

Microlepidoptera Pannoniae meridionalis, VIII. Data to knowledge of micro-moths from Dombóvár (SW Hungary) (Lepidoptera)

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FAZEKAS, I. & SCHREURS, A.: *Microlepidoptera Pannoniae meridionalis, VIII. Data to knowledge of micro-moths from Dombóvár (SW Hungary) (Lepidoptera)*.

Abstract A list of 436 species of micro-moth recorded from the area around Dombóvár-Gunaras (Tolna County, SW Hungary) is presented. Most of the material is from light traps, and several rarities have been found personally by Arnold Schreurs and Imre Fazekas between 1985 and 2009. Faunistic and biological notes on 35 species are given. Structure of genitalia and morphological characteristics of wings are illustrated with figures. Specimens are deposited in the private collections of Arnold Schreurs (NL), Willy Biesenbaum (D) and in the collection of Regiograf Institute (H). One species, *Coleophora alnifoliae* Barasch, 1934 is new to the fauna of Hungary. 14 species of Microlepidoptera are recorded as new to the fauna of the Transdanubian Hills: *Borkhausenia fuscescens* (Haworth, 1828) (Oecophoridae), *Coleophora pseudorepentis* Toll, 1960 (Coleophoridae), *C. artemisicolella* Bruand, 1855 (Coleophoridae), *C. onobrychiella* Zeller, 1849 (Coleophoridae), *Sorhagenia lophyrella* (Douglas, 1846) (Cosmopterigidae), *Aristotelia subdecurtella* (Stainton, 1858) (Gelechiidae), *Caryocolum blandulella* (Tutt, 1887) (Gelechiidae), *Gynnidomorpha alismiana* (Ragonot, 1883) (Tortricidae), *Apotomis betuletana* (Haworth, 1811) (Tortricidae), *Eucosma flavispecula* Kuznetsov, 1964 (Tortricidae), *Pammene regiana regiana* (Zeller, 1849) (Tortricidae), *P. aurita* Razowski, 1992 (Tortricidae), *Phycitodes inquinatella exustella* (Ragonot, 1888) (Pyralidae) and *Catoptria permutatella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1848) (Crambidae).

Keywords – Microlepidoptera, faunistic, new distribution data, biology, Hungary.

Introduction

It would be hard to find another wonderful land such as the Tolna County, where continental and submediterranean characteristics are unified in a harmony. According to PAP (2007) Tolna is one of the most varied and controversial counties in Hungary. Evaluations of the country are highly contrastive. The duality of poverty and economic power, backwardness and a rich cultural heritage, easily accessible, pleasant settlements as well as increasing migration, availability of resources and favourable local conditions versus a lack of their utilisation are all characteristic features of Tolna.

Dombóvár, the second largest town in Tolna County, is 29 km from Kaposvár and 45 km from Pécs on the boundaries of three counties, Tolna, Somogy and Baranya. Gunaras, a town which is famous for its spa, is located 5 km from Dombóvár; the thermal waters

were discovered here in the 1960's, and the first bathing facilities were built in the 1980's. Nowadays it is not only a comfortable spa, but also the only rehabilitation centre in the region. The water contains fluoride and alkali-hydrogen-carbonic, thus it is mostly recommended for those who have some kind of motor disease, stomach or enteric problems or some illness of the mouth, heart or blood-system.

Scientists from Hungary and other European countries noticed the special biogeographical features of the Tolna County from as early as the 19th century. In the 20th century, famous botanists and zoologists travelled through the region. A series of smaller and larger zoological publications were published in Hungarian, Austrian and German scientific reviews. As a result, the name of Tolna County became generally known in Europe.

However, there was no systematic research undertaken in this geographical area until now. The history of lepidopterological investigation of the Tolna County goes back to the collecting activity of PILLICH (1914) of Simontornya. In accordance with the usual practice of that period, he unfortunately failed to label his material, and the nomenclature he applied gave rise to several misinterpretations. More recently, additional data on micro-moths and butterflies of the area have appeared in other short publications (FARKAS 1992; FAZEKAS 1992, 2001b, 2008b, PILLICH 1914).

This study presents a list of 436 Microlepidoptera species recorded from the area around Dombóvár–Gunaras (SW Hungary, Tolna County; see Fig. 1.). The account is based on material collected mainly by Arnold Schreurs (NL-Kerkade) and Willy Biesenbaum (D-Velbert-Langenberg), which is deposited in Regiograf Institute, H-Komló, and on the above-mentioned literature sources. The bulk of the information available is the result of research by Arnold Schreurs. The arrangement of the species is based on the classification still followed in Hungarian Microlepidoptera literature (FAZEKAS 2002, PASTORÁLIS 2010).

Significant species from the territory from a faunistic point of view

Abbreviation in the text: HNHM= Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest), JPM= Janus Pannonius Museum (Pécs).

Ornixola caudulatella (Zeller, 1839) (Gracillariidae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♀, 12-23.07. 1999; 1♂, 15.06.2003; 2♀, 13-23.06.2006. Very local and rare on the Southern-Transdanubia: Diósvizsló, Fonyód, Gyűrűfű, Kaposvár and Pécs (FAZEKAS 2001, 2002; SZEŐKE 2009). Larva oligophagous. Foodplants in Hungary: *Salix* spp.. The moth is bivoltine and flies May-June and July-August. Habitats: willow and birch mire woodlands, riverine willow-poplar woodlands, riverine ash-alder woodlands. Generally rare and local in Hungary.

Elachista alpinella Stainton, 1854 (Elachistidae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 2♂, 1-15.08.1997; 2♂, 25-31.08.1998; 1♂, 26.07-7.08. 2008, det. W. Biesenbaum. Rare species with very isolated populations in Hungary. The data in the literature are vague. Sporadic records of distribution from Hungary: – “Budapest, 1912.V.13., leg. Uhrík”, in coll., HNHM (Szócs 1973); “Pécs, 1955.V.31., leg. Nattán” (FAZEKAS 2002; SZABÓKY 1983: in coll. Nattán, JPM); Agárd, Dinnyés (PETRICH 2001). There are no verified records of *E. alpinella* from the Great Hungarian Plain and it is not recorded from western Hungary. Widespread in the western and northern parts of Europe. Larva oligophagous on *Carex* spp., and overwinters in the mine. Flight period

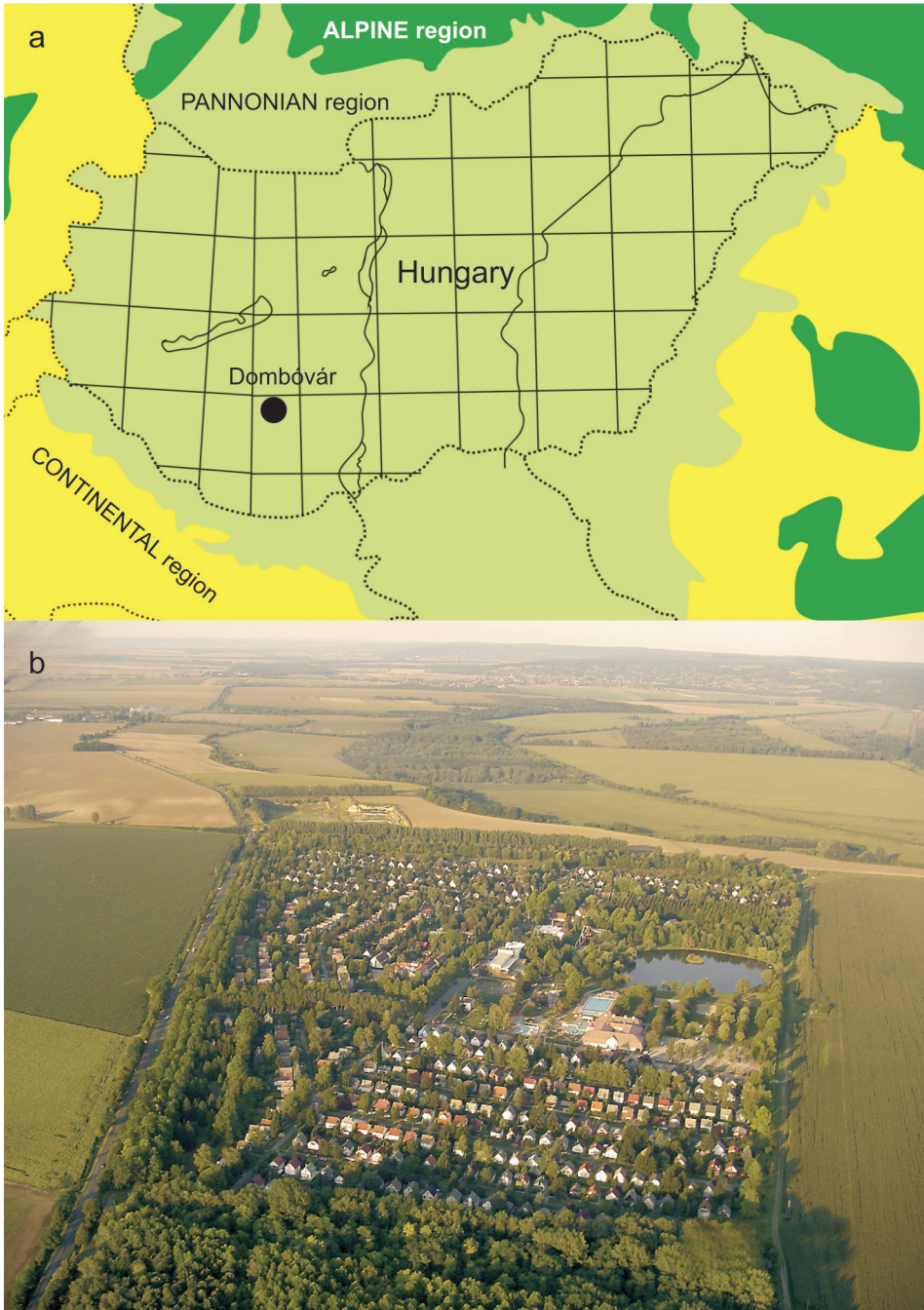


Fig. 1: Approximate position of the observation site of *Microlepidoptera* in Hungary (a)
Habitats of micro-moths at Gunaras near Dombóvár (b)

