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New data to the Microlepidoptera fauna of Hungary, part XIV (Lepidoptera: Tineidae, Gracillariidae, Gelechiidae, Crambidae)

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Abstract – Four species of Microlepidoptera, *Caloptilia azaleella* (Brants, 1913), *Caulastrocecis pudicella* (Mann, 1861), *Gelechia cuneatella* Douglas, 1852 and *Monochroa suffusella* (Douglas, 1850) are recorded from Hungary for the first time. New Hungarian localities of *Cydalima perspectalis* (Walker, 1859), *Morophaga morella* (Duponchel, 1838) (also from Montenegro, new country record) and *Neofriseria peliella* (Treitschke, 1835) are given. With 5 figures.

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

INTRODUCTION

The light trap network and prognostic system of the Hungarian Forest Research Institute (Erdészeti Tudományos Intézet, ERTI) is of great significance even at a European scale. In operation since 1962, it has been providing important information on pest species for prognostics for nearly fifty years, while also collecting data on rare moth species, many of them new for the fauna of Hungary. Several data on the new species hereby added to the fauna list come from the material of the ERTI light trap network, furthering its well-deserved reputation.

Before completion of our scheduled joint paper, Ferenc Buschmann decided to publish his new faunistic data in Hungarian language (Buschmann *et al.* 2011). Therefore, he has priority in publishing two species, *Morophaga morella* (Duponchel, 1838), *Neofriseria peliella* (Treitschke, 1835) as new for Hungary. On the other hand, the data published on these species in this paper are new.

Abbreviations – HNHM = Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest; NHMBM = Natural History Museum of Bakony Mountains, Zirc.

Tineidae

Morophaga morella (Duponchel, 1838) – Hódmezővásárhely, 25.VIII.1959, 1 male, 11.VIII.1960, 1 male, 9.VIII.1963, 1 male, light trap, coll. HNHM; Bugac, Felsőmonostor, 23.VI.2002, 1 male, 25.IX.2003, 1 male, 23.VIII.2005, 1 male, 7.V.2006, 1 male, 16.VII. 2007, 1 male, leg. ERTI light trap, det. & coll. Cs. Szabóky. – In August 2011 I was visiting the collection of Ferenc Buschmann in Jászberény, who called my attention to this overlooked species "hiding" among specimens of *Morophaga choragella* ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775). In my collection I have found *Morophaga morella* from Bugac pinned among specimens of *Scardia tessulatella* (Lienig et Zeller, 1846). After the examination of the collection of the HNHM I have discovered further specimens from Hódmezővásárhely. As already mentioned in the introduction, the species was already reported from Jászberény by Buschmann *et al.* (2011). Its caterpillar lives inside bracket fungi and detritus. The adult is attracted by artificial light. In the Hungarian checklists (Pastorális 2011, Szabóky *et al.* 2002) it should be placed after *Morophaga choragella* ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775). In the HNHM another male specimen was also found, which represents a **new country record**: Crna Gora (= Montenegro), Bečiči 13.VI. 1972, leg. I. Balogh (see Gaedike 2011). Its proposed Hungarian name: mediterrán óriásmoly.

