FOLIA ENTOMOLOGICA HUNGARICA
ROVARTANI KÖZLEMÉNYEK
Volume 74 2013 pp. 123–130

New data to the Microlepidoptera fauna of Hungary, part XV (Lepidoptera: Coleophoridae, Depressariidae, Gracillariidae, Oecophoridae, Tineidae)

Cs. Szabóky

H-1034 Budapest, Bécsi út 88, Hungary. E-mail: szabokycs@erti.hu

Abstract – Six species of Microlepidoptera are recorded from Hungary for the first time: *Agnathosia mendicella* ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775) (Tineidae), *Agonopterix cluniana* Huemer et Lvovsky, 2000 (Depressariidae), *Aplota nigricans* (Zeller, 1852) (Oecophoridae), *Aristaea pavoniella* (Zeller, 1847) (Gracillariidae), *Coleophora supinella* Ortner, 1949 (Coleophoridae), *Phyllonorycter scabiosella* (Douglas, 1853) (Gracillariidae). With 6 figures.

Key words – Hungary, Microlepidoptera, new records

INTRODUCTION

In 2013, I spent 92 nights with field collecting Lepidoptera in Hungary, and sorted and identified another 1290 individual light trap catches. During the examination of this substantial amount of moth material six species were found to be new for the fauna of Hungary.

Collecting moths by use of artificial light is duly considered as the most widespread collecting method of our times. The species discussed below were all caught at artificial light. The late László Gozmány (1921–2006), microlepidopterist and chief curator of the Lepidoptera collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum has authored most of the Microlepidoptera volumes of the series *Magyarország Állatvilága (Fauna Hungariae).* Several species are mentioned in brackets in these works, indicating that although no data were recorded from the country at the time of publication, they had been detected in the neighbouring countries. Four of the six species mentioned here as new for our fauna can be found in his works.

RESULTS

Tineidae

Agnathosia mendicella ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775) (Fig. 1) – Sopron, Új-hegy, 6.VI.2011, 1 specimen, leg. B. Horváth, coll. & det. Cs. Szabóky. – Lepidopterist Bálint Horváth conducted bucket light trap samplings in oak forests of different ages. I have been identifying the Microlepidoptera material from these traps for two years. In the material caught at hill Új-hegy near Sopron, I found a for me unknown moth with a wingspan of 10 mm. After setting, the moth was identified as *Agnathosia mendicella* ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775). Ignác Richter also confirmed my identification, and so the Hungarian fauna once again gained one more species. The brackets on page 149 of Gozmány (1955) should be deleted. The great variety of the wing pattern of this species is also indicated by its numerous synonyms: *Tinea populsatella* Rebel, 1892, *Tinea flavimaculella* Toll, 1942, *Agnathosia austriacella* Amsel, 1954. In Europe it is recorded from Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden and Switzerland (Hannemann 1977, Karsholt *et al.* 2013, Karsholt & Razowski 1996). Its larvae are endophagous in various tinder fungi. The adults fly in June-July. In the Hungarian checklist it should be placed after *Stenoptinea cyaneimarmorella* (Millière, 1854). Its proposed Hungarian name: taplómoly.

Fig. 1. *Agnathosia mendicella* ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)

Gracillariidae

Aristaea pavoniella (Zeller, 1847) (Fig. 2) – Paks, Uszód Island, 12.VII.2013, 1 specimen, leg., coll. & det. Cs. Szabóky. – The light trap at the side of the levee along the Duna river near Uszód Island at Paks has caught a moth, with a pattern resembling Lithocolletinae. After setting, it proved to be *Aristaea pavoniella*, a new member of the Hungarian fauna. The brackets on page 59 of Gozmány (1956) should be deleted. According to the literature (Szőcs 1977), in the autumn its caterpillars create strongly upblown reddish-brown blotch mines on the leaves of European Michaelmas-daisy, *Aster amellus* (csillagőszirózsa). In Paks there is no *Aster amellus*, so presumably it also mines in other species of *Aster*. 15 m from the trap, a larger *Aster salignus* stock is growing. We could not find any mines on the leaves of the plants. Accompanied by ranger Krisztián Harmos on 25.X.2013 at Kozárd (Cserhát Mts) in the side of Majorság Hills, a population of hundreds of *Aster amellus* plants was searched. As a result, several dozens of *pavoniella* mines were found. The wingspan of the moths is 9–11 mm. It has two generations annually, with a flight period of May–June and August. In Europe it is known from Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Russia, Slovakia, Switzerland and Poland (Karsholt *et al.* 2013, Karsholt & Razowski 1996). In the Hungarian checklist is should be placed after *Micrurapteryx kollariella* (Zeller, 1839). Its proposed Hungarian name: őszirózsa-hólyagosmoly.

