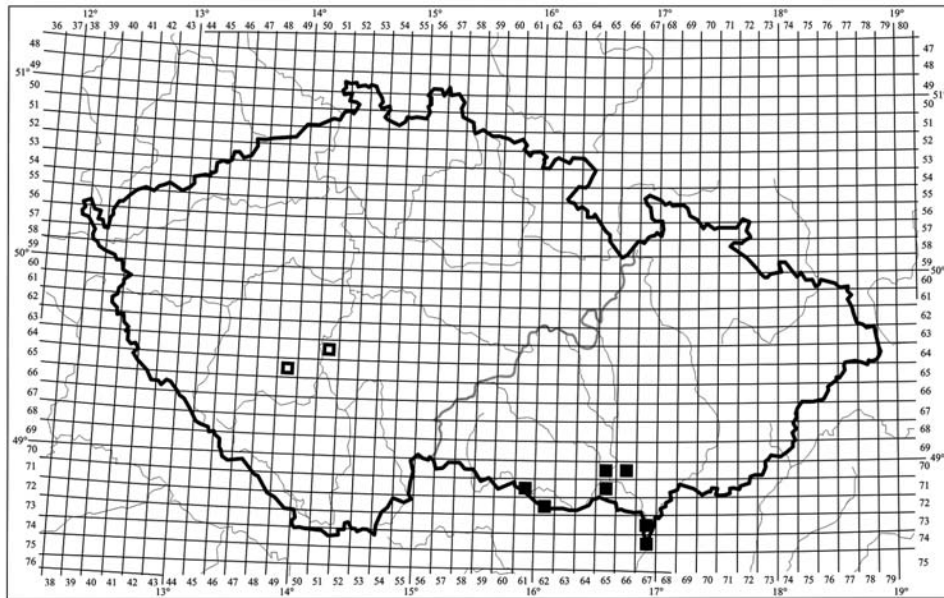


Fig. 5. Distribution of *Apamea syriaca* (Osthelder, 1933) in the Czech Republic. □ – records 1950–1999, ■ – since 2000.

Remarks. Central European, Balkan and Italian populations of *A. syriaca* (Osthelder, 1933) are currently considered subspecies of *A. s. tallosi* Kovács et Varga, 1969. This taxon was formerly described from the Pannonian area (western Hungary, eastern Austria) as the separate species *A. tallosi* Kovács et Varga, 1969. *A. syriaca* (Osthelder, 1933) was once described as the subspecies *Parastictis monoglypha syriaca* Osthelder, 1933 from Turkey. Later, both taxa were subject to radical changes of nomenclature and taxonomy (for example, both of them were classified as a subspecies of *A. sicula* (Turati, 1909)), and thoroughly described by ZILLI *et al.* (2005). ZILLI *et al.* (2005) first agreed with DUFAY (1984) that *A. tallosi* was a synonym of *A. syriaca*, but then revised this status and maintained that the taxon *tallosi* was a subspecies of *A. syriaca*, cf. ZILLI *et al.* (2009). It is apparent throughout this process that the various points of view and subjective attitudes of revising authors to these taxa (including *A. sicula* (Turati, 1909)) have played a disproportionate part in their classification, resulting in a inconsistencies of determination. Matters are not helped by considerable variability in both the wing patterns and the morphology of the genitalia within species.

From the Czech Republic the species was published for the first time (as *A. tallosi*) from southern Bohemia (Mačkov, 2 specimens in 1956; 1 ♂ coll. NMPC) and from Květov environs (10.vi.1966, 1 ♂, coll. NMPC; Fig. 17) (KRAMPL & KRUŠEK 1974). The first data from Slovakia were published together with these Czech records (overall 20

specimens, 5 spec. of these in coll. NMPC, all eastern Slovakia, Vihorlat Mts.) (KRAMPL & KRUŠEK 1974). The species has since been found quite often in eastern Slovakia (V. Bělín, J. Marek, Z. Laštůvka, unpublished records), sometimes in abundance (J. Marek, pers. comm., voucher specimens in coll. NMPC).

Its occurrence in southern Moravia is undoubtedly the result of a recent spread from the west of the Pannonian Plain, since the north-western border of the Pannonian area intrudes upon southern Moravia and thus the occurrence of *A. s. tallosi* was to be anticipated. In recent years the species has expanded detectably towards the north and north-west, as documented by both an increasing number of recent records from the Czech Republic (SITEK 2011, 2013, the presented paper) and its first record for south-eastern Poland (NOWACKI 2006). On the other hand, its previous occurrence in Bohemia is discontinuous (cf. ZILLI *et al.* 2005) and is therefore very interesting.