Gracillariidae

Caloptilia azaleella (Brants, 1913) (Fig. 1) – Pápa, 17.VII.2005, 2 males, 19.VIII. 2006, 1 male, 17.VI.2008, 1 male, 23.VII.2008, 2 males, 20.VIII.2008, 1 male, 6.IX.2008, 1 male, light trap, det. & coll. Cs. Szabóky; Nemesgulács, 21.VI.2006, 1 male, 7.VIII.2006, 2 males, 4.VI.2008, light trap, det. & coll. Cs. Szabóky; Pécsely, Barta-rét, 9.VI.2004, 1 male, leg. & coll. Cs. Szabóky; 12.VII.2004, 1 male, 28.VIII.2004, 2 males, light trap; Szalafő, Alsószer, 31.VII.1993, 1 male, ERTI light trap, det. & coll. Cs. Szabóky; Kapuvár, Rókató, 12. VII.2004, 1 male, ERTI light trap, det. & coll. Cs. Szabóky; Vámosatya, erdészház, 19.VI.2004, 1 male, ERTI light trap, det. & coll. Cs. Szabóky; Kecskemét, Arborétum, 27.VI.2004, 1 male, ERTI light trap, det. & coll. Cs. Szabóky; Tompa, Alsósáskalapos, 5.VII.2003, 1 male, 3.VIII.2004, 1 male, 13.VIII.2004, 1 male, ERTI light trap, det. & coll. Cs. Szabóky; Ásotthalom, magpergető, 16.VIII.2002, 1 male, ERTI light trap, det. & coll. Cs. Szabóky; Soroksár, Botanikuskert, 20.VIII.2009, 1 male, leg. & coll. Cs. Szabóky; Litér, Mogyorós-hegy, 13.VIII.2009, 1 male, leg. & coll. Cs. Szabóky; Kistarcsa, Zsófialiget, 2.IX. 2006, 1 male, leg. & coll. Cs. Szabóky; Nagykovácsi, Remete-hegy, 12.VIII.1998, 1 male, leg. & coll. Cs. Szabóky. – During a revision of my *Caloptilia* material and sorting undetermined material in my collection I discovered *C. azaleella*, a new member of the Hungarian fauna. The costa of the dark brown forewing of the moth is golden yellow. In most spe-

cimens the yellow is divided from the brown by a sharp line. Wingspan is 11 mm. Its larvae feed on *Rhododendron* and *Azalea* species. Distributed from Japan to Europe, it was recorded typically from northern Europe, but it was also found in Italy, France and Portugal. It is also known from neighbouring Austria and Slovakia (KARSHOLT & RAZOWSKI 1996). The genus *Azalea* is not native to Europe, *Rhododendron* species grow in European alpine habitats. None of them are native to Hungary, but they are found cultivated, primarily in botanical gardens. Most of the listed localities are nowhere near any botanical gardens, therefore the Hungarian food plant of the species remains a mystery. The bracket on the page 66 of GOZMÁNY (1956) should be deleted. In the Hungarian checklists (PASTORÁLIS 2011, SZABÓKY *et al.* 2002) it should be placed after *Caloptilia alchimiella* (SCOPOLI, 1763). Its proposed Hungarian name: hangarózsa-keskenymoly.

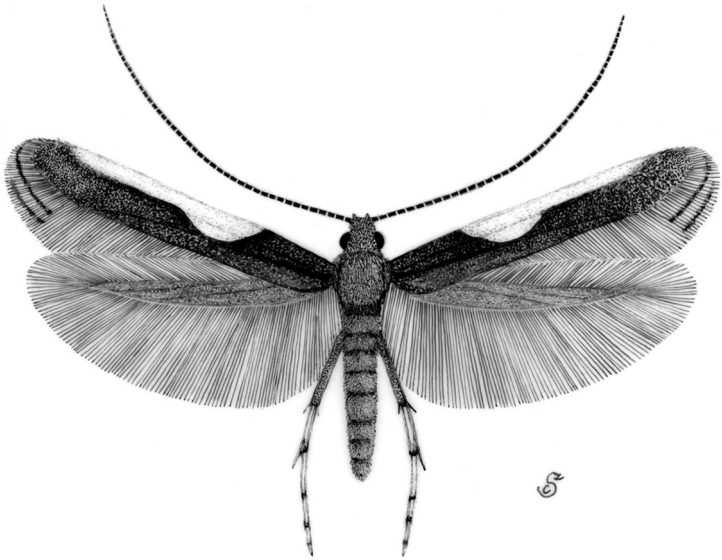


Fig. 1. *Caloptilia azaleella* (BRANTS, 1913)

Gelechiidae

Caulastrocecis pudicella (MANN, 1861) (Fig. 2) – Sopron, Muck-tető, 4.VII.2012, 1 male, leg., det. & coll. CS. SZABÓKY. – This species is known to occur in Spain, Croatia, Romania and Asia Minor, and is known also from three different localities from Slovakia. It is a rare species of xerothermic habitats and forest steppes. Adults on the wing in June-July. Food plant is unknown. This male specimen appeared at midnight on a white sheet illuminated by a 125 W mercury vapour light. Its proposed Hungarian name: hegyi sarlósmoly.

