

**New data to the Microlepidoptera fauna of Hungary, part XVI
(Lepidoptera: Autostichidae, Coleophoridae, Gelechiidae,
Gracillariidae, Pyralidae, Tortricidae)***

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Abstract – Eight species of Microlepidoptera are recorded from Hungary for the first time: *Sym-moca signatella* Herrich-Schäffer, 1854 (Autostichidae), *Coleophora bornicensis* Fuchs, 1886 (Coleo-phoridae), *Pseudotelphusa istrella* (Mann, 1866) (Gelechiidae), *Caryocolum kroesmanniella* (Her-rich-Schäffer, 1854) (Gelechiidae), *Phyllocnistis vitegenella* Clemens, 1859 (Gracillariidae), *Phycita torrenti* Agenjo, 1962, *Epinotia nigristriana* Budashkin et Zlatkov, 2011 (Tortricidae), *Cydia inter-scindana* (Möschler, 1866) (Tortricidae). Further observations of *Coleophora variicornis* Toll, 1852 and *Coleophora aleramica* Baldizzone et Stübner, 2007 are added. With 8 figures.

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

Gracillariidae

Phyllocnistis vitegenella Clemens, 1859 (Fig. 1) – Budapest, Rákosc-saba, Jászivány str. 64, 28.VIII.2014 (3 males), 30.VIII.2014 (1 male), 1.IX.2014 (1 male), 3.IX.2014 (2 males), leg., coll. & det. Szabóky; same locality, 8.IX.2014 (3 males), 13.IX.2014 (2 males), 15.IX.2014 (1 female), 19.IX.2014 (1 male), 23.IX.2014 (1 female), 26.IX.2014 (1 male, 1 female), 27.IX.2014 (1 male), leg., coll. & det. Takács. Mines observed: Budapest, Óbuda, 2.XI.2014; Gödöllő, Botanical Garden, 18.IX.2014; Tápióság, 23.X.2014, det. Takács. – The moth was introduced to Europe from North America. First it was found in Italy (1994), then in Slovenia (2004) and Switzerland (SZABÓKY & TAKÁCS 2014). Its occurrence could be expected in the wine regions of Hungary. BODOR (2014) reported the occurrence of the species in a Hungarian magazine on horticulture and viticulture, without exact information on locality or time of observations. According

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to him (Bodor, personal communication) mines, larvae and moths were observed in Budapest (Rákoscsaba and Gellért Hill).

Attempts of finding the species remained unsuccessful at the following places: Ábrahámhegy, Badacsonyörs, Balatonudvari, Borjád, Csákvár, Fülöpháza, Gánt, Gyűrűfű, Hegymagas, Kunpeszér, Litér, Máriagyüd, Nagyharsány, Pécs, Pócsa, Szigliget, Tápiószecső Vászoly, Zalahaláp. In Italy, the moth has three broods, in Hungary probably only two, and overwinters as imago. The wingspan is 5.5–6.5 mm. In the Hungarian checklists (PASTORÁLIS 2012, SZABÓKY *et al.* 2002) *Ph. vitegenella* should be placed next to *Ph. unipunctella* (Stephens, 1834). Its proposed Hungarian name: kígyóaknás szőlómoly.

Coleophoridae

Coleophora bornicensis Fuchs, 1886 (Fig. 2) – Mátra Mts, Sirok, Nyírjes-tó [= lake], 6.VIII.2004 (1 male), leg. & coll. Szabóky, det. Ignác Richter (Gp. 16 707). – Our knowledge on this species is poor. Its case, foodplant and flight period are unknown. The wingspan is 10–11 mm. Nyírjes-tó is a peat bog located at the northern border of the Mátra Mts. Typical plants of the locality are *Betula pubescens*, *Iris pseudacorus*, *Salix cinerea* and *Carex* spp. The lake with no outflow is surrounded by forests of hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) and Turkey oak (*Quercus*

