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New data to the Microlepidoptera fauna of Hungary, part XIII (Lepidoptera: Depressariidae, Pyralidae, Scythrididae, Tortricidae, Yponomeutidae)

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Abstract – Seven species of Microlepidoptera are new for the Hungarian fauna: *Acleris laterana* (Fabricius, 1794), *Agonopterix hypericella* Hübner, 1796, *Cydia indivisa* (Danilevsky, 1963), *Ocnerostoma frisei* Svensson, 1966, *Scythris buszkoi* Baran, 2003, *Spoladea recurvalis* (Fabricius, 1775) and *Zelleria hepariella* Stainton, 1849. With 4 figures.

Key words – Microlepidoptera, new records, confirmed records, Hungary.

NEW RECORDS FOR HUNGARY

Light traps are especially useful for entomological (lepidopterological) faunistic investigations. Ever since its establishment in 1962, the light trap network of the Hungarian Forestry Institute (ERTI) has added several species new for science or for the Lepidoptera fauna of Hungary. The dry year of 2008 was favourable for migrant moth species, e.g. *Hyles livornica* (Esper, 1780) or *Spodoptera exigua* (Hübner, 1808), normally appearing in very low numbers.

Pyralidae

Spoladea recurvalis (Fabricius, 1775) (Fig. 1) – Őrség National Park, Szalafő, Alsószer, 6.XI.2008, 1 male, leg. ERTI light trap, coll. & det. Cs. Szabóky. Known synonyms: *Spoladea fascialis* (Stoll, 1782). The so far only Central European records of the species have come from Northern Bavaria, but it was also found in England, the Netherlands and

in Denmark, as well as along the Mediterranean Coast (France, Spain, Corsica, Malta). The first Hungarian record of the species is probably in connection with the dry year. Its larva may feed on several cultivated plants including beet, spinach, corn, amaranth, soybean, etc. (SLAMKA 1997). In the Hungarian checklist (SZABÓKY *et al.* 2002) it should be placed before *Palpita unionalis* (HÜBNER, 1796). Its proposed Hungarian name: trópusi tűzmoly.

Tortricidae

Cydia indivisa (DANILEVSKY, 1963) (Fig. 2) – Sopron, Ultra Mts, Muck, 6.V.2009, 5 males, ex larva, leg. CS. SZABÓKY & GY. CSÓKA. Sopron, Muck (Restaurant Moha), 11.V. 2009, 6 males, at light, leg. & coll. CS. SZABÓKY. Mátraszentimre, Galyatető, Nyírjes-bérc, 16.VI.2007, 1 male, leg. & coll. & det. F. BUSCHMANN. On 17 March 2009 *Cydia milleniana* (ADAMCZEWSKI, 1967) specimens were collected from larch (*Larix decidua*) (leg. CS. SZABÓKY & GY. CSÓKA). A web with light brown traces of frass and droppings was hanging from the one year old cones. Nearly one hundred "webby" cones were collected and put into breeding cages. On the first days of May ichneumon wasps emerged from the cones, then later a few *Cydia indivisa* specimens. This was followed by collecting on the terrace of the Restaurant Moha, with the help of a 125W Hgl bulb and a white sheet (leg. CS. SZABÓKY). Two roughly 80 year old larch trees stood 20 meters from the collecting place, with their branches full of cones. Thirty minutes after dusk the first *C. indivisa* arrived, and a further six specimens until 11 pm. Rain started before midnight terminating the collecting with a storm. Until now, the known foodplant of *C. indivisa* were firs (*Abies*). It is worth mentioning that both firs and larches have erecting cones. The species is primarily distributed in Northern Europe, but it is also known from neighbouring Austria and Slovakia (RAZOWSKI 2001). In the Hungarian checklist it should be placed after *Cydia coniferana* (SAXESEN, 1840). Its proposed Hungarian name: vörösfenyő-tobozmoly.

Acleris laterana (FABRICIUS, 1794) (Fig. 3) – Bakonybél, Som-hegy, 15.IX.2009, 1 male, leg. ERTI light trap, coll. & det. CS. SZABÓKY. Transpalaearctic species, with its range extending from Western Europe to China and Japan. In Europe it is an extremely variable species common at some places. Its known larval foodplants are: comfrey (*Symphitum officinale*), common billberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), meadowsweet (*Spiraea*), whitebeams (*Sorbus*), blackberries (*Rubus*), plums (*Prunus*), roses (*Rosa*), poplars (*Populus*) and willows (*Salix*). It is already known from the neighbouring countries (Slovakia, Austria). In the Hungarian checklist it should be placed after *A. bergmanniana* (LINNAEUS, 1758). Its proposed Hungarian name: gyöngyvesszőmoly.