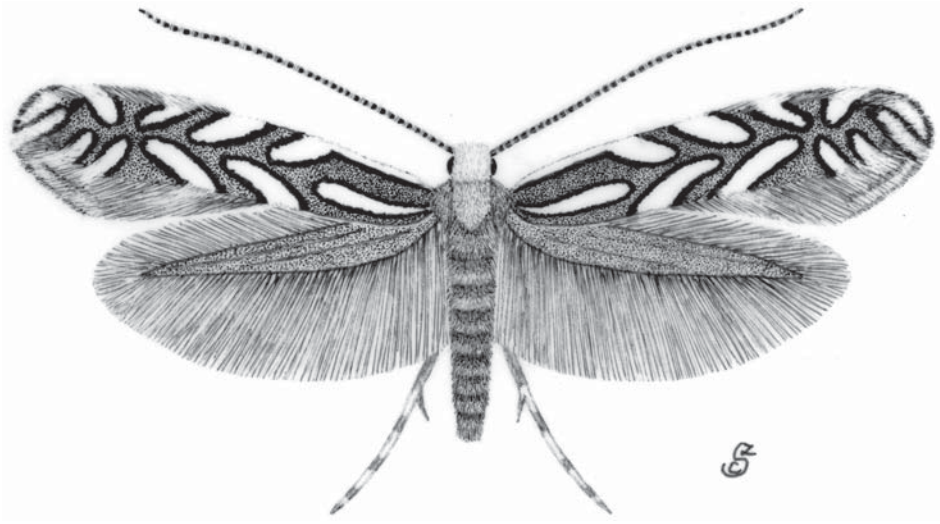

Fig. 2. *Aristaea pavoniella* (Zeller, 1847)

Phyllonorycter scabiosella (Douglas, 1853) (Fig. 3) – Badacsonyörs, Folly Botanical Garden 16.V.2009 (1 male), 26.VI.2009 (1 male), 17.VIII.2009 (1 male), 12.IX.2009 (1 male), 10.X.2009 (1 male), leg. & coll. Cs. Szabóky; Epöl, 28.IX.2012 (1 male), leg., coll. & det. Cs. Szabóky. – I operated a light-trap throughout a whole season in the Folly Botanical Garden of Badacsonyörs, with the purpose of getting an idea of what pine-feeding Lepidoptera species might be found there. While processing "saved-for-later" difficult material, I noticed a relatively large (9–10 mm wingspan) *Phyllonorycter* species. After identification it proved to be *Phyllonorycter scabiosella*, a species never recorded in Hungary before. As a consequence, the brackets on page 40 of Gozmány (1956) should be deleted. Based on literature data, its larvae feed on small scabious, *Scabiosa columbaria* (galambszínű ördögszem). Its two adult broods fly between May and September. To our great surprise, the light trap operated on Epöl (Gerecse Mts) also collected one male. In Europe it is recorded from Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Russia (south), Spain, Switzerland and Ukraine (Karsholt *et al.* 2013, Karsholt & Razowski 1966). In the Hungarian checklists it should be placed after *Ph. emberizaepennella* (Bouche, 1834). Its proposed Hungarian name: ördögszem-sátorosmoly.

Depressariidae

Agonopterix cluniana Huemer et Lvovsky, 2000 (Fig. 4) – Ócsa, 17.VII.2012, 1 female, leg. & coll. Cs. Szabóky. – I realized more than a decade ago that a new species similar to *Agonopterix ocellana* (Fabricius, 1775) had been described from Austria. I have kept my eye on all the thought-to-be *ocellana* specimens. On 17th July 2012, I was collecting at light with lepidopterist Gergely Petrányi at the Birding Camp of Ócsa. On this night I found a specimen similar to but smaller than *ocellana,* with a wingspan of 17 mm. A successful identification was possible with the help of Ignác Richter. The dissected female specimen (GP 19976 IgR) proved to be *Agonopterix cluniana*, and as such is a new member of our fauna. The occurrence of this species in Hungary is a great surprise, as so far it was considered to be endemic in the Austrian Alps (Huemer & Lvovsky 2000). In the Hungarian checklists (Pastorális 2011, Szabóky *et al.* 2002) it should be placed after *Agonopterix ocellana*. Its proposed Hungarian name: osztrák laposmoly.