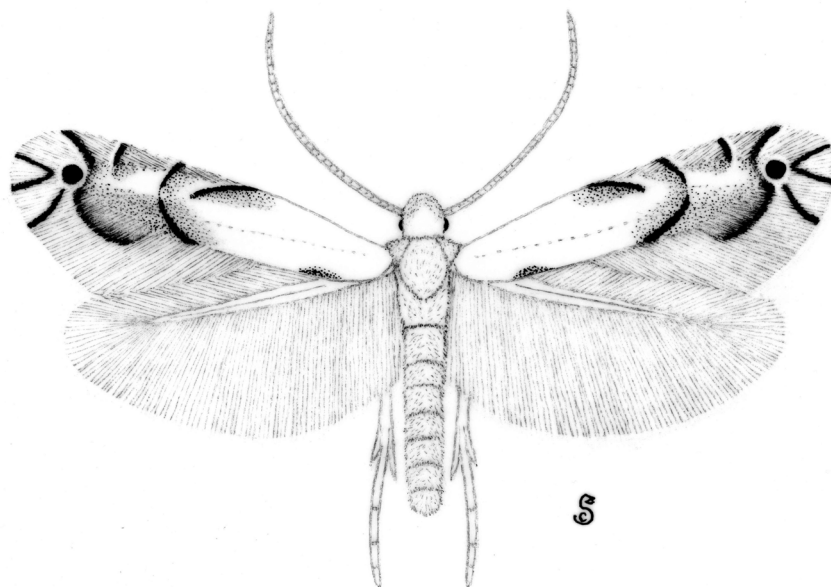


Fig. 1. *Phyllocnistis vitegenella* Clemens, 1859

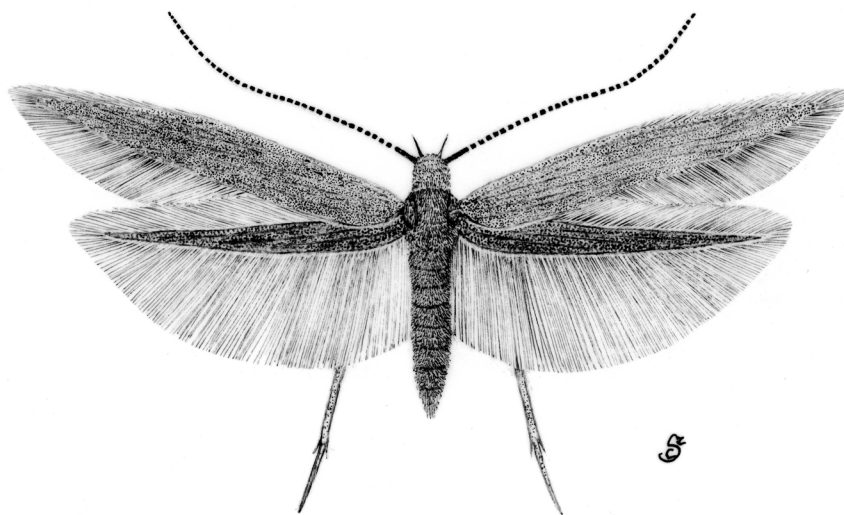


Fig. 2. *Coleophora bornicensis* Fuchs, 1886

cerris). In the Hungarian checklists (PASTORÁLIS 2012, SZABÓKY *et al.* 2002) it should be placed after *C. albicans* Zeller, 1849. Its proposed Hungarian name: közép-európai zsákosmoly.

Autostichidae

Symmoca signatella Herrich-Schäffer, 1854 (Fig. 3) – Szigetmonostor, Merzsán Sand Dunes, 7.VII.2014 (1 male), leg., coll. & det. Szabóky. – In volume XIV of the *Fauna Hungariae* series (GOZMÁNY 1958) three *Symmoca* species were listed (*S. albicanella* Zeller, 1969, *S. signella* Hübner, 1796, *S. caliginosella* Mann, 1867), however, in the list of vernacular names of the Hungarian micro-moths (GOZMÁNY 1968) only two (*S. albicanella*, *S. signella*) have been included. According to GOZMÁNY (1958), *S. albicanella* does not occur in present-day Hungary. *S. signella* is a species of mostly South European distribution (Greece, Eastern Balkan, France, Spain, Switzerland and Austria). In the European checklist (KARSHOLT & RAZOWSKI 1996), as well as in the first Hungarian checklist (SZABÓKY *et al.* 2002), no *Symmoca* species is listed from Hungary.

