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NEW RECORDS OF LEPIDOPTERA FOR THE ITALIAN FAUNA
(LEPIDOPTERA)

NUOVE SEGNALAZIONI DI LEPIDOTTERI PER LA FAUNA ITALIANA
(LEPIDOPTERA)

Abstract - 14 species of lepidoptera, mainly from the collections of the Museo Friulano di Storia Naturale, Udine, are for the first time recorded for the fauna of Italy: *Lampronia splendidella* (HEINEMANN, 1870), *Parornix ampliatella* (STAINTON, 1850), *Argyresthia reticulata* STAUDINGER, 1877, *Ypsolopha leuconotella* (SNELLEN, 1884), *Monochroa lutulentella* (ZELLER, 1839), *Monochroa palustrella* (DOUGLAS, 1850), *Scrobipalpa halonella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854), *Caryocolum petryi* (HOFMANN, 1899), *Syncopacma vinella* (BANKES, 1898), *Ancylis subarcuana* (DOUGLAS, 1847), *Clavigesta purdeyi* (DURRANT, 1911), *Asartodes monspesulalis* (DUPONCHEL, 1837), *Phlyctaenia perlucidalis* (HÜBNER, 1809) and *Arytrura musculus* (MÉNÉTRIÉS, 1859). *Eana cyanescana* (RÉAL, 1953) and *Euzopherodes charlottae* (REBEL, 1914) are besides for the first time recorded for Friuli Venezia Giulia. The adults of all species and partially genitalia characters are figured.

Key words: Lepidoptera, New records, Italian fauna.

Riassunto breve - Nel presente lavoro vengono segnalate per la prima volta per la Fauna italiana le seguenti 14 specie di Lepidotteri, appartenenti per la maggior parte alle Collezioni del Museo Friulano di Storia Naturale di Udine: *Lampronia splendidella* (HEINEMANN, 1870), *Parornix ampliatella* (STAINTON, 1850), *Argyresthia reticulata* STAUDINGER, 1877, *Ypsolopha leuconotella* (SNELLEN, 1884), *Monochroa lutulentella* (ZELLER, 1839), *Monochroa palustrella* (DOUGLAS, 1850), *Scrobipalpa halonella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854), *Caryocolum petryi* (HOFMANN, 1899), *Syncopacma vinella* (BANKES, 1898), *Ancylis subarcuana* (DOUGLAS, 1847), *Clavigesta purdeyi* (DURRANT, 1911), *Asartodes monspesulalis* (DUPONCHEL, 1837), *Phlyctaenia perlucidalis* (HÜBNER, 1809) e *Arytrura musculus* (MÉNÉTRIÉS, 1859). *Eana cyanescana* (RÉAL, 1953) ed *Euzopherodes charlottae* (REBEL, 1914) vengono inoltre segnalate per la prima volta per il Friuli Venezia Giulia. Sono stati raffigurati l'adulto di tutte le specie ed in parte i caratteri genitali.

Parole chiave: Lepidoptera, Nuove segnalazioni, Fauna italiana.

Introduction

The lepidopterous fauna of Italy is still insufficiently known and despite of important faunistic monographs such as the checklist of the Italian fauna by MINELLI et al. (1995) numerous additional taxa can be expected, among them even undescribed species. During the

last years the north-eastern part of the country including the region Friuli Venezia Giulia proved of particular interest and numerous remarkable taxa were published from this area (HUEMER, 2002a; 2002b; HUEMER & KAILA, 2003).

Further extensive faunistic surveys within a number of Natura 2000 sites and nature reserves of Friuli Venezia Giulia resulted in a high overall species diversity including a number of new records for the fauna of Italy. Further interesting observations were made by various lepidopterists and again they include new country records. The present paper deals with these faunistically interesting species, whereas some undescribed and/or taxonomically disputed taxa will be treated in forthcoming papers.

The novelties of records for the Italian fauna were checked with standard literature, mainly MINELLI et al. (1995), KARSHOLT & RAZOWSKI (1996) and TREMATERRA (2003) and the unpublished electronic version of the project "Fauna Europaea". Additional new records from Friuli Venezia Giulia not yet listed for Italy by MINELLI et al. (1995) but already published in other papers include e.g. *Monochroa suffusella* (DOUGLAS, 1850) and *Syncopacma captivella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854) (ELSNER et al., 1999).

The material treated within this work is deposited in colls. MFSN (Museo Friulano di Storia Naturale, Udine), TLMF (Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum, Innsbruck) and Morin (Monfalcone). Colour and genitalia figures are depicted from Italian material.

Faunistic part

Lampronia splendidella (HEINEMANN, 1870) (Prodoxidae) (fig. 1a)