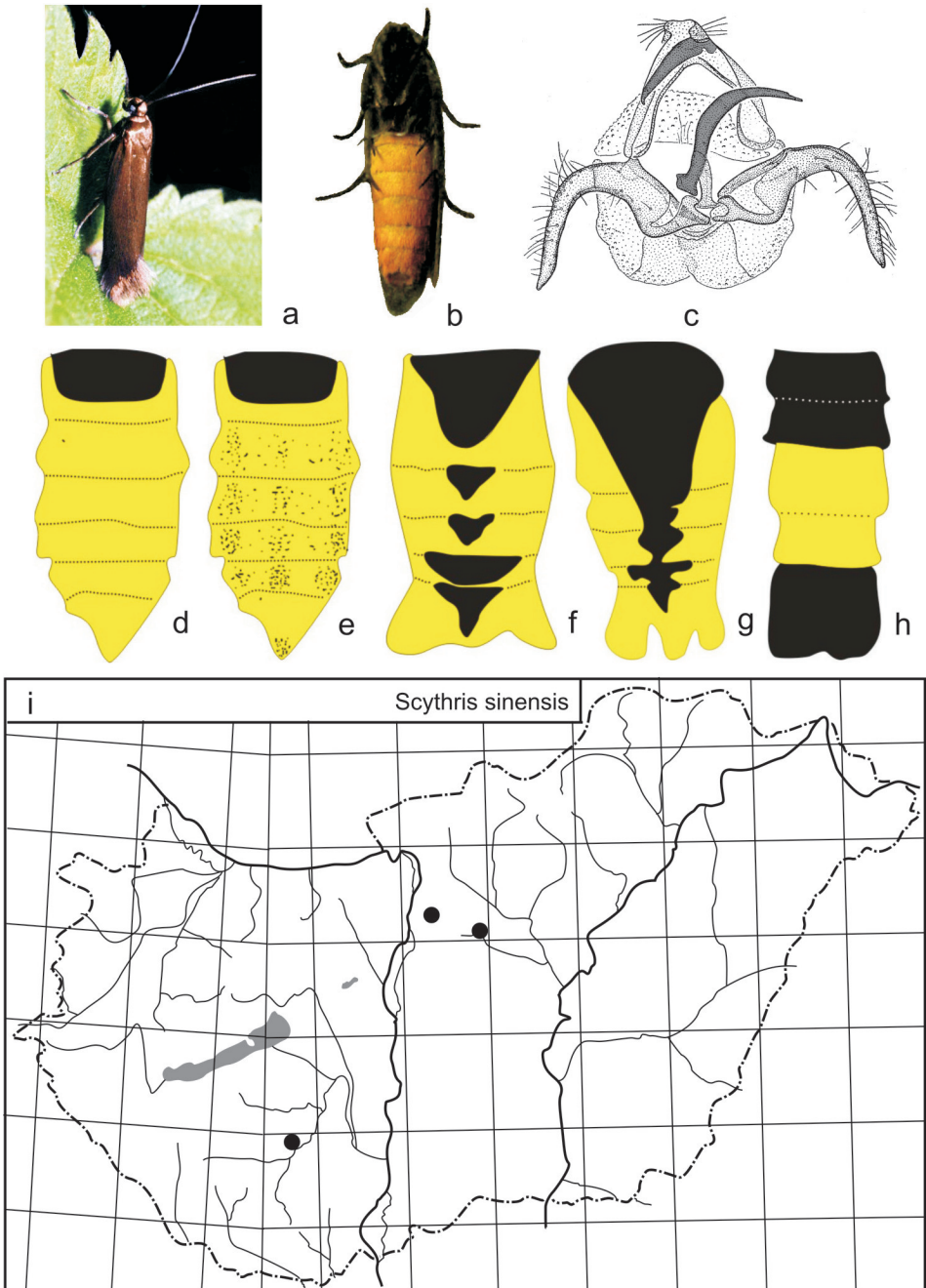


Fig. 2: *Scythris sinensis*: adult (a), underside (b), male genitalia (c), abdominal tergites of female (d-e), abdominal tergites of male (f-g). – *Scythris lampyrella*: abdominal tergites of male (h). – Distribution of *Scythris sinensis* in Hungary (i)

in Hungary unknown; Elsewhere in Europe, the moth flies from May to September, and is probably univoltine.

Scythris sinensis Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875 (Scythrididae) – According to FAZEKAS (2008b) the specimen studied is deposited in the collection of Arnold Schreurs (Netherlands): Hungary, Dombóvár, Gunaras, 10.06.2006, leg. A. Schreurs; N 46°23'49.95", E 18°10'49.11"; 10 x 10 km UTM grid code: BS 84; altitude 116 m. The Dombóvár (Gunaras) locality lies a distance of more than 150 km from the old localities in Central Hungary (Tápiótság). The habitat an old, abandoned rail track in agricultural country in which there are some industrial areas. Typical habitats of the species in Hungary are places with industrial, commercial and agricultural ruderal sites. First recorded from Central Hungary (Tápiótság): this specimen was found in a house; it is sooty-black, lacking the yellow spot on the forewing. Altogether, two specimens are now known from Hungary. The larva feeds on *Chenopodium album*. Moths have been collected in May and July. It is known to occur in Great Britain, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine and Moldova and outside Europe in C. Russia, S. Siberia, E. Asia, Japan, Korea and Taiwan. *Scythris* Hübner, 1825, the largest genus in the family Scythrididae, contains more than 30 species in Hungary.

Borkhausenia fuscescens (Haworth, 1828) (Oecophoridae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 2♂, 14-28.07.2007. New to the fauna of the Transdanubian Hills. According to GOZMÁNY (1958) only collected in western Hungarian areas (Transdanubia). Known also from the sand region of the Kiskunság: two specimens taken at light in Ócsa (GOZMÁNY, SZABÓKY 1986). The larvae feed on a wide range of dried plant matter such as dead leaves and birds' nests, normally within a silken tube (KIMBER 2010). Moth collected in July and August.

Epicallima bruandella (Ragonot, 1889) (Oecophoridae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♀, 1-18.08.1992. – The species has been reported in Southern Transdanubia from only two localities (FAZEKAS 2002): Baranya County, Villányi-Hills (Szársomlyó). The species occurs in white oak scrub woodlands and calcareous open rock grasslands (*Sedo sopianae*–*Festucetum dalmaticae*); Kaposvár. Sporadically distributed in Hungary: Budapest, Kaposvár, Parád (GOZMÁNY 1958), Jászberény, Nagykáta, Jászfelsőszentgyörgy [open sand steppe oak woodlands] (BUSCHMANN 2003), Gánt (TAKÁCS 2009). Biology: Larvae live on rotting wood particularly oak from decaying wood collected in April he raised in July several specimens. Moths have been collected in July and August in Hungary.

Batrachedra praeangusta (Haworth, 1828) (Batrachedridae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♂, 14-28.07.2007. Distributed in Hungary: Kaposvár, Budapest, Ágasegyháza (poplar-juniper steppe woodlands), Dunaujváros (Pastoralis pers.com.) and North Hungarian Mountains. Larva feeds on *Populus alba* L. and *P. tremula* L. (GOZMÁNY 1958). Adults are found in June-July.

Augasma aeratella (Zeller, 1839) (Coleophoridae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 5♂, 3♀, 1-18.08.1998, det. H. v. d. Wolf. Localities in Southern Transdanubia: Kaposvár, Pécs. Sporadic and local in the Great Hungarian Plain (Szöcs 1977). The larva lives on *Polygonum aviculare* L. from October to April and the moth flies from May to August. Habitat: xerothermophilous species, found mainly in the closed loess and sand steppes, saline pasture, edge of agricultural land.