Oecophoridae

Aplota nigricans (Zeller, 1852) (Fig. 5) – Vászoly, Öreg-hegy, 5.VI.2013, 1 female, leg., coll. & det. Cs. Szabóky. – On 5th June 2013, I spent a night at my

Fig. 3. *Phyllonorycter scabiosella* (Douglas, 1853)

regular sampling locality in the Balaton Uplands, the Öreg-hegy [Öreg Hill] of Vászoly, at the cottage of coleopterist Imre Retezár. Several hundreds of moths arrived to the light of the 125 W Hgl lamp that night. Altogether 94 species of

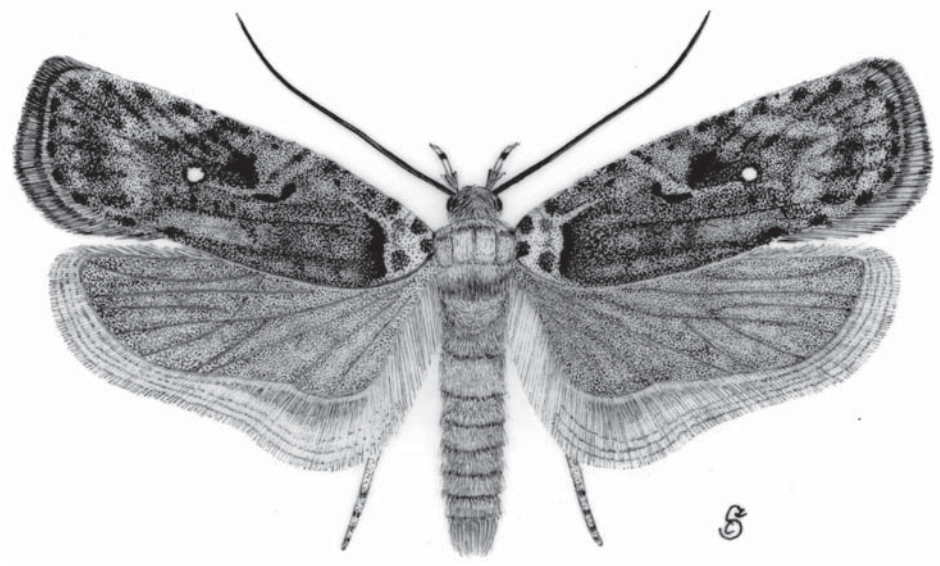

Fig. 4. *Agonopterix cluniana* Huemer et Lvovsky, 2000

Lepidoptera were recorded, including such rarities as *Amaurophanes stigmosalis* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1848) (Pyralidae). This is the second known locality for this species in Hungary, and it is also worth mentioning that until now this species was known to be active only at daytime. In the cavalcade of moths around the light before dawn, I spotted a strange specimen similar to the males of *Anarsia lineatella* Zeller 1839 (Gelechiidae), but having unusually long palpi. I could successfully catch it from the ground sheet. After spreading I identified it as *Aplota nigricans*, new for the fauna of Hungary. On page 102 of Gozmány (1958), it is mentioned as *Aplota kadeniella* Herrich-Schäffer, 1851 – the brackets should be deleted. The wingspan of the adults is 14–20 mm. The larvae feed on moss growing on various fruit and oak trees. The moth can be found up to 1000 m above sea level (Tokár *et al*. 2005). In Europe it is known from Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Switzerland, (Karsholt *et al.* 2013, Karsholt & Razowski 1996). The search for further specimens on Öreg-hegy did not yield any further specimens. In the vicinity of the sampling site, as a typical landscape element, piles of stones gathered in times when there was viticultural activity at this area provide habitat for several species of mosses. In the Hungarian checklists it should be placed after *Holoscolia huebneri* Koçak, 1980. Its proposed Hungarian name: szerecsendíszmoly.

Fig. 5. *Aplota nigricans* (Zeller, 1852)

Coleophoridae

Coleophora supinella Ortner, 1949 (Fig. 6) – Bódvarákó, Esztramos, 4.VII.2010, 1 female, leg. & coll. Cs. Szabóky, det. Ig. Richter; Epöl, Panoráma street 6, 12.VI. 2010, 1 female, leg. & coll. Cs. Szabóky, det. Ig. Richter. – Accompanied by lepidopterist Attila Takács, I collected at the top of Esztramos Hill, at the eastern border of the Aggtelek National Park. A female specimen of *Coleophora supinella* (GP 20219 IgR, det. Ig. Richter), a species new to the fauna of Hungary turned up while this material was processed. Somewhat later a female specimen was also caught in Epöl (Gerecse Mts) (GP 20086 IgR, det. Ig. Richter). The occurrence of this moth is not unexpected, as it is known from the neighbouring Slovakia and Austria. Further records include Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy and Spain (Hannemann 1977, Karsholt *et al.* 2013, Karsholt & Razowski 1996) The wingspan of the adults is 13 mm. In the Hungarian checklists it should be placed after *Coleophora glaseri* Toll, 1961. Its proposed Hungarian name: gomboszanót-zsákosmoly.

*

Acknowledgements – I would like to express my gratitude to Ignác Richter (Malá Čausa, Slovakia) for preparing genitalia slides, to Ignác Richter, Zdenko Tokár (Šaľa, Slovakia) and Gábor Pastorális (Komárno, Slovakia) for their advice and help in identification. Further thanks go to Gergely Petrányi (Budapest) for the English translation of the manuscript.

Fig. 6. *Coleophora supinella* Ortner, 1949

REFERENCES

Gozmány l. 1955: Molylepkék I. – Microlepidoptera I. – In: *Magyarország Állatvilága (Fauna Hungariae), XVI, 2.* Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 214 pp.

Gozmány L. 1956: Molylepkék II. – Microlepidoptera II. – In: *Magyarország Állatvilága (Fauna Hungariae), XVI, 3.* Akadémiai Kiadó. Budapest, 136 pp.

Gozmány L. 1958: Molylepkék IV. – Microlepidoptera IV. – In: *Magyarország Állatvilága (Fauna Hungariae), XVI, 5.* Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 295 pp.

Hannemann H.-J. 1977: *Kleinschmetterlinge oder Microlepidoptera III. Federmotten (Pterophoridae), Gespinstmotten (Yponomeutidae), Echte Motten (Tineidae). Die Tierwelt Deutschlands, Teil 63.* – Gustav Fischer, Jena, 273 pp.

Huemer P. & Lvovsky A. 2000: Agonopterix cluniana sp. n., a surprising discovery from the northern Alps (Lepidoptera: Depressariidae). – *Nachrichten des Entomologischen Vereins Apollo, Neue Folge* **21**(3): 135–142.

Karsholt O., Nieukerken E. J. van & de Jong Y. S. D. M. 2013: Lepidoptera, Moths. – Fauna Europaea version 2.6, http://www.faunaeur.org. [Accessed 10 December 2013.]

Karsholt O. & Razowski J. (eds) 1996: *The Lepidoptera of Europe. A distributional checklist.* – Apollo Books, Stenstrup, 380 pp.

Pastorális G. 2011: A Magyarországon előforduló molylepkefajok jegyzéke, 2011 (Lepidoptera, Microlepidoptera). (A checklist of the Microlepidoptera occuring in Hungary, 2011). – *Microlepidoptera.hu* **3**: 37–136.

Szabóky Cs., Kun A. & Buschmann F. 2002: *Checklist of the Fauna of Hungary. Volume 2. Microlepidoptera.* – Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, 184 pp.

Szőcs J. 1977: Lepidoptera aknák és gubacsok – Hyponomia et Cecidia Lepidopterorum. – In: *Magyarország Állatvilága (Fauna Hungariae), XVI, 16.* Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 424 pp.

Tokár Z., Lvovsky A. & Huemer P. 2005: *Die Oecophoridae s. l. (Lepidoptera) Mitteleuropas – Bestimmung – Verbreitung – Habitat – Bionomie.* – František Slamka, Bratislava, 120 pp.