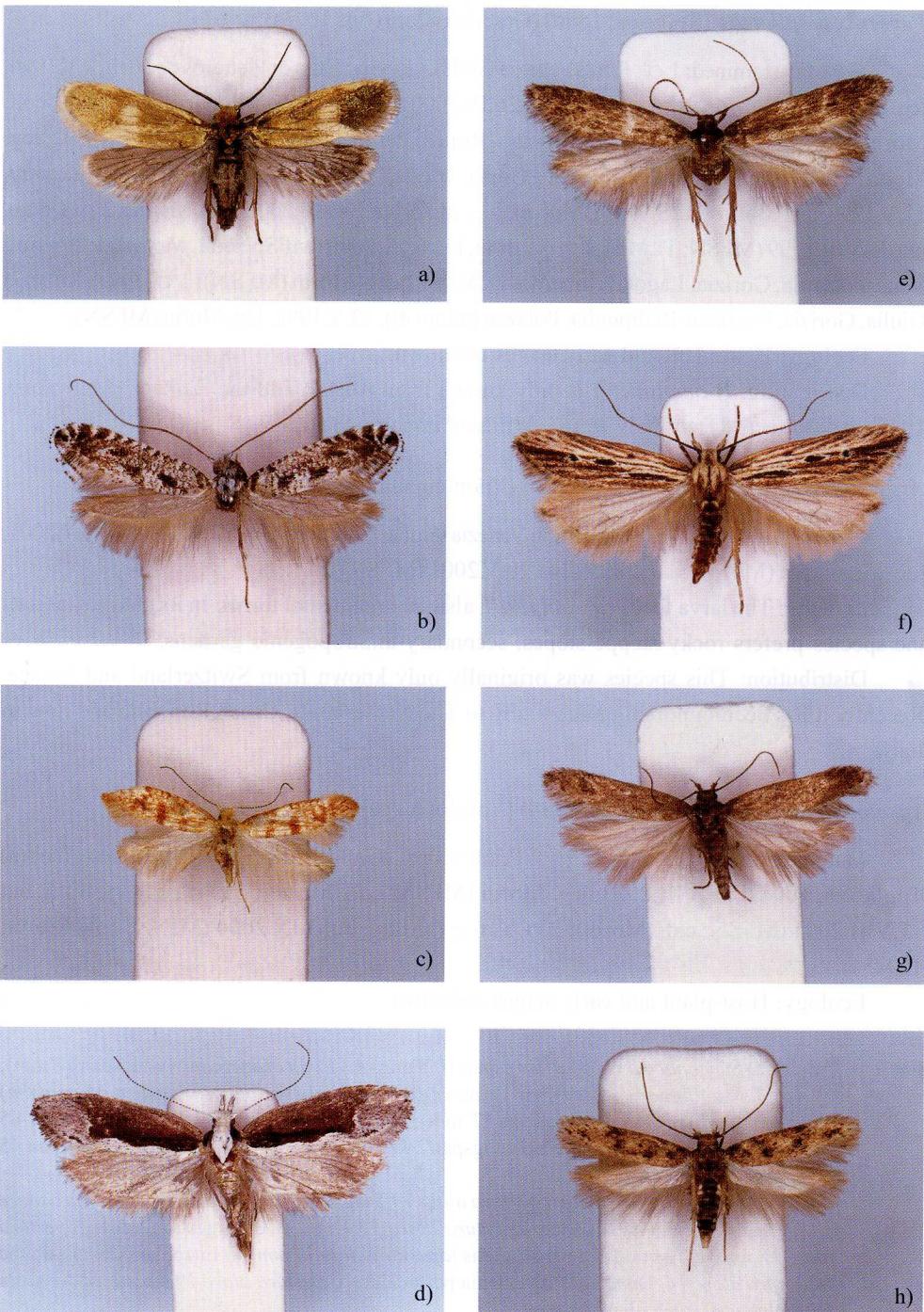
Material examined: 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Udine, Gruppo del Canin, Sella di Grubia, 2045 m, 20-21.VI.2003, leg. Morin (MFSN; coll. Morin).

Ecology: Host-plant and early stages unknown. A diurnal species which is flying in sunshine above alpine grassland and in the dwarf-shrub zone.

Distribution: Hitherto only known from the Alps (Germany, Switzerland and Austria); furthermore from the Carpathians (Poland, Slovakia, Romania) and the Altai area.

Fig. 1 - Adults: a) *Lampronia splendidella* (wingspan 12 mm); b) *Parornix ampliatella* (wingspan 11.5 mm); c) *Argyresthia reticulata* (wingspan 8 mm); d) *Ypsolopha leuconotella* (wingspan 20.5 mm); e) *Monochroa lutulentella* (wingspan 14 mm); f) *Monochroa palustrella* (wingspan 18.5 mm); g) *Scrobipalpa halonella* (wingspan 11.5 mm); h) *Caryocolum petryi* (wingspan 10 mm).

- Adults: a) *Lampronia splendidella* (*apertura alare* 12 mm); b) *Parornix ampliatella* (*apertura alare* 11,5 mm); c) *Argyresthia reticulata* (*apertura alare* 8 mm); d) *Ypsolopha leuconotella* (*apertura alare* 20,5 mm); e) *Monochroa lutulentella* (*apertura alare* 14 mm); f) *Monochroa palustrella* (*apertura alare* 18,5 mm); g) *Scrobipalpa halonella* (*apertura alare* 11,5 mm); h) *Caryocolum petryi* (*apertura alare* 10 mm).



***Parornix ampliatella* (STAINTON, 1850) (Gracillariidae) (figs 1b, 3a)**

Material examined: 1 ♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Gorizia, Lago di Pietrarossa, 10 m, 1.V.1996, leg. Morin (MFSN); 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, ditto, but 26.IV.2000 (GU 04/1224 ♂ P. Huemer) (MFSN; coll. Morin); 1 ♀, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Gorizia, Ronchi dei Legionari, loc. Selz, 4.VIII.2002, leg. Morin (coll. Morin); 2 ♂♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Trieste, Duino-Aurisina, Villaggio del Pescatore, 12.V.1999, leg. Morin (MFSN; coll. Morin); 1 ♀, ditto, but 26.VIII.2002 (coll. Morin); 2 ♀♀, ditto, but 31.VIII.1999 (MFSN; TLMF); 2 ♀♀, ditto, but 6.IX.2000 (MFSN; coll. Morin); 1 ♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Gorizia, Lago