Most of the records of *A. s. tallosi* to date in southern Moravia were made from dry, open habitats (steppes, rock steppes, dry heath-lands); only the presented data from Lanžhot and Mutěnice environs originate from wet forests (Fig. 1). Its potential to inhabit a wide range of biotopes is also demonstrated by numerous data from eastern Slovakia, where the species is found from rock steppes to open agricultural landscape (V. Bělín and J. Marek, pers. comm.). Thus the occurrence on wet biotopes of south Moravia is not surprising, cf. also ZILLI *et al.* (2009). Most of the Moravian records were made at altitudes of up to 300 m, with earlier Czech records around 450 m.

EREBIDAE

Calyptra thalictri (Borkhausen, 1790)

(Figs 6, 10)

Published records. ŠUMPICH (1997): Hradec Králové (5861). SKALA (1942): Bílovec (6274). LAŠTŮVKA (1994): Mikulov (7165). UŘIČÁŘ (2001): Pavlov near Mikulov (7165). KRÁLÍČEK & GOTTWALD (1985): Javorník (7171).

Material examined. Moravia mer.: Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská step NNR, open steppe habitat (48°57'3.297"N, 16°38'29.835"E), 5.vii.2013, 1 spec., M. Králíček lgt. det. (MKKC); Lanžhot-Soutok, Doubravka locality, floodplain forests (48°41'14.470"N, 16°56'14.068"E, 7367), 13.ix.2013, 1 ♂, J. Šumpich lgt. et det. (NMPC).

Remarks. Distributed from Spain to Korea and Japan. In Europe it occurs mainly in the eastern parts, in the south of central Europe and in the Balkans. It borders on eastern Spain to the west, the Czech Republic and Slovakia to the north-west (GOATER *et al.* 2003). Whereas the species is locally common in Slovakia (e.g. ELSNER & TITZ 1976, LAŠTŮVKA 1986, J. Šumpich – unpublished records), it is one of the rarest moth species in the Czech Republic, with only a single Bohemian record from 1887 (ŠUMPICH 1997) and three records from Moravia – two from Pálava (LAŠTŮVKA 1994, UŘIČÁŘ 2001) and one made in 1970 in south-eastern Moravia (KRÁLÍČEK & GOTTWALD 1985). The most recent previously documented occurrence was Pálava PLA (Děvín-Kotel-Soutěska NNR, 28.vii.1998, coll. JUKC) (UŘIČÁŘ 2001, J. Uříčář – pers. comm.). The records presented here show, in relation to additional available data, a continuous presence of the species in Czech territory, but only at the edge of what is perceptible. The species prefers limestone rocky steppes and light lowland forests where *Thalictrum* sp, “meadow-rue”, grows.