Coleophora alnifoliae Barasch, 1934 (Coleophoridae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♂, 13-23.06.2006; 1♂, 14-28.07.2007, det. H. v. d. Wolf. According to FAZEKAS (2010), new to the fauna of Hungary. This species has not been reported before from Hungary, which is surprising, because it is widespread all over Europe wherever *Alnus* grows. It is difficult to distinguish adults of *Coleophora alnifoliae* from *C. milvi-*

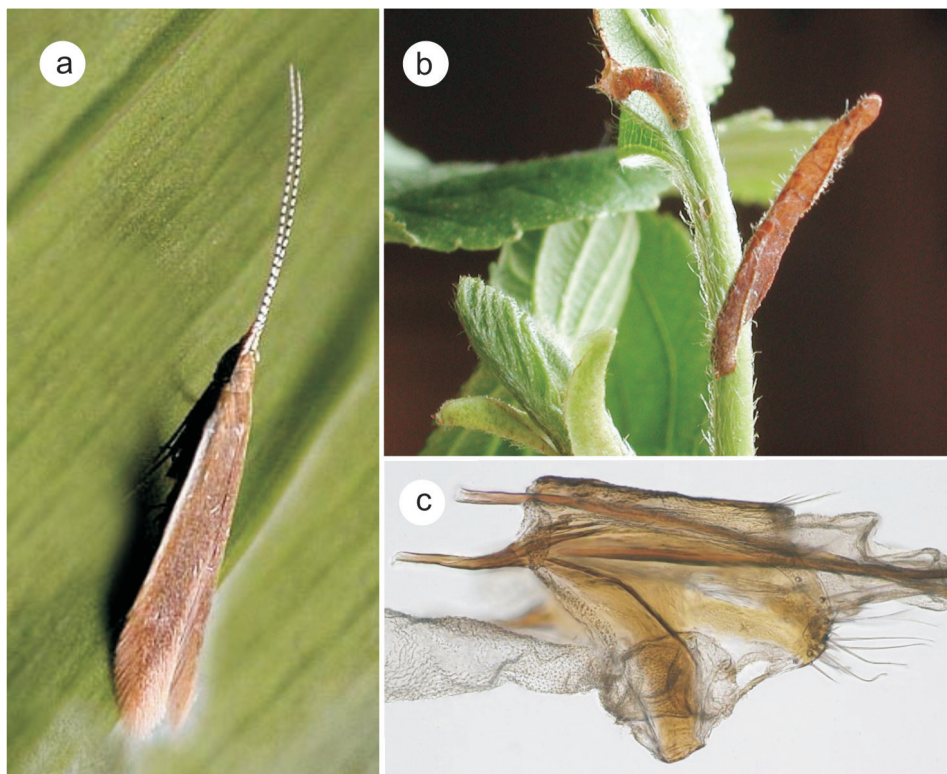


Fig. 3: *Coleophora alnifoliae*: adult (a), sack (b), female genitalia (c)

pennis Zeller, 1839, *C. limosipennella* (Duponchel, 1843) and *C. badiipennella* (Duponchel, 1843). Also the male genitalia are difficult to identify. The female genitalia are easier. Distribution: Europe, Caucasus, Central Siberia, Canada and U.S.A. (BALDIZZONE et al. 2006). According to BIESENBAUM and WOLF (1999) “Die Raupen fertigen zuerst in einem Jugendsack, später in einem Blattsack und minieren an Erle (*Alnus*)”. Adult’s univoltine between June and August.

Coleophora trifolii (Curtis, 1832) (Coleophoridae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♀, 7-15.08.2000; 1♀, 14-28.07.2007; 4♂, 4♀, 14-24.07.2004, det. H. v. d. Wolf. Localities in Southern Transdanubia: Kárász, Komló-Mecsekjánosi, absent in Somogy County. Larvae known on *Melilotus* spp. and the moth flies from June to August. Sporadic and distributed in meadow and grassland habitat in Hungary, mostly in the Hungarian Plain and very local in mountainous areas (Bükk Mts. and Mecsek Mts.): Ágasegyháza, Győr, Fülöpháza, Izsák, Jászberény, Kárász, Komló, Kunadacs, Kunszentmiklós, Miskolc, Nagyvisnyó. Known also from the Bátorliget Nature Conservation Areas (Ács et al 1990). The Bátorliget Nature Conservation Area is one of the oldest protected territories of Hungary. Distribution: in Palaearctic and adventives from Canada to U.S.A.

Coleophora onobrychiella Zeller, 1849 (= *arenariella* Zeller, 1865) (Coleophoridae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♂, 1-18.08.1998; 1♀, 5-15.06.2003, det. H. v. d. Wolf. – New to the fauna of the Transdanubian Hills. According to GOZMÁNY (1965), larvae feed on *Astragalus arenarius* L. in Central and North Europe. In recent times known on *Astragalus onobrychis* L. (Pastorális pers. com.; from Örkény, in coll.

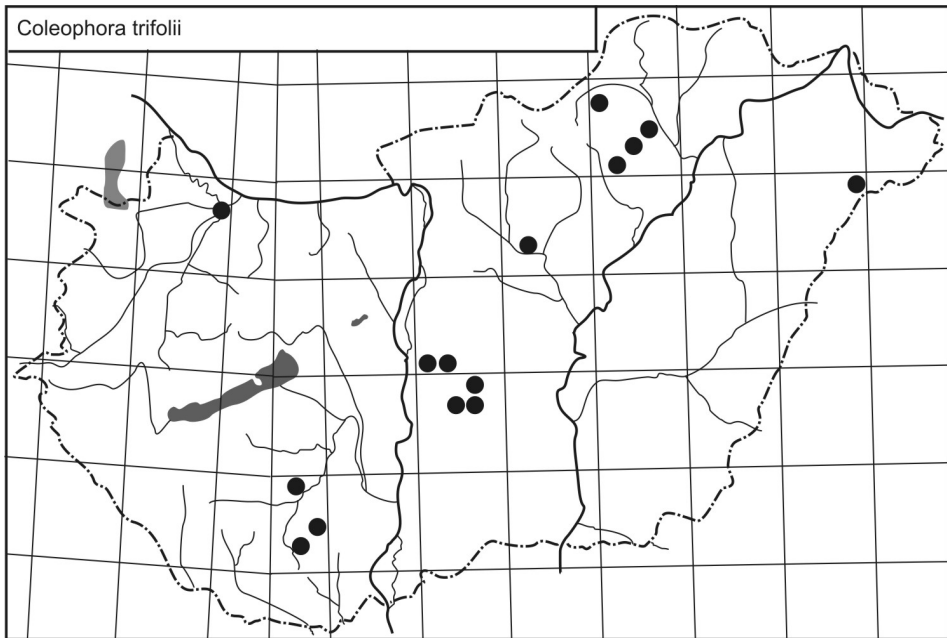


Fig. 4: Distribution map of *Coleophora trifolii* in Hungary

Ivan Richter). The foodplant is unknown in Hungary. Biology in Hungary: no data except for collection dates of moth; June and August. The distribution in Hungary: Velencei Hills. and Budai Mts. (Transdanubian Mountains), Csákberény and Örkény (Pastoralis pers. com). Distribution: Widely distributed in Palearctic region from France to China.

Coleophora pseudorepentis Toll, 1960 (Coleophoridae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♂, 1-18.08.1992; 1♂, 1-18.08.1998, det. H. v. d. Wolf. New to the fauna of the Transdanubian Hills. Very rare and local in Hungary: Bükk Mts. and Vértes Mts. Known in Europe from Southern Ural to France.

Coleophora artemisicolella Bruand, 1855 (Coleophoridae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♂, 1-15.08.1997; 2♂, 3♀, 1-18.08.1998; 3♂, 2♀, 28.07-08.08.2008, det. H. v. d. Wolf. – New to the fauna of the Transdanubian Hills. It is a Transpalearctic species. Larva monophagous on *Artemisia vulgaris* L. and the adults fly from June to August. The distribution in Hungary: Bátorliget, Budapest, Ócsa (GOZMÁNY 1956), Törökbálint, Érd-Elvira (SZIRÁKI 1980). The majority of those collected by Sziráki were recovered from “Atralin” traps (pheromone preparations produced in Roumania). Type synthetic attractant: sex pheromone for *Anarsia lineatella* Zeller, 1839 (Gelechiidae).

Coleophora chrysanthemi Hofmann, 1869 (Coleophoridae) – Material examined: 1♂, “Tolna Komitat, Dombóvár, Gunarasfürdő, UTM Cood: BS 84, 1-10.VIII.1997 leg. et coll. A. Schreurs, det. H. v. Wolf. According to FAZEKAS (2001b) “Habitat: Die Fundorte in Mittel- und Südeuropa liegen in Hügel- und Berggebieten. Das Areal liegt in den Zonen der Laubwälder des gemäßigten Klimas. Es erreicht im Süden (Italien) nicht den Gürtel der mediterranen Hartlaubwälder, im Norden aber (Finnland) fließt er in die Taigawaldzonen ein. In Ungarn wurde die Art in einer unter submediterranem Einfluss stehenden lößhaltigen kultivierten Flur gefunden (SW-Ungarn, Dombóvár, Gunarasfürdő,