Gelechia cuneatella DOUGLAS, 1852 – Mátraszentlászló, 3.IX.2007, leg. & coll. CS. SZABÓKY, det. Z. TOKÁR. – This moth is mainly distributed in northern Europe. Its occurrence in Hungary was expected, as it was already found in the neighbouring Austria and Slovakia. Its larval food plant is *Salix alba* and *Salix caprea*. The moth arrived to a white sheet exposed by a 125 W HgL lamp, installed 10 meters from an old *Salix alba* tree. In the Hungarian checklists (PASTORÁLIS 2011, SZABÓKY *et al*. 2002) it should be placed after *Gelechia muscosella* ZELLER, 1839. Its proposed Hungarian name: fehérfűz-sarlósmoly.

Fig. 2. *Caulastrocecis pudicella* (MANN, 1861)

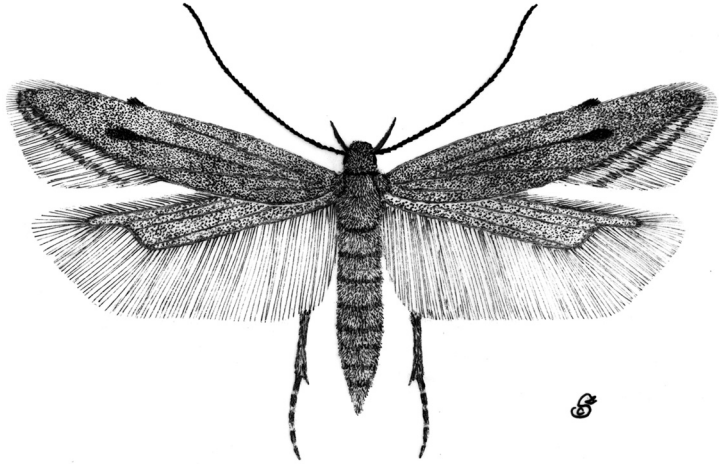


Fig. 3. *Monochroa suffusella* (DOUGLAS, 1850)

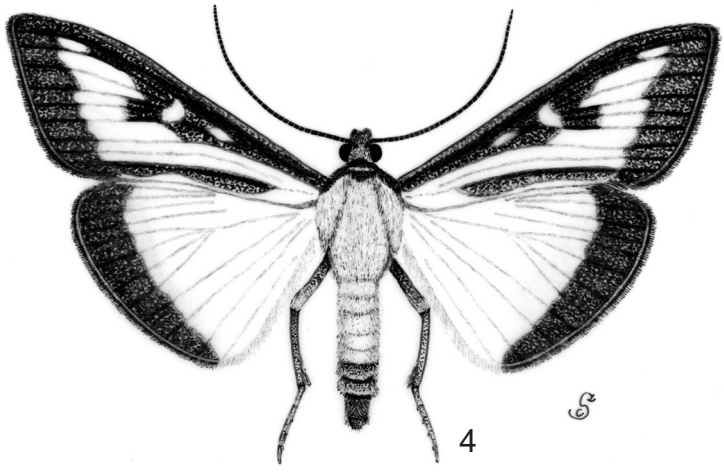
Monochroa suffusella (DOUGLAS, 1850) (Fig. 3) – Ócsa, Madárvárta, 9.VII.2012, 1 male, 1 female; same locality, 17.VII.2012, 1 male, leg., det. & coll. CS. SZABÓKY. – This species is frequent in the Northern-Northwestern part of Europe, including Great Britain. Adults on the wing in May-July. Its food plant is *Eriophorum latifolium*. In the Ócsa Landscape Protection Area both *E. latifolium* and *E. angustifolium* occur. The specimens came to the light after midnight Its proposed Hungarian name: gyapjúsás-lápimoly.