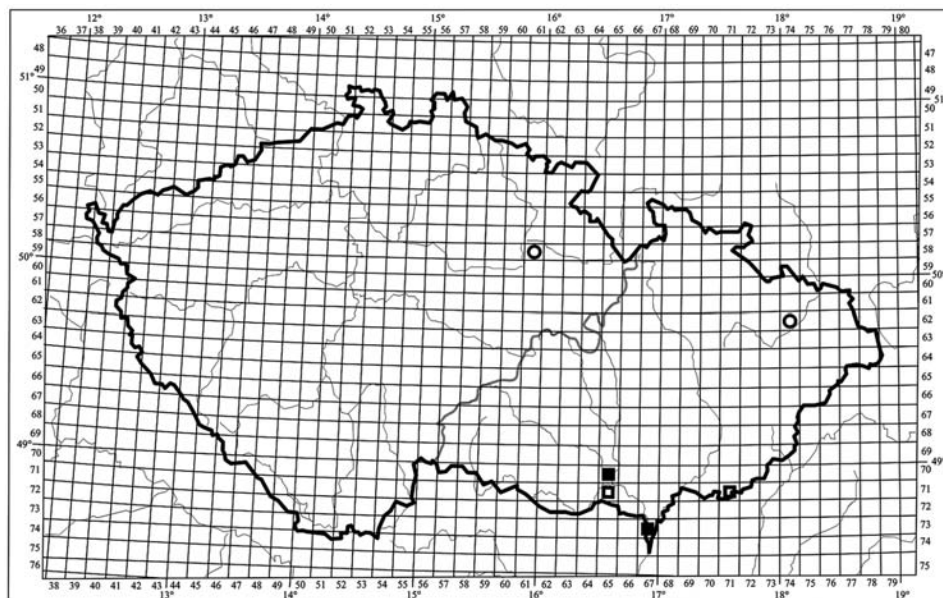


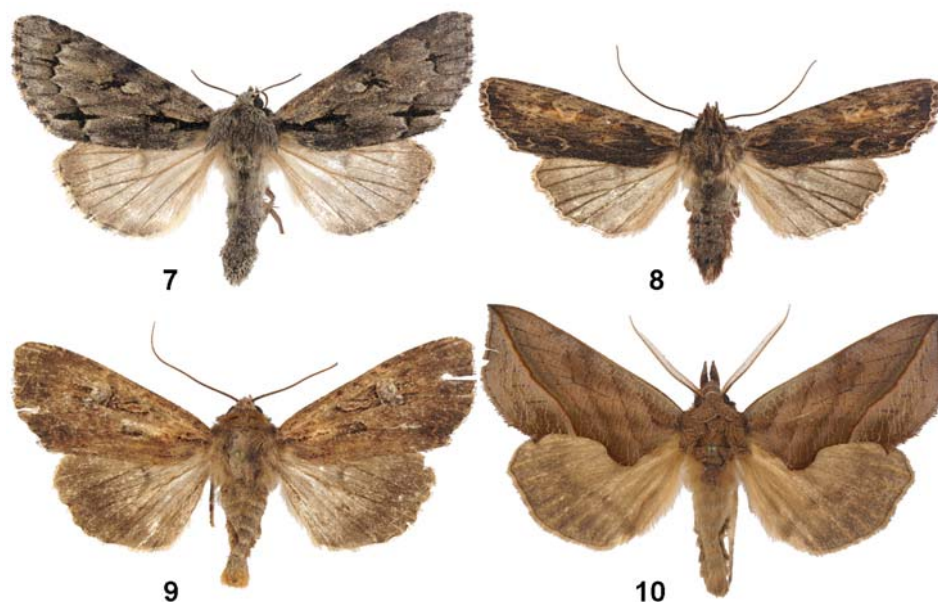
Fig. 6. Distribution of *Calyptra thalictri* (Borkhausen, 1790) in the Czech Republic. ● – records up to 1949, □ – 1950–1999, ■ – since 2000.

Acknowledgements

For the supply of faunistic details of published data concerning *Acronicta cuspis* and *Calyptra thalictri* I must thank my colleagues I. Novák and J. Uříčář. I also extend my thanks to P. Číla, J. Sitek and D. Vacula for allowing revision of their collected material. To my colleagues O. Adam, P. Dítě, I. Dvořák, G. Elsner, I. Haláček, M. Králíček, J. Němý, J. Skyva M., Volf and Z. Laštůvka I am indebted for the supply of their unpublished data and to J. Marek, V. Bělín and A. Zilli for consultations concerning the occurrence of *Apamea syriaca*. Tony Long (Svinošice) helped work up the English. This work was financially supported by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic (DKRVO 2014/12, National Museum, 00023272).

Souhrn

Oblast lužních lesů jižně od Lanžhota patří k nejrozsáhlejším biotopům svého druhu ve střední Evropě. Nachází se na soutoku Moravy a Dyje (tzv. Soutok) a zahrnuje pestrou mozaiku mokřadních stanovišť. Od roku 2004 zde probíhá monitoring motýlů s noční aktivitou, jehož výsledky dosud nebyly komplexně zveřejněny. V příspěvku jsou shrnuta nálezová data pěti regionálně vzácných můr, které byly zjištěny v rámci tohoto monitoringu. Současně jsou shrnuty veškeré dostupné faunistické nálezy z území České