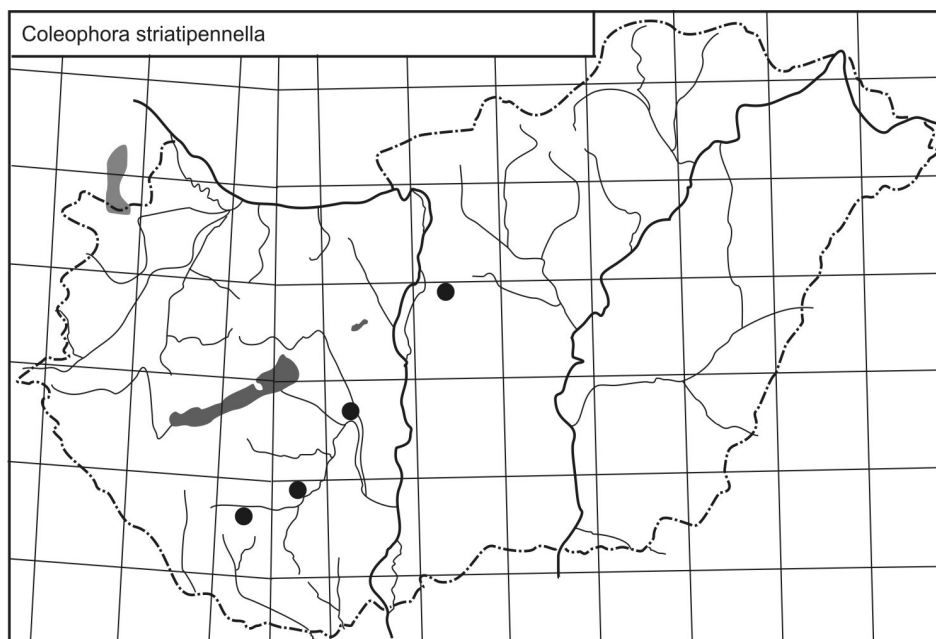


Fig. 5: Distribution map of *Coleophora striatipennella* in Hungary

ca. 120 m, UTM Cood: BS 84). Im Gebiet herrschten früher *Fraxino pannonicae-Ulmetum* (CORINE Cood: 44.431) beziehungsweise *Orno-Quercetum* (CORINE Cood: 41.73744) Waldassoziationen vor. Heute ist das Gebiet durch Ackerwirtschaft und Erholungstourismus gekennzeichnet.” – New material examined: 2♂, 1-18.08.1998, det. H. v. d. Wolf. Larva monophagous on *Chrysanthemum corymbosum* L. and the moths fly from early May to August. European chorotype, found sporadically distributed from Italy to Central Europe and Finland.

Coleophora striatipennella Nylander, 1848 (Coleophoridae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♀, 1-18.08.1998, 1♂, 12-24.07.2004, det. H. v. Wolf. Localities in Southern Transdanubia: Kaposvár, Simontornya, but unknown in Mecsek Mountains and Villányi Hills. Known also from the sand region of the Kiskunság: two specimens taken at light in Ócsa (GOZMÁNY, SZABÓKY 1986). The landscape conservation area at Ócsa, south-east of Budapest, was proposed as worthy of protection by lepidopterists and subsequently it was soon established as a protected dual habitat of marshy alder woods and peat meadows in the first half of the fifties. The Kiskunság region is also characterised by the great specific richness of the submediterranean psammophilous fauna and locally in habitats of high humidity. Larva polyphagous on *Cerastium*, *Moehringia*, *Stellaria* and *Pulicaria* spp. The moth flies from June to July (GOZMÁNY 1956). New the period of flight from August. *C. striatipennella* is a meso- and semi-hygrophilous species in Hungary. It is a Transpalaeartic species.

Coleophora adpersella Bernander, 1939 (Coleophoridae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♂, 1-15.08.1992; 1♂, 2♀, 12.24.07.2004; 1♀, 28.07.-8.08.2004, det. H. v. Wolf. The distribution in Hungary: Budapest, Velencei-tó (Gozmány 1965). Larva polyphagous on *Atriplex*, *Chenopodium* and *Juncus* spp. The moth flies from June to August. Known from Japan to Europe, but unknown in Asia Minor and North Africa.

Coleophora bernoulliella (Goeze, 1783) (Coleophoridae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 3♂, 2♀, 5-15.06.2003; 1♂, 1♀, 13-23.06.2006, det. H. v. Wolf. – According to BALDIZZONE et al. (2006) *Tinea anatipennella* Hübner, 1796 corrected original spelling for *Tinea anatipennella* (ICZN 1999: Art. 19.2 & 32.2.2); emendation proposed by STEPHENS (1929: (II) 211)].

Coleophora caespititiella Zeller, 1839 (Coleophoridae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♂, 5-15.06.2003, det. H. v. Wolf; 1♂, 8.06.2009, det. Fazekas. It is known from only six places in Hungary: Bükzsérc, Kaposvár, Miskolc, Ócsa, Szakonyfalu. The larva lives on *Juncus* spp. The moth flies from May to June. The species is distributed from Iran, Caucasus, Southern Ural and Asia Minor to Europe.

Coleophora trifariella Zeller, 1849 (Coleophoridae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♀, 5-15.06.2003, det. H. v. Wolf. Localities in Southern Transdanubia: Kaposvár. The first specimen of *C. trifariella* in Hungary was caught in a continuously working light-trap near Kaposvár 1962. Larva polyphagous on *Cytisus*, *Genista* and *Sarothamnus* spp. The moth flies from June to July (GOZMÁNY 1956, SZÖCS 1977). A larva starts to feed in autumn and has left its mine by the spring. *C. trifariella* occurs almost throughout Southern and Central Europe.

Coleophora motacillella Zeller, 1849 (= *palumbipennella* Toll, 1952; *szekessyi* Gozmány, 1956) (Coleophoridae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♂, 1-15.08.1991, det. and coll. H. v. Wolf. Localities in southern Transdanubia: Kaposvár, Rinyatamási. Records from Hungary are unconfirmed and doubtful. According to GOZMÁNY (1956), the larva lives on *Atriplex* and *Chenopodium* spp. Adults fly from June to early September. Occurs from Altai region to Central Europe and France.

Mompha epilobiella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) (Momphidae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♀, 14-28.07.2007, det. J. C. Koster. In July and August a

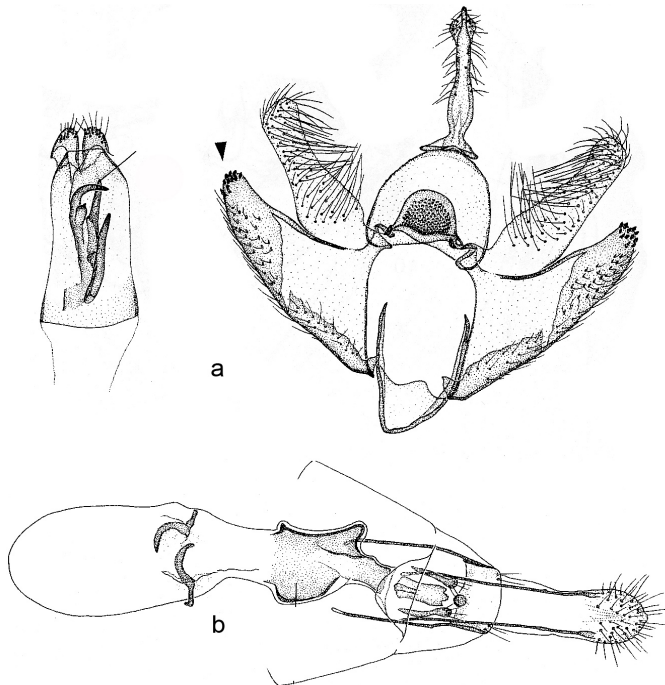


Fig. 6: Male (a) and female genitalia (b) of *Mompha epilobiella* (Koster & Sinev 2003)

very common species in Palearctic. Distribution in Europe to southern Scandinavia in the north and Asia Minor, the Caucasus, submontane regions of Central Asia (KOSTER & SINEV 2003). Sporadic and very local in Hungarian mountainous areas (GOZMÁNY 1958: Bükk Mts.)

Sorhagenia lophyrella (Douglas, 1846) (Cosmopterigidae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♀, 13-23.06.2006, det. J. C. Koster. – New to the fauna of the Transdanubian Hills, and this is the first record known from this area. Very similar species in Hungary: *S. rhamniella* (Zeller, 1839 and *S. janiszewskae* Riedl, 1962. According to KOSTER & SINEV (2003), *S. lophyrella* differs from *S. rhamniella* in the generally somewhat lighter forewings and paler grey hindwings, but it can only be distinguished with certainty by the genitalia. It is local in Hungary: Bakony Mts., Budapest, Fót. The literary data are vague (see SZÓCS 1973). Mesophilous species, probably univoltine, adults fly from early May to mid-August. The species feeds on buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica* L.) and *R. saxatilis* L., at first in the bud, then later between spun leaves. Occurs from Caucasus region, Asia Minor to Europe.

Caryocolum blandulella (Tutt, 1887) (Gelechiidae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♂, 18-24.07.1994; 1♂, 1-15.08.1996; 1♂, 28.07.-8.08.2008, det. O. Karsholt. New to the fauna of the Transdanubian Hills. There is only one reliable reference from the area of Hungary from June 1988 when Cs. Szabóky caught a specimen in Budapest (Sas-hegy). The voucher specimen is in the collection of Cs. Szabóky (Budapest). *C. blandulella* is apparently very rare and local in Hungary, but could be overlooked and therefore careful search should be made. According to ELSNER et al. (1999), known in sandy habitats. Habitat in Hungary: colline dry degraded grasslands, semi-natural road verges, semi-natural vegetation of abandoned fields (Dombóvár region) and rock steppes (Budapest).

Aristotelia subdecurtella (Stainton, 1858) (Gelechiidae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♀, 05.15.06.2003, det. O. Karsholt, in coll. J. B. Wolschrijn (NL). New to the fauna of the Transdanubian Hills. Local in Central Europe. Occurrence in Hungary: Farnos, Jászberény, Pécsely, Pomáz, Terecseny (BUSCHMANN 2003, SZABÓKY 1994, 2009). Vertical distribution: in Hungary found up to about 300 m. Adults occur from early June to late August. Larvae polyphagous on species of *Lythrum*, *Stachys* and *Veronica*.