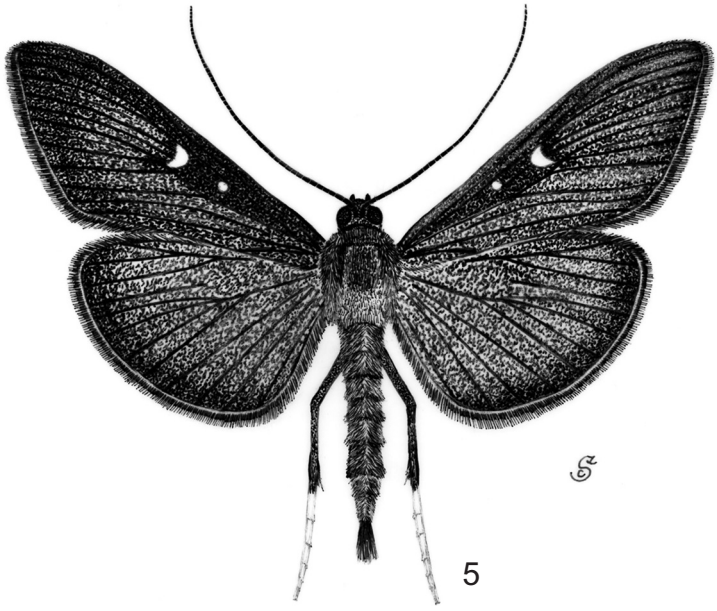
Neofriseria peliella (TREITSCHKE, 1835) – Mátra hegység, Galyatető, 19.VII.2007, leg. & coll. CS. SZABÓKY, det. Z. TOKÁR. – The presence of the species in Hungary (localities in Heves county) was documented by BUSCHMANN *et al.* (2011). The moth is generally distributed throughout Europe. Its larval food plant is *Rumex acetosella*. The occurrence of the moth in Hungary was expected, as it was already found in neighbouring Austria, Slovakia and Romania. In the Hungarian checklists (PASTORÁLIS 2011, SZABÓKY *et al.* 2002) it should be placed after *Neofriseria singula* (STAUDINGER, 1876). Its proposed Hungarian name: sóskaszár-sarlósmoly.

Crambidae

Cydalima perspectalis (WALKER, 1859) (Figs 4–5) – Zirc, Arborétum 8.IX.2011, 1 male (melanistic), leg. & coll. CS. SZABÓKY; Kapuvár, Róka-tó 2.IX.2011, 1 male (melanistic), leg. ERTI light trap, coll. & det. CS. SZABÓKY; Sopron, Fáber-rét, 2.IX.2011, 1 male (melanistic), 5.IX.2011, 1 male (normal), 8.IX.2011, 1 male (melanistic), leg. ERTI light trap, coll. & det. CS. SZABÓKY. – Occurrence of this Asian moth in Hungary was expected by CSÓKA *et al.* (2010), as it was already recorded from neighbouring Austrian Burgenland and Steiermark in 2010. Though the moth is normally characterized by a white ground colour and a black margin (Fig. 4), the majority of the Hungarian specimens belong to the almost completely black melanistic form, with only the reniform and orbicular stigmata being white (Fig. 5). The adults recorded by now are all males. The larvae feed on leaves of box (*Buxus sempervirens*) and overwinter in a white web spun on its branches. No traces of larvae were observed on the localities where the adults were recorded. Attempts of detecting traces of caterpillar presence on *Buxus* shrubs in the Balaton Uplands and Keszthely also proved to be unsuccessful. In the Szigetköz area box is often planted for hedges, so the moth is probable to become abundant in this region. In the Japanese faunistic work of INOUE *et al.* (1982) the species is listed in the genus *Glyphodes* GUENÉE, 1854. In the Hungarian checklists (PASTORÁLIS 2011, SZABÓKY *et al.* 2002) it should be listed after *Palpita vitrealis* (ROSSI, 1794) (= *unionalis* HÜBNER, 1796). Its proposed Hungarian name: puszpáng-tűzmoly.

Folia entomologica hungarica is published once a year, and this explains why the species was published by SÁFIÁN & HORVÁTH (2011) before the expected appearance of this volume. Regarding priority, they win the laurels, though the first voucher specimens come from my collectings and the ERTI light trap materials. Fresh information has it that MIKLÓS IVÁN (photographer, Zalaegerszeg) collected more than a dozen specimens of *C. perspectalis* in Zalaegerszeg (personal communication, BÁLINT HORVÁTH PhD student, University of West Hungary, Sopron).





Figs 4–5. *Cydalima perspectalis* (WALKER, 1859): 4 = normal form, 5 = melanistic form

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