The night of 7 July 2014 at Szigetmonostor concluded with fantastic results, almost 180 Lepidoptera species were identified, including such rarities as: *Dialectica soffneri* (Gregor et Povolny, 1965), *Aglossa signicostalis* Staudinger, 1871 and *Anarsia eleagnella* Kuznetsov, 1957. The identification of the strange

pale-greyish moth arriving after midnight was confirmed as for *Symmoca signatella* in the Hungarian Natural History Museum. After this night, two further unsuccessful attempts were made to collect some more specimens. The condition of the moth is so perfect that it seems very unlikely that it appeared on the Szentendre Island due to migration. The distribution of the species is mostly South European (former USSR states, Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Malta, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, former Yugoslavia, Greece and Germany). The wingspan of the moths is 12–13 mm, foodplant is unknown. In the Hungarian checklists (PASTORÁLIS 2012, SZABÓKY *et al.* 2002) it should be placed after the genus *Apatema*. Its proposed Hungarian name: délvidéki avarmoly.

Gelechiidae

Caryocolum kroesmanniella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854) (Fig. 4) – Sopron, Muck, 4.VII.2012, leg. & coll. Szabóky, det. Ignác Richter (Gp. 20 845, 1 female). – Came to light. Known larval foodplants are *Stellaria holostea*, *S. media* and *S. alsinæ*. The occurrence of the moth in Hungary is no surprise, as it was already recorded from the neighbouring Austria and Slovakia. It is found almost throughout all Northern Europe (ELSNER *et al.* 1999). The wingspan of the moths is 11–12 mm. Its proposed Hungarian name: csillaghúr-sarlósmoly.