Chrysoesthia sexguttella (Thunberg, 1794) (Gelechiidae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♀, 20.08.2009, gen. prep. Schreurs, det. Fazekas. Only known from one locality in Transdanubian Hills (Kaposvár), 56 years before (FAZEKAS 2001). The absence of records from Mecsek Mountains and Villányi Hills remains obscure (Fazekas 2002, 2007). Sporadic and local in Transdanubian Mountains and north Hungarian Mountains, flying in two generations from May to September. The larva has been recorded on various Chenopodiaceae and Amaranthaceae species. Holarctic: widely distributed from Ireland to Japan and Canada. Similar species: *Ch. verrucosa* Tokár, 1999.

Synopacma ochrofasciella (Toll, 1936) (Gelechiidae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 2♂, 25-31.08.1998; 1♂, 14-28.07.2007, gen. prep. Schreurs, Nr. 982. There are only very old records from Hungary: Isaszeg, Kaposvár, Szár (GOZMÁNY 1958). We had to wait for the discovery of a new population of *S. ochrofasciella* until 1998, when A. Schreurs noticed the imago of the moth during a light trap survey in Gunaras. The larva lives on *Astragalus glycyphyllos* L. Bivoltine, adults in May and August. Chorotype: Eurosiberian. Very local in Central Europe.

Gynnidomorpha alismana (Ragonot, 1883) (Tortricidae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♂, 1♀, 12-24.07.2004, , det. H. v. Wolf. New to the fauna of the

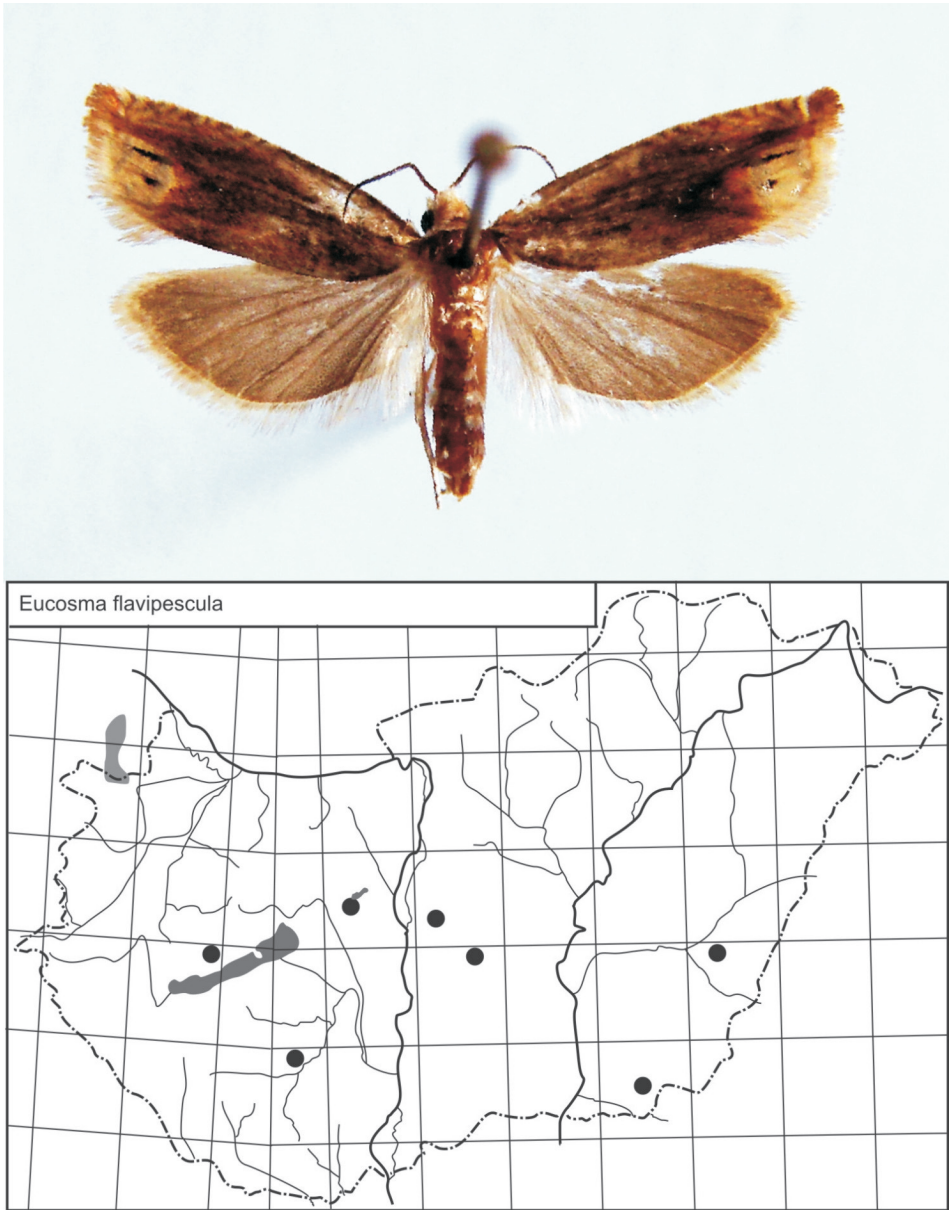


Fig. 7: Adult and distribution map of *Eucosma flavipescula* in Hungary

Transdanubian Hills. There is only one reliable record from this area of Hungary, in July 1929 when Ludwig Osthelder caught a specimen in Pusztapeszér (FAZEKAS 1994b: Figs. 2. and 3). The voucher specimen is in the collection of Zoologische Staatssammlung of Munich; gen. prep. I. Fazekas, No. 2746.

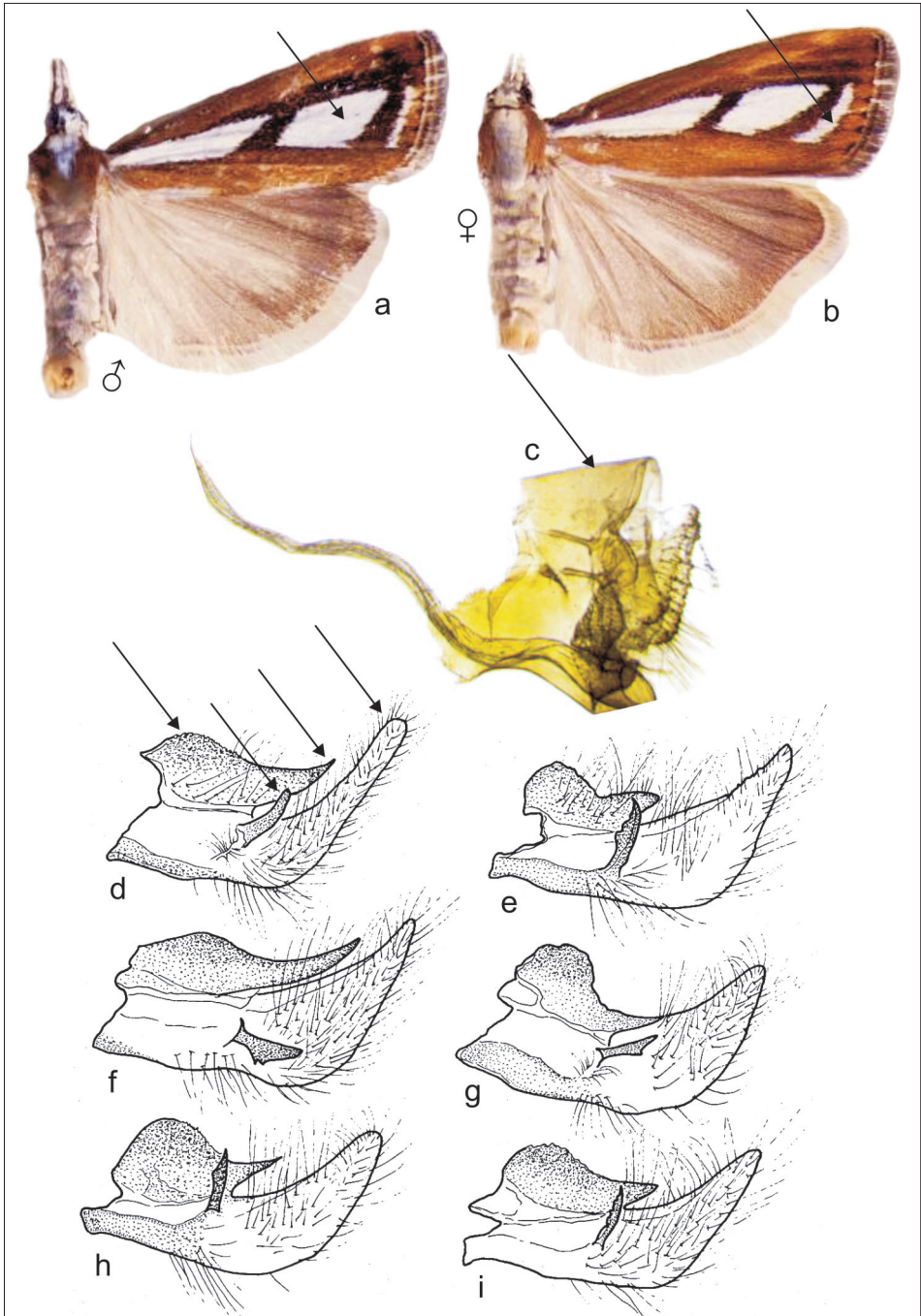


Fig. 8: Adults and copulatory organs of *Catoptria permutatella*: – adults; (a) Telkibánya, (b) Istvánkút: – female genitalia; (c) Dombóvár (gen. prep. Schreurs): – male genitalia (valva); (d) Sopron, (e) Istvánkút, (f) Szakonyfalu, (g) Telkibánya, (h) Istvánkút, (i) Telkibánya (del. et gen. prep. Fazekas)

Cochylis flaviciliana (Westwood, 1854) (Tortricidae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 2♂, 1♀, 1-15.08.1991, det. I. Fazekas, gen. prep. No. 2588, 2589; 2♂, 14-28.07.2007; 2♂, 1♀, 1-19.08.1991, leg. et coll. R. Beyer (D-Linnich), det. I. Fazekas (see FAZEKAS 1994a). The species is local in southwest Hungary: Mecsek Mountains and the Dombóvár region. Known only in the summer generation in some areas. Biology: oligophagous; recorded foodplants are *Scabiosa* spp. and *Knautia arvensis* (L.) Coult. Typical habitat in Hungary: moist rich fens, eu- and mesotrophic meadows, colline and montane hay meadows and acid grasslands. Chorotype: Temperate-Meridional; West-mid-Palaeartic.