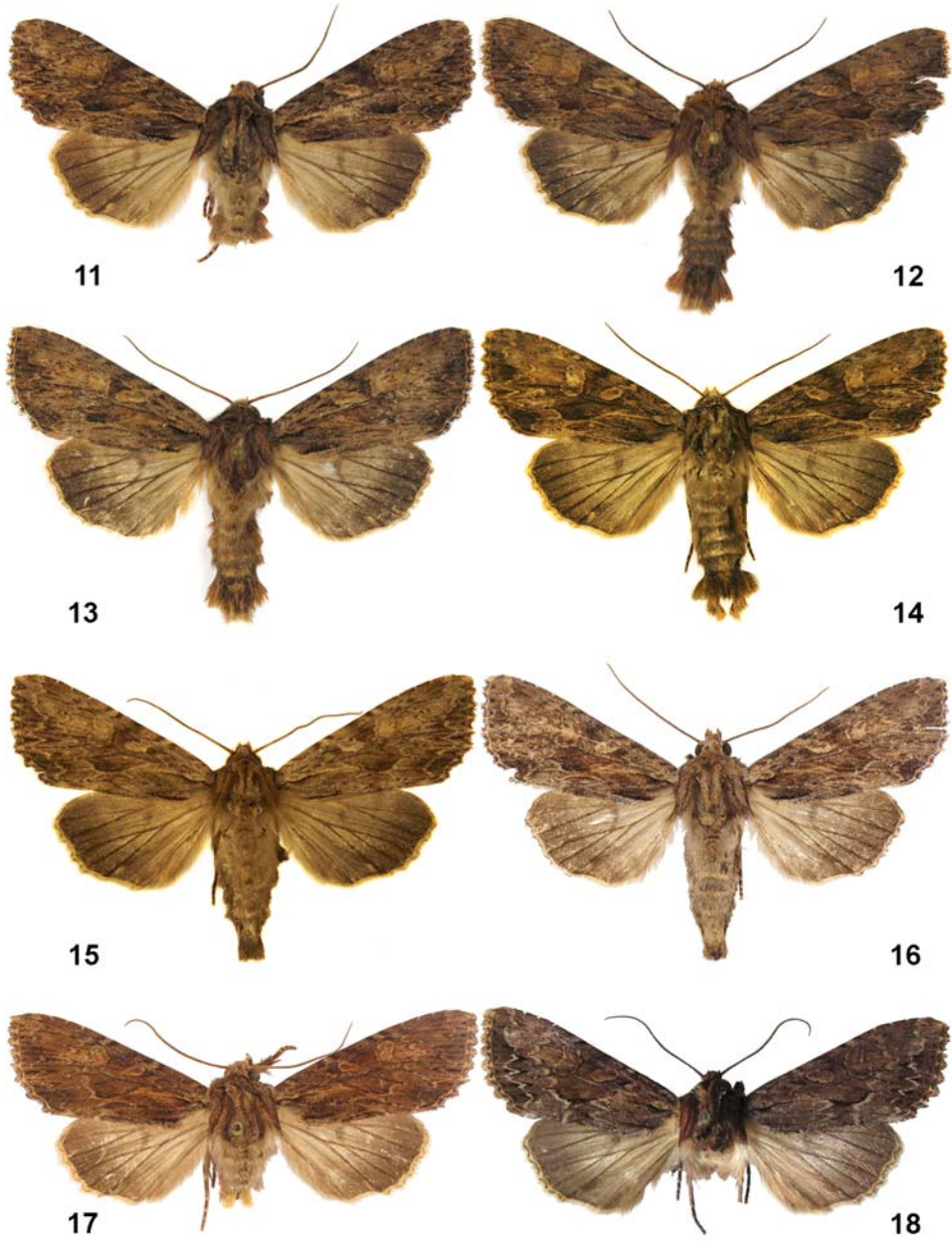


Figs 7–10. Voucher specimens recorded in the alluvial forests near Lanžhot (all males), coll. NMPC. 7 – *Acronicta cuspis* (Hübner, 1813); 8 – *Lithophane semibrunnea* (Haworth, 1809); 9 – *Apamea aquila* Donzel, 1837; 10 – *Calyptra thalictri* (Borkhausen, 1790). (Photo 7–10 J. Šumpich).

republiky. Výskyt *Acronicta cuspis* (Hübner, 1813) byl na Moravě doložen po více než 25 letech a výskyt *Lithophane semibrunnea* (Haworth, 1809) byl potvrzen na území České republiky po více než 20 letech. Nálezy druhů *Apamea aquila* Donzel, 1837 a *Calyptra thalictri* (Borkhausen, 1790) poukazují na možnost jejich trvalé přítomnosti na území České republiky, neboť dosud byly známy jen ojedinělé nálezy. V případě *Apamea syriaca* (Osthelder, 1933) bylo poukázáno na subrecentní šíření směrem k severu.

Figs 11–18. Voucher specimens of *Apamea syriaca tallosi* Kovács et Varga, 1969 and *Apamea monoglypha* Hufnagel, 1766 from the Czech Republic. 11–17. *A. s. tallosi*, Moravia: 11 – Lanžhot, 18.vi.2005 (NMPC); 12 – Lanžhot, 3.vi.2012 (NMPC); 13 – Lanžhot, 9.vi.2012 (NMPC); 14 – Pouzdrfany, 29.v.2012 (JSFC); 15 – Kamenný vrch (hill) near Kurdějov, 11.vi.2011 (DVOC); 16 – Pálava PLA, Děvín Hill, 26.vi.2005 (NMPC). 17 – Červená near Květov, 10.vi.1966 (NMPC). 18. *A. monoglypha*: Bohemia, Těptín, 18.vi.1977 (PCPC, published as *A. sicula*). (Photo: 11–13, 16–18 J. Šumpich, 14–15 J. Sitek). →

Rare Noctuoidea from the floodplain forests



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