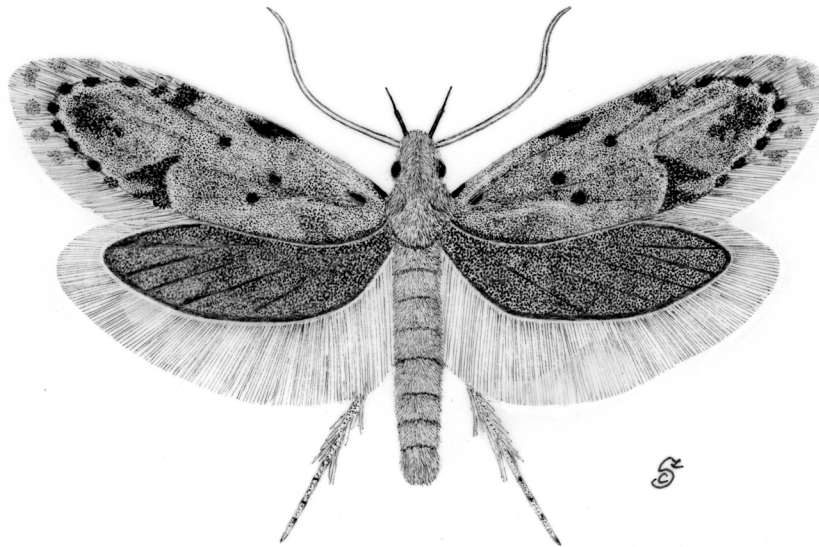


Fig. 3. *Symmoca signatella* Herrich-Schäffer, 1854

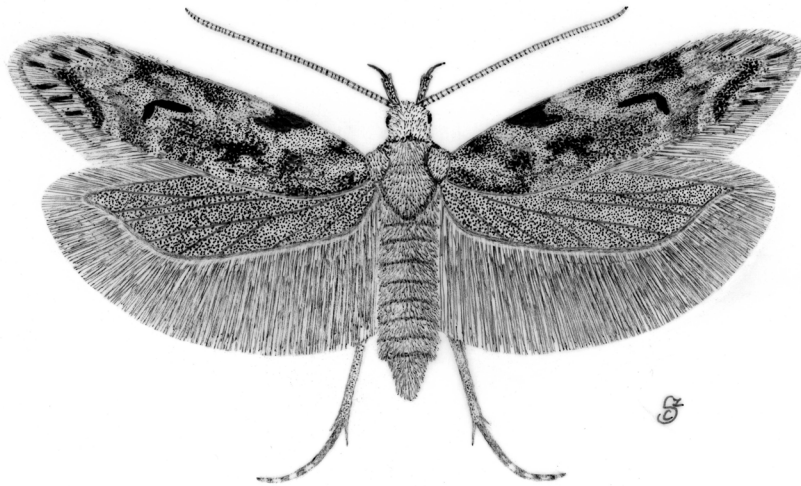


Fig. 4. *Caryocolum kroesmanniella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)

Pseudotelphusa istrella (Mann, 1866) (Fig. 5) – Badacsonyörs, Folly Arboretum, 3.V.2010, leg. & coll. Szabóky, det. Ignác Richter (Gp. 21 750, 1 female). The author operated a light trap in the Folly Arboretum for a whole year, and the species was found in the light trap material. The identification was verified

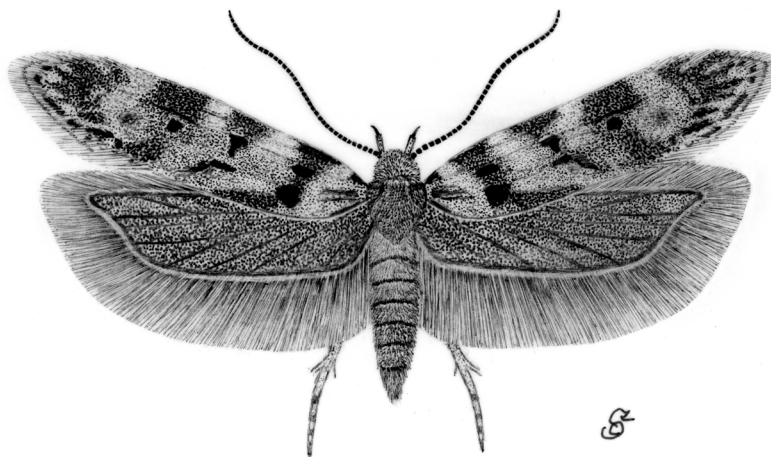


Fig. 5. *Pseudotelphusa istrella* (Mann, 1866)

by examination of the genitalia by Richter. The foodplant is unknown. The species is known to occur in the neighbouring Slovakia, “Yugoslavia”, Romania and Greece. The wingspan of the imagos is 12–13 mm. In the Hungarian checklists (PASTORÁLIS 2012, SZABÓKY *et al.* 2002) it should be placed after *Pseudotelphusa scalella* (Scopoli, 1763). Its proposed Hungarian name: ritka borzasmoly.

Tortricidae

Cydia interscindana (Möschler, 1866) (Fig. 6) – Budapest (Rákoscsaba), Jászivány str. 64, 22.V.2014 (2 males), 23.V.2014 (1 male), 24.V.2014 (2 males), 27.V.2014 (1 male), 24.VIII.2014 (3 males), 26.VIII.2014 (2 males), 29.VIII.2014 (3 males), 31.VIII.2014 (2 males), leg. Takács & Szabóky, det. Szabóky. – A small tortricid moth flew into the pheromone traps installed on apple trees (*Malus domestica*) to examine the flight dynamics of the codling moth, *Cydia pomonella* (Linnaeus, 1758). After identification the species proved to be new for Hungary. According to RAZOWSKI (2003) the larvae feed on *Juniperus oxycedrus*. Although this juniper species does not grow in Hungary, close to the apple trees we have found *Juniperus communis* bushes. When the traps were placed on the juniper bushes located at a 15m distance from the apple trees, the catch of the species multiplied. We have not found caterpillars or any trace of feeding