Apotomis betuletana (Haworth, 1811) (Tortricidae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 2♂, 26.07.-8.08.2008. New to the fauna of the Transdanubian Hills. There is only one record known from this area. Occurrence in Hungary: Nyirád, Nagyvisnyó (Bükk Mts.), Parád, Sástó (Mátra Mts.).

Eucosma flavispecula Kuznetsov, 1964 (Tortricidae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♂, 1♀, 1-15.08.1991; 1♀, 1-18.08.1992; 2♀, 1-15.08.1997; 1♂, 1-15.08.1998; 4♂, 2♀, 12-23.07.1999; 3♂, 1♀, 12-24.07.2004; 2♂, 1♀, 7-15.08.2000. – New to the fauna of the Transdanubian Hills. Sporadic and very local in Hungary: Bélmegyer, Csikópuszta (Körös–Maros Nemzeti Park), Fülöpháza (Kiskunság), Kunpeszér, Salföld (Ábrahám-hegy), Agárd. According to SZABÓKY (2004) the larva feeds on *Centaurea pannonica* (Heuff.), besides on *C. jacea* L. (RAZOWSKI 2003). The moth flies from June to August in Hungary. Distribution in Palaeartic: Russian Far East, Mongolia, South Siberia, Kazakhstan, western and central parts of East Europe (RAZOWSKI 2003).

Pammene regiana regiana (Zeller, 1849) (Tortricidae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 2♀, 13.23.06.2006. New to the fauna of the Transdanubian Hills. Obscure occurrence in Hungary. Very old references from GOZMÁNY (1968). Life history: larva from August and September to April, in seeds of species of maple (*Acer platanoides* L., *A. pseudoplatanus* L., *A. campestre* L.). The moth flies in one generation from May to June. Distribution: *P. regiana regiana* subspecies distributed from east Europe to Scandinavia and Scotland (RAZOWSKI 2003).

Pammene aurita Razowski, 1992 (Tortricidae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♀, 18-28.07.1994; 1♀, 1-15.08.1996; 1♀, 7-15.08.2000; 1♂, 2♀, 14-28.08.2009. New to the fauna of the Transdanubian Hills. Unknown elsewhere in Hungary. Very old references from GOZMÁNY (1968). The larvae, in August and September, feed inside the seeds of *Acer pseudoplatanus* L., and their presence is sometimes betrayed by small exit holes in the seeds themselves. The moth flies from July to August. Distribution in Europe: Till now known from east Ukraine to France and British Is.

Grapholita discretana (Wocke, 1861) (Tortricidae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♀, 12-23.07.1999. According to PASTORALIS (2010), the first record in Hungary originated from GOZMÁNY (1968). Very local in Transdanubian Hills: Kaposvár (SZABÓKY 1983), Mecsek Mts. (FAZEKAS 2002). The moth flies from May to July, probably in single generation yearly. Widely distributed from Kazakhstan to Europe. Larva from July to September, and after hibernation in April, on *Humulus lupulus* L.

Phycitodes inquinatella exustella (Ragonot, 1888) (Pyrilidae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♂, 1♀, 1-15.08.1998; 2♂, 12-13.07.1999, det. J. Asselsberg. New to the fauna of the Transdanubian Hills. Occurrence in Hungary: Bakony- and Bükk Mts. (FAZEKAS 1993, 1996). Limited information available about habitat preference (FAZEKAS 1996): acid open rock grasslands (Tihany), slope steppes (Bükk Mts.), from 200 m up to 400 m above sea-level. Probably univoltine in Hungary, in July and August. Male genitalia and forewing drawings: FAZEKAS (1996: Fig. 1. a-b.). The subspecies is distributed

in Europe from Hungary through Austria and Germany to France. Replaced by allopatric sister subspecies in Palaearctic: nominate subspecies known in Asia Minor, Crete, Cyprus, Balkans and Roumania; subspecies *ravonella* Pierce, 1937 occurs in Italy, Sicily, Corsica; subspecies *canariella* Rebel, 1892, flies in south Spain, north Africa and Canary Islands.

Phycitodes albatella pseudonimbella Benetinck, 1937 (Pyralidae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 1♂, 14-28.08.2009. According to FAZEKAS (1998): “Die Unterart ist in Ungarn lokal und nicht weitverbreitet. Ihre Habitaten sind von trocknen, tiefebenenischen Wiesen bis zu dunstigen Talgebiete de Mittelgebirgen zu finden.” Occurrence in Hungary: Bakony Mts., Bükk Mts., Mátra Mts., Mecsek Mts. and the Great Hungarian Plain (FAZEKAS 1998).

Catoptria permutatella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1848) (Crambidae) – Material examined: Dombóvár, Gunaras, 14-18.07.2007, gen. prep. Schreurs, No. 957. New to the fauna of the Transdanubian Hills. Occurrence in Hungary (FAZEKAS 1986: Abb. 9.): Sopron–Bánfalva, Szakonyfalu, “Zempléner Gebirge, Istvánkút”, Telkibánya, Jósvalő. Restricted to the lowlands from 120 m up to about 500 m above sea-level. Life history: larva lives on moss species and hibernates; adults fly in July and August. A very common species in west and north Hungary. The vernal generation is unknown in Hungary. Costal arm of valva in male genitalia are rather variable (see FAZEKAS 1986: Abb. 1-6.)

List of species

Comment: A note was made of the species labelled with the star.

NEPTICULIDAE

Stigmella aceris (Frey, 1857)

Stigmella plagicolella (Stainton, 1854)

Ectoedemia louisella (Sircom, 1847)

OPOSTEGIDAE

Opostega spatulella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855)

Pseudopostega auritella (Hübner, 1813)

Pseudopostega crepusculella (Zeller, 1839)

TISCHERIIDAE

Tischeria ekebladella (Bjerkander, 1795)

Coptotriche marginea (Haworth, 1828)

TINEIDAE

Monopis laevigella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Monopis monachella (Hübner, 1796)

GRACILLARIIDAE

Paractopa robiniella Clements, 1863

Caloptilia roscipennella (Hübner, 1796)

Caloptilia stigmatella (Fabricius, 1781)

Calybites phasianipennella (Hübner, 1813)

Aspilapteryx tringipennella (Zeller, 1839)

Eucalybites auroguttella (Stephens, 1835)

Ornixola caudulatella (Zeller, 1839)*

Parornix anglicella (Stainton, 1850)

Parornix finimitella (Zeller, 1850)

Cameraria ohridella Deschka & Dimič, 1986

Phyllonorycter robiniella (Clemens, 1859)

Phyllonorycter abrasella (Duponchel, 1843)

Phyllonorycter manni (Zeller, 1846)

Phyllonorycter maestingella (Müller, 1764)

Phyllonorycter tenerella (Joannis, 1915)

Phyllonorycter ulmifoliella (Hübner, 1817)

Phyllonorycter lantanelle (Schrank, 1802)

Phyllonorycter spinicolella (Zeller, 1846)

Phyllonorycter blancardella (Fabricius, 1781)

Phyllonorycter oxyacanthae (Frey, 1856)

Phyllonorycter populifoliella (Treitschke, 1833)

Phyllonorycter pastorella (Zeller, 1846)

Phyllonorycter comparella (Duponchel, 1843)

Phyllonorycter medicaginella (Gerasimov, 1930)

Phyllocnistis saligna (Zeller, 1839)

Phyllocnistis xenia Hering, 1936

Phyllocnistis unipunctella (Stephens, 1834)

YPONOMEUTIDAE

Scythropia crataegella (Linnaeus, 1767)

Yponomeuta evonymella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Yponomeuta plumbella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Yponomeuta sedella Treitschke, 1832

Swammerdamia pyrella (de Villers, 1789)
Argyresthia brockeella (Hübner, 1813)
Argyresthia goedartella (Linnaeus, 1758)
Argyresthia conjugella (Zeller, 1839)
Argyresthia pruniella (Clerck, 1759)

YPSOLOPHIDAE

Ypsolopha ustella (Clerck, 1759)

PUTELLIDAE

Putella xylostella (Linnaeus, 1758)