Scythrididae

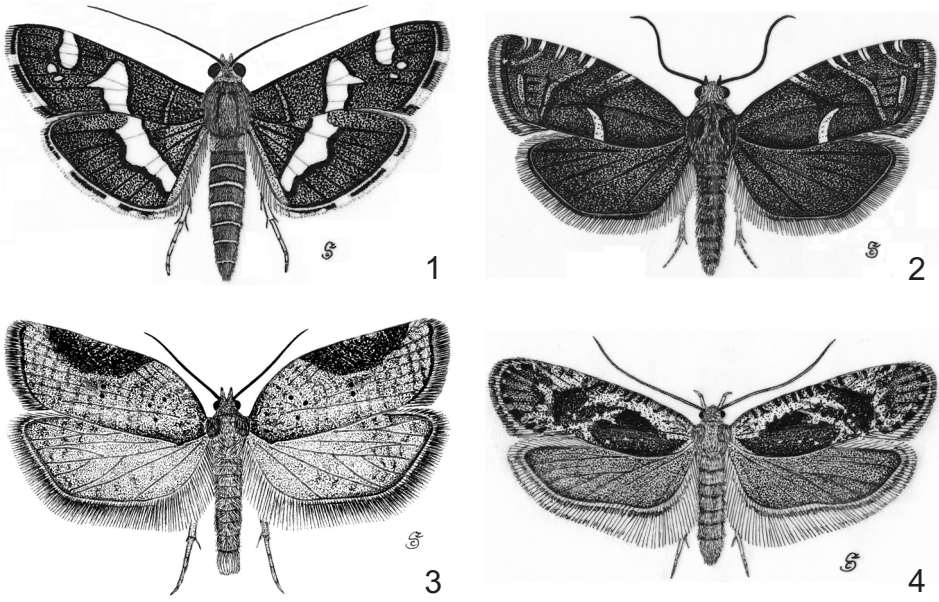
Scythris buszkoi BARAN, 2003 – Budapest, Soroksár Botanical Garden, 17.V.2009, 1 male, 7.VIII.2009, 1 male, 3.IX.2009, 1 male, Alcsút, 10.VIII.2010, 2 females, Biatorbágy, 10.VIII.2010, 3 females, Budakeszi: repülőtér, 10.VIII.2010, 8 females, Budapest, Mátyás-

hegy, 10.VIII.2010, 2 females, Etyek, 10.VIII.2010, 3 females, Vértesacsa: József Attila utca 24, 10.VIII.2010, 8 females, Budakalász, 11.VIII.2010, 1 female, Csór, Felsőtabáni út 5, 11.VIII.2010, 3 females, Kosd, 11.VIII.2010, 2 females, Öskü, Kerek templom [= church], 11.VIII.2010, 1 female, Pomáz, 11.VIII.2010, 5 females, Szentendre, 11.VIII.2010, 5 females, Üröm, 11.VIII.2010, 3 females, Vác: Naszály, agyagbánya [= clay pit], 11.VIII.2010, 5 females, Vác: Sejce, 11.VIII.2010, 2 females, Várpalota: Inota, 11.VIII.2010, 2 females, Várpalota, cemetery, 11.VIII.2010, 8 females, Badacsonyörs, Folly Arboretum, 12.VIII. 2010, 2 females, Gánt, Gránás, 12.VIII.2010, 5 females, Gödöllő, Körösfői utca, cemetery, 15.VIII.2010, 2 females, Kismaros, 15.VIII.2010, 1 female, Őrbottyán, 15.VIII.2010, 2 females, Szada, Petőfi utca, 15.VIII.2010, 2 females, Szokolya, 15.VIII.2010, 8 females, leg. et coll. Cs. Szabóky. Nagykáta, Felső-Tápió-völgy, floodplain with *Betula*, 25.VII.2005, 1 male, Nagykáta, Cseh-domb, 12.VII.2006, 1 male, Nagykáta, sandy dunes of Erdőszőlő, 30.VII.2008, 3 males, Jászberény, Új-erdő, sandy area (light trap), 13.VII.2008, 1 male, Jászberény, Kerekudvar, Zagyvamenti Nature Reserve, 15.V.2009, 8 males, 26.V.2009, 8 males, Jászberény, Borsóhalmai-rét, 3.VIII.2009, 2 females, Jászdózsa, road crossing (former goose grazing land), 3.IX.2009, 4 males, Gyöngyös, Sár-hegy, 2.VIII.2009, 1 male, leg. & coll. F. Buschmann. Tápióság, 18.VIII.2010, 1 male, 1 female, leg. et. coll. A. Takács. All det. Z. Tokár and Cs. Szabóky. The species was searched in Wolfberry stands but not found in Badacsony, Badacsonytördemic, Balatonakali, Köveskál, Mindszentkálla, Szigliget, Tótvázsony (12.VIII.2010) and Igar and Simontornya (17.VIII.2010).The species was until now only known from Ukraine (Baran 2003). Its larva feeds on wolfberry (*Lycium barbarum*). The adults are flying around the flowers of the foodplant. Also attracted to artificial light. Specimens caught at the Soroksár Botanical Garden came to the light of a 125 W bulb (appearing on the sheet at dawn). With a wingspread of 11–13 mm, the moth is prone to wandering (!), as no Wolfberry can be found in the 1 km distance of the collecting place. In the Hungarian checklist it should be placed after *S. limbella* (Fabricius, 1775). Its proposed Hungarian name: ördögcérna-zöldmoly.

Yponomeutidae

Zelleria hepariella Stainton, 1849 – Budapest, Soroksár Botanical Garden, 17.V.2009, 1 male, leg. & coll. Cs. Szabóky. Mátra, Parádsasvár, Nagy-Lipót, 22.VI.2009, 1 male, leg. Cs. Szabóky & F. Buschmann, det. Z. Tokár. In the last six years systematic observations and collecting were carried out in the Soroksár Botanical Garden. In the different habitats several collecting sheets were often operated simultaneously. *Zelleria hepariella* flew to the light of the sheet working in the oak forest. Specimens collected in the Mátra Mountains and in Soroksár flew to artificial light. Its larval foodplant is mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*) and ash (*Fraxinus*) species. There was no Hungarian representative of the genus *Zelleria* until today. In the work of Gozmány (1956) the bracket on page 21 should be deleted. The species is already known from Slovakia, Austria and Romania. In the Hungarian checklist it should be placed after *Euhyponomeuta stannella* (Thunberg, 1794). Its proposed Hungarian name: téglavörös pókhálósmoly.

Ocnerostoma frisei SVENNSON, 1966 – Mátraszentimre, Galyatető, Nyírjes-bérc, Szénégetők, 12.IV.2009, 1 male, leg. & det. & coll. F. BUSCHMANN. Its two (sometimes three) generations per year fly from April to May and July to August and from October to November. Its larva mines inside the needles of the Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), occasionally it may cause damage to plantations. The adults fly to light. The antenna of its related species *O. piniariella* ZELLER, 1847 is marked with rings. The species is widely distributed in Northern Europe, also recorded from neighbouring Austria and Slovakia. In the Hungarian checklist it should be placed after *Ocnerostoma piniariella* ZELLER, 1847. Its proposed Hungarian name: szürkecsápú fenyőtűmoly.



Figs 1–4. 1 = *Spoladea recurvalis* (FABRICIUS, 1775), 2 = *Cydia indivisa* (DANILEVSKY, 1963), 3 = *Acleris laterana* (FABRICIUS, 1794), 4 = *Agonopterix hypericella* HÜBNER, 1796

Depressariidae

Agonopterix hypericella HÜBNER, 1796 (Fig. 4) – Sopron, Muck, 11.V.2009, 1 male, leg. & coll. & det. CS. SZABÓKY. On a forestry path in the direction of Tolvaj-árok located about 1 km from the Restaurant Moha at the top of Muck, the author tried to beat up moths from the undergrowth. From the Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*) at the side of the path a Gelechiidae-looking moth flew downwards, in worn condition. After setting the moth

proved to be *A. hypericella*. The species is also included in the Depressariidae work of HANNEMANN (1995), but the year of description by HÜBNER – 1817 – is not corresponding with what is recorded in the European checklist of KARSHOLT & RAZOWSKI (1996). Under its synonym (*A. impurella* TREITSCHKE, 1835), GOZMÁNY (1958: 87) mentions the species in brackets indicating that the species is expected to occur in Hungary. Obviously the brackets are not needed any more. The foodplant of *A. hypericella* is St. John's Wort (*Hypericum*). The species was already recorded from the neighbouring countries of Austria, Slovakia and Romania. In the official Hungarian checklist it should be placed after *Agonopterix purpurea* HAWORTH, 1811. Its proposed Hungarian name: orbáncfűrágó laposmoly.

CONFIRMED RECORD FOR HUNGARY

Ocnerostoma piniariella ZELLER, 1847 was reported as new to Hungary by SZABÓKY *et al.* (2009). A further record of the species is the following: Farmos, sandy dunes, Scots Pine forest, 12.IV.2009, 2 males, leg & coll. F. BUSCHMANN.

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