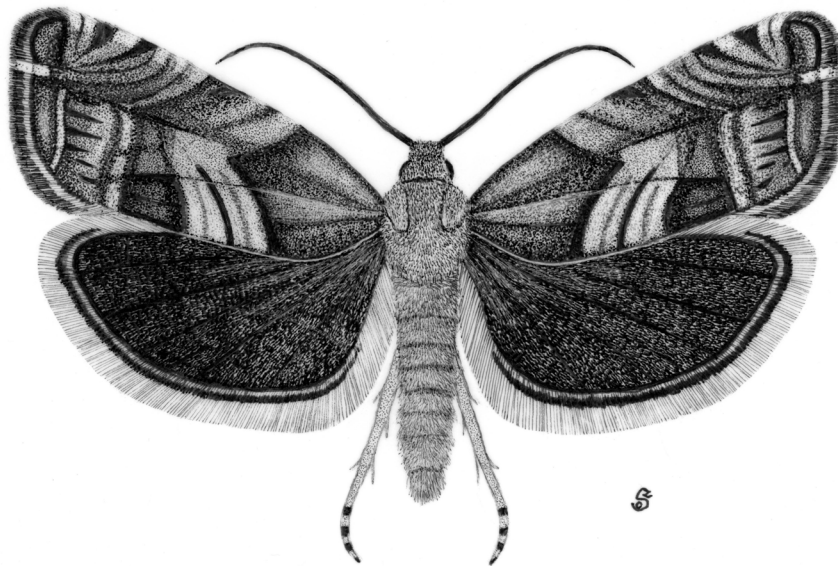


Fig. 6. *Cydia interscindana* (Möschler, 1866)

on the bushes. The wingspan of the imagos is 10–12 mm. In Europe, the moth is known from Belgium, France, Spain and Italy. Presumably the moth was introduced to Budapest with some kind of juniper propagulum. In the Hungarian checklists (PASTORÁLIS 2012, SZABÓKY *et al.* 2002) it should be placed before *Cydia duplicana* (Zetterstedt, 1839). Its proposed Hungarian name: boróka-tükrösmoly.

Epinotia nigristriana Budashkin et Zlatkov, 2011 (Fig. 7) – Balaton Uplands National Park, Vászoly, Öreg-hegy, 17.IX.2011 (2 males, 1 female), 24.IX.2011 (1 male, 1 female), Mecsek Mts, Kis-Tubes, 23.IX.2003 (1 male, 1 female), Greece, Kirki (*Juniperus-Quercus* vegetation) 19.10.2012 (4 females), leg., coll. & det. Szabóky. – Misidentified and placed under *Epinotia signatana* (Douglas, 1845) in the collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, I have found additional *E. nigristriana* specimens: Budakeszi, Hársbokorhegy, 15.VIII.1952 (2 males), 11.IX.1952 (1 male), 16.IX.1952 (2 males), 23.IX.1952 (1 male), 21.VIII.1953 (1 male), 4.IX.1953 (1 male), 2.X.1953 (1 female), leg. L. Gozmány, 23.VIII.1902, (1 male), 8.IX.1902 (1 male), leg. Uhryk, det. Szabóky.

Originally described from Bulgaria, the species was mentioned by PASTORÁLIS (2014) based on specimens collected by Czech lepidopterists in the Vértes Mts. The foodplant of the species is unknown, but the vegetation of the habitats suggest that the larvae feed probably on *Quercus pubescens*. At the locali-