GLYPHIPTERIGIDAE

Orthotelia sparganella (Thunberg, 1788)
Glyphipterix simplicella (Stephens, 1834)

BEDELLIIDAE

Bedellia somnulentella (Zeller, 1847)

LYONETIIDAE

Leucoptera sinuella (Reutti, 1853)
Lyonetia clerkella (Linnaeus, 1758)

ETHMIIDAE

Ethmia quadrillella (Goeze, 1783)
Ethmia bipunctella (Fabricius, 1775)
Ethmia haemorrhoidella Eversmann, 1844

DEPRESSARIIDAE

Agonopterix astroemeriana (Clerck, 1759)
Agonopterix heracliana (Linnaeus, 1758)
Depressaria depressana (Fabricius, 1775)
Depressaria pulcherrimella Stainton, 1849

ELACHISTIDAE

Elachista utonella Frey, 1856
Elachista alpinella Stainton, 1854*
Elachista maculicerusella Bruand, 1859
Elachista argentella (Clerck, 1759)
Elachista bisulcella (Duponchel, 1843)

SCYTHRIDIDAE

Scythris limbella (Fabricius, 1775)
Scythris sinensis Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875*
Parascythris muelleri (Mann, 1871)

OECOPHORIDAE

Bisigna procerella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Metralampa cinnamomea (Zeller, 1839)
Hofmannophila pseudospirella (Stainton, 1849)
Borkhausenia fuscescens (Haworth, 1828)*
Crassa tinctella (Hübner, 1796)
Crassa unitella (Hübner, 1796)
Epicallima bruandella (Ragonot, 1889)*
Oecophora bractella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Alabonia staintoniella (Zeller, 1850)
Harpella forficella (Scopoli, 1763)
Carcina quercana (Fabricius, 1775)

BATRACHEDRIDAE

Batrachedra praeangusta (Haworth, 1828)*
Batrachedra pinicolella (Zeller, 1839)

COLEOPHORIDAE

Augasma aeratella (Zeller, 1839)*
Coleophora alnifoliae Barasch, 1934*
Coleophora limosipennella (Duponchel, 1845)
Coleophora prunifoliae Doets, 1944
Coleophora trifolii (Curtis, 1832)*
Coleophora lusciniapennella (Treitschke, 1833)
Coleophora frischella (Linnaeus, 1758)
Coleophora alcyonipennella (Kollar, 1832)
Coleophora lineolea (Haworth, 1828)
Coleophora onobrychiella Zeller, 1849*
Coleophora colutella (Fabricius, 1794)
Coleophora trifariella Zeller, 1849*
Coleophora ballotella (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1839)
Coleophora serpyllatorum Hering, 1889
Coleophora bernoulliella Goeze, 1783)*
Coleophora zelleriella Heinemann, 1854
Coleophora gallipennella (Hübner, 1796)
Coleophora conspicuella Zeller, 1849
Coleophora partitella Zeller, 1849
Coleophora adjunctella Hodgkinson, 1882
Coleophora glaucicolella Wood, 1892
Coleophora taeniipennella Herrich-Schäffer, 1855
Coleophora therinella Tengström, 1848
Coleophora saxicolella (Duponchel, 1843)
Coleophora motacillella Zeller, 1849*
Coleophora sternipennella (Zetterstedt, 1839)
Coleophora caespitiella Zeller, 1839*
Coleophora versurella Zeller, 1849
Coleophora artemisicolella Bruand, 1855*
Coleophora chrysanthemi Hofmann, 1869*
Coleophora peribenanderi Toll, 1943*
Coleophora trochillella (Duponchel, 1843)
Coleophora inulae Wocke, 1877
Coleophora striatipennella Nylander, 1848*
Coleophora argentula (Stephens, 1834)
Coleophora pseudorepentis Toll, 1960*
Coleophora follicularis (Vallot, 1802)
Coleophora adspersella Bernander, 1939*
Coleophora clypeiferella Hofmann, 1871
Coleophora binotapennella (Duponchel, 1843)
Coleophora unipunctella Zeller, 1849

MOMPHIDAE

Mompha ochraceella (Curtis, 1839)
Mompha epilobiella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)*

BLASTOBASIDAE

Blastobasis phycidella (Zeller, 1839)

AUTOSTICHIDAE

Oegoconia deauratella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)

COSMOPTERIGIDAE

Limnaecia phragmitella Stainton, 1851

Cosmopterix orichalcea Stainton, 1861

Cosmopterix scribaiella (Zeller, 1850)

Cosmopterix lienigiella Lienig & Zeller, 1846

Pyroderces argyrogrammos (Zeller, 1847)

Eteobalea serratella Treitschke, 1833

Sorhagenia lophyrella (Douglas, 1846)*

GELECHIIDAE

Megacraspessus dolosellus (Zeller, 1839)

Aristotelia decurtella (Hübner, 1818)

Aristotelia subdecurtella (Stainton, 1858)*

Chrysoesthia sexguttella (Thunberg, 1794)*

Isophrictis striatella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Metzneria metzneriella (Stainton, 1851)

Monochroa tenebrella (Hübner, 1817)

Monochroa lucidella (Stephens, 1834)

Monochroa palustrellus (Douglas, 1850)

Monochroa arundinetella (Boyd, 1868)

Monochroa hornigi (Staudinger, 1883)

Eulamprotes atrella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Bryatropa terrella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Bryatropa basaltinella (Zeller, 1839)

Bryatropa senectella (Zeller, 1839)

Recurvaria nanella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Recurvaria leucatella (Clerck, 1759)

Coleotechnites piceaella (Kearfott, 1903)

Exoteleia dodecella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Parastenolechia nigrinotella (Zeller, 1847)

Teleiodes vulgella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Teleiodes luculella (Hübner, 1813)

Carpotolechia proximella (Hübner, 1796)

Pseudotelphusa paripunctella (Thunberg, 1794)

Gelechia senticetella (Staudinger, 1859)

Gelechia turpella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Scrobipalpa acuminatella (Sircom, 1850)

Scrobipalpa proclivella (Fuchs, 1886)

Scrobipalpa atriplicella (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1841)

Caryocolum proxima (Haworth, 1828)

Caryocolum blandulella (Tutt, 1887)*

Syncopacma cinctella (Clerck, 1759)

Syncopacma ochrofasciella (Toll, 1936)*

Aproaerema anthyllidella (Hübner, 1813)

Anacamptis populella (Clerck, 1759)

Anacamptis blattariella (Hübner, 1796)

Anacamptis timidella (Wocke, 1887)

Crossobela trinotella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1839)

Anarsia spartiella (Schränk, 1802)

Nothris verbascella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Dichomeris ustalella (Fabricius, 1794)

Dichomeris derasella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Dichomeris limosella (Schläger, 1849)

Dichomeris rasilella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)

Brachmia dimidiella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Brachmia blandella (Fabricius, 1798)

Helcystogramma triannulella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)

Helcystogramma rufescens (Haworth, 1828)

Sitotroga cerealella (Oliver, 1789)

LIMACODIDAE

Apoda limacodes (Hufnagel, 1766)

Heterogenea asella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

ZYGAENIDAE

Jordanita globulariae (Hübner, 1793)

Adscita statices (Linnaeus, 1758)

Zygaena purpuralis (Brünnich, 1763)

Zygaena carniolica (Scopoli, 1763)

Zygaena loti ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Zygaena viciae ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Zygaena filipendulae (Linnaeus, 1758)

Zygaena lonicerae (Scheven, 1777)

COSSIDAE

Cossus cossus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Zeuzera pyrina (Linnaeus, 1761)

Phragmataecia castaneae (Hübner, 1790)

TORTRICIDAE

Phalonidia manniana (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1839)

Phalonidia contractana (Zeller, 1847)

Gynnidomorpha luridana (Gregson, 1870)

Gynnidomorpha alismana (Ragonot, 1883)*

Agapeta hamana (Linnaeus, 1758)

Agapeta zoegana (Linnaeus, 1767)

Aethes hartmanniana (Clerck, 1759)

Aethes margaritana (Haworth, 1811)

Aethes smeathmanniana (Fabricius, 1781)

Aethes tesserana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Aethes bilbaensis (Rössler, 1877)

Aethes cnicana (Westwood, 1854)

Aethes rubigana (Treitschke, 1830)

Cochylidia richteriana (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1837)

Cochylidia implicatana (Wocke, 1856)

Diceratura ostrinana (Guenée, 1845)

Cochylis nana (Haworth, 1811)

Cochylis flaviciliana (Westwood, 1854)*

Cochylis hybridella (Hübner, 1813)

Cochylis dubitana (Hübner, 1799)

Tortrix viridana (Linnaeus, 1758)

Aleimma loeflingiana (Linnaeus, 1758)

Acleris lorquiniana (Duponchel, 1835)

Acleris variegana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

- Acleris notana* (Donovan, 1806)
Cnephasia incertana (Treitschke, 1835)
Cnephasia pasiuana (Hübner, 1799)
Cnephasia chrysantheana (Duponchel, 1843)
Eulia ministrana (Linnaeus, 1758)
Pseudargyrotoza conwagana (Fabricius, 1775)
Philedone gerningana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Archips podana (Scopoli, 1763)
Archips xylosteanus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Archips rosana (Linnaeus, 1758)
Ptycholoma lecheana (Linnaeus, 1758)
Pandemis cerasana (Hübner, 1786)
Pandemis heparana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Pandemis dumetana (Treitschke, 1835)
Aphelia paleana (Hübner, 1793)
Dichelia histrionana (Frölich, 1828)
Clepsis spectrana (Treitschke, 1830)
Adoxophyes orana (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1834)
Bactra furfurana (Haworth, 1811)
Bactra lancealana (Hübner, 1799)
Bactra robustana (Christoph, 1872)
Endothenia gentianaena (Hübner, 1799)
Endothenia quadrimaculana (Haworth, 1811)
Apotomis lineana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Apotomis betuletana (Haworth, 1811)*
Orthotaenia undulana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Hedya salicella (Linnaeus, 1758)
Hedya nubiferana (Haworth, 1811)
Hedya pruniana (Hübner, 1799)
Celypha rufana (Scopoli, 1763)
Celypha striana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Celypha cespitana (Hübner, 1817)
Celypha lacunana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Celypha rivulana (Scopoli, 1763)
Lobesia abscisana (Doubleday, 1849)
Lobesia reliquana (Hübner, 1825)
Ancylis laetana (Fabricius, 1775)
Ancylis diminutana (Haworth, 1811)
Ancylis apicella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Ancylis paludana (Barrett, 1871)
Ancylis badiana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Ancylis achatana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Ancylis mitterbacheriana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Rhopobota naevana (Hübner, 1817)
Spilonota ocellana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Spilonota laricana (Heinemann, 1863)
Gibberifera simplana (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1836)
Epinotia trigonella (Linnaeus, 1758)
Epinotia abbreviana (Fabricius, 1794)
Epinotia immundana (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1839)
Epinotia nanana (Treitschke, 1835)
Epinotia demarniana (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1840)
Epinotia subocellana (Donovan, 1806)
Epinotia tetraquetra (Haworth, 1811)
Epinotia tenerana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
- Epinotia tedella* (Clerck, 1759)
Epinotia bilunana (Haworth, 1811)
Epinotia nisella (Clerck, 1759)
Zeiraphera griseana (Hübner, 1799)
Zeiraphera isertana (Fabricius, 1794)
Pelochrista caecimaculana (Hübner, 1799)
Eucosma cana (Haworth, 1811)
Eucosma hohenwarthiana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Eucosma flavispecula Kuznetsov, 1964*
Eucosma albidulana (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)
Eucosma metzneriana (Treitschke, 1830)
Eucosma conterminana (Guenée, 1845)
Eucosma lacteana (Treitschke, 1835)
Gypsonoma minutana (Hübner, 1799)
Gypsonoma dealbana (Frölich, 1828)
Gypsonoma oppressana (Treitschke, 1835)
Gypsonoma nitidulana (Lienig & Zeller, 1846)
Epiblema scutulana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Epiblema foenella (Linnaeus, 1758)
Epiblema junctana (Herrich-Schäffer, 1856)
Epiblema grandaevana (Lienig & Zeller, 1846)
Notocelia cynosbatella (Linnaeus, 1758)
Notocelia uddmanniana (Linnaeus, 1758)
Notocelia roborana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Dichrorampha plumbana (Scopoli, 1763)
Dichrorampha acuminatana (Lienig & Zeller, 1846)
Dichrorampha simpliciana (Haworth, 1811)
Dichrorampha petiverella (Linnaeus, 1758)
Cydia nigricana (Fabricius, 1794)
Cydia oxytropidis (Martini, 1912)
Cydia succedana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Cydia pomonella (Linnaeus, 1758)
Cydia splendana (Hübner, 1799)
Lathronympha strigana (Fabricius, 1775)
Grapholitha discretana (Wocke, 1861)*
Grapholitha compositella (Fabricius, 1775)
Grapholitha funebrana (Treitschke, 1835)
Grapholitha tenebrosana (Duponchel, 1843)
Pammene regiana (Zeller, 1849)*
Pammene aurita Razowski, 1992*
Strophedra nitidana (Fabricius, 1794)
- CHOREUTIDAE**
Anthophila fabriciana (Linnaeus, 1767)
- EPERMENIIDAE**
Epermenia chaerophyllella (Goeze, 1776)
- PTEROPHORIDAE**
Platytilia gonodactyla ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Gillmeria ochrodactyla ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Stenoptilia bipunctidactyla (Scopoli, 1763)
Cnaemidophorus rhododactylus ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Oxyptilus pilosellae (Zeller, 1841)

Crombrugghia distans (Zeller, 1847)
Pterophorus pentadactylus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Hellinsia lienigiana (Zeller, 1852)
Adaina microdactyla (Hübner, 1813)
Emmelina monodactyla (Linnaeus, 1758)

CARPOSINIDAE

Carposina scirrhosella Herrich-Schäffer, 1854

THYRIDIDAE

Thyris fenestrella (Scopoli, 1763)

PYRALIDAE

Aphomia sociella (Linnaeus, 1758)
Aphomia zelleri Joannis, 1932
Galleria mellonella (Linnaeus, 1758)
Synphe punctalis (Fabricius, 1775)
Pyrallis farinalis Linnaeus, 1758
Hypsopygia costalis (Fabricius, 1775)
Hypsopygia incarnatalis (Zeller, 1847)
Hypsopygia rubidalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Hypsopygia glaucinalis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Endotricha flammealis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Cryptoblabes bistriga (Haworth, 1811)
Trachonitis cristella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Sciota rhenella (Zincken, 1818)
Sciota hostilis (Stephens, 1834)
Sciota adelphella (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1836)
Selagia argyrella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Oncocera semirubella (Scopoli, 1763)
Phycita roborella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Nephoterix angustella (Hübner, 1796)
Acrobasis tumidana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Acrobasis repandana (Fabricius, 1798)
Acrobasis consociella (Hübner, 1813)
Gymnancyla hornigi (Lederer, 1852)
Assara terebrella (Zincken, 1818)
Euzophera fuliginosella (Heinemann, 1865)
Homoeosoma sinuella (Fabricius, 1798)
Homoeosoma nebulella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Phycitodes binaevella (Hübner, 1813)
Phycitodes inquatella (Ragonot, 1887)*
Phycitodes albatella (Ragonot, 1887)*
Plodia interpunctella (Hübner, 1813)
Hypsotropa unipunctella Ragonot, 1888
Ematheudes punctella (Treitschke, 1833)

CRAMBIDAE

Scoparia pyralella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Scoparia ingratella (Zeller, 1846)
Scoparia ambiguus (Treitschke, 1829)
Scoparia subfusca Haworth, 1811
Scoparia basistrigalis Knaggs, 1866
Eudonia mercurella (Linnaeus, 1758)
Eudonia pallida (Curtis, 1827)

Euchromius ocella (Haworth, 1811)
Chilo phragmitella (Hübner, 1805)
Calamotropha paludella (Hübner, 1824)
Chrysoteucha culmella (Linnaeus, 1758)
Crambus pascuella (Linnaeus, 1758)
Crambus lathoniellus (Zincken, 1817)
Crambus perlella (Scopoli, 1763)
Agriphila deliella (Hübner, 1813)
Agriphila tristella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Agriphila inquinatella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Agriphila straminella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Agriphila tolli pelsonius Fazekas, 1985
Catoptria permutatella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1848)*
Catoptria pinella (Linnaeus, 1758)
Catoptria falsella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Catoptria verella (Zincken, 1817)
Mesocrambus candiellus (Herrich-Schäffer, [1848])
Pediasia luteella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Pediasia contaminella (Hübner, 1796)
Platytes cerusella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Platytes alpinella (Hübner, 1796)
Ancylolomia palpella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Schoenobius gigantella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Donacaula forcicella (Thunberg, 1794)
Donacaula mucronella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Elophila nymphaeata (Linnaeus, 1758)
Acentria ephemerella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Cataclysta lemnata (Linnaeus, 1758)
Parapoyx stratiotata (Linnaeus, 1758)
Aporodes floralis (Hübner, 1809)
Cynaeda dentalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Epascestria pustulalis (Hübner, 1823)
Evergestis forficalis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Evergestis extimalis (Scopoli, 1763)
Evergestis limbata (Linnaeus, 1767)
Evergestis pallidata (Hufnagel, 1767)
Paracorsia repandalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Ecpyrrorrhoe rubiginalis (Hübner, 1796)
Pyrausta despicata (Scopoli, 1763)
Pyrausta aurata (Scopoli, 1763)
Pyrausta purpuralis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Nascia ciliaris (Hübner, 1796)
Sitochroa palealis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Sitochroa verticalis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Anania coronata (Hufnagel, 1767)
Anania crocealis (Hübner, 1796)
Anania fuscalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Anania hortulata (Linnaeus, 1758)
Anania lancealis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Anania perlucidalis (Hübner, 1809)
Anania stachydalis (Zincken, 1821)
Anania verbascalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
Sclerocona acutella (Eversmann, 1842)
Psammotis pulveralis (Hübner, 1796)
Ostrina nubilalis (Hübner, 1796)

Paratalanta pandalis (Hübner, 1825)

Paratalanta hyalinalis (Hübner, 1796)

Udea ferrugalis (Hübner, 1796)

Pleuroptya ruralis (Scopoli, 1763)

Mecyna flavalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Agrotera nemoralis (Scopoli, 1763)

Diasemia reticularis (Linnaeus, 1761)

Metasia ophialis (Treitschke, 1829)

Nomophila noctuella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

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