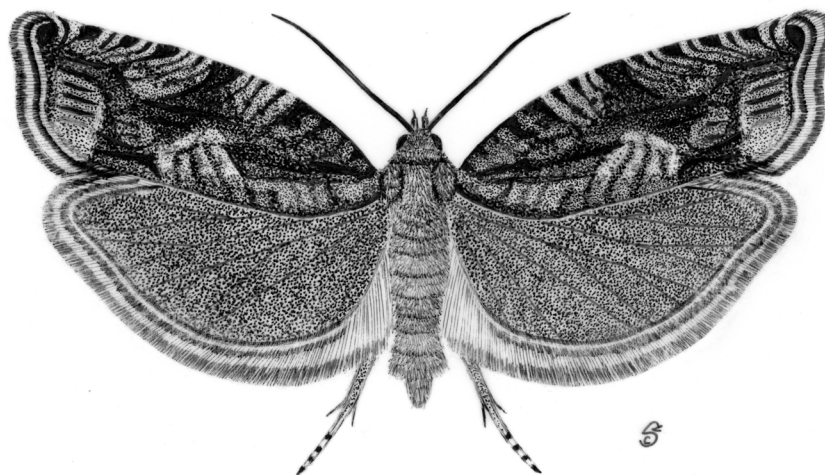


Fig. 7. *Epinotia nigristriana* Budashkin et Zlatkov, 2011

ty of the Greek specimens the dominant plant was also *Quercus*. Based on capture data the first moths begin to fly at the end of August (males) and the last ones fly until mid-October (females). The imagos are attracted to light, their wingspan is 13–17 mm. In the Hungarian checklists (PASTORÁLIS 2012, SZABÓKY *et al.* 2002) it should be placed after *Epinotia nisella* (Clerck, 1759) Its proposed Hungarian name: tölgyjárom tükörsmoly.

Pyralidae

Phycita torrenti Agenjo, 1962 (Fig. 8) – Inota, Hideg-völgy, Baglyas-hegy, 6.IX.2006 (1 female), Mátra Mts, Sirok, Nyírjes-tó [= lake], 6.VIII.2003 (1 female), Farkasgyepü, 25.VIII.2005 (1 female), Mátrafüred, Menyecske-hegy, 29.VII.2010, leg., coll. & det. Szabóky. – Described from Spain and only known from there so far (SLAMKA 1997), *Ph. torrenti* was collected by Jan Liska in the Vértes Mts (Gábor Pastorális, pers. comment). It is very similar to the closely related *Ph. metzneri* (Zeller, 1846), but its pattern is different. The moth flies in August, its foodplant and larva are unknown. The wingspan of the imagos is 22–24 mm. In the Hungarian checklists (PASTORÁLIS 2012, SZABÓKY *et al.* 2002) it should be placed after *Phycita meliella* Mann, 1864. Its proposed Hungarian name: spanyol karcsúmoly.

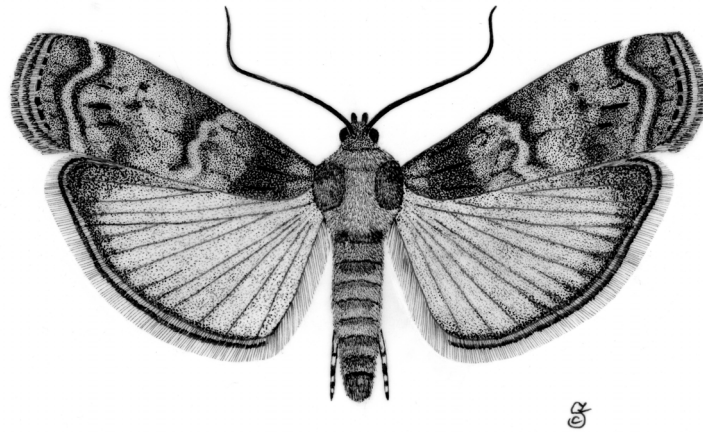


Fig. 8. *Phycita torrenti* Agenjo, 1962

Confirmed records for Hungary

Recently, a paper was published on the Hungarian representatives of the *Coleophora frischella* species group (BUSCHMANN *et al.* 2014). In spite of an expressed disapproval, the authors published my data of *Coleophora aleramica* Baldizzone et Stübner, 2007 from Simontornya. Further *C. aleramica* records: Pilisborosjenő, Teve-szikla, 4.VI.2011, leg. & coll. Szabóky, det. Ignác Richter (Gp. 21 746), Gerecse, Epöl, Panoráma str. 6, 23.VI.2011, coll. Szabóky, det. Ignác Richter (Gp. 21 747).

The third record of *Coleophora variicornis* Toll, 1952 from Hungary: Soroksár, Botanical Garden, 18.VI.2006, leg. & coll. Szabóky, det. Ignác Richter (Gp. 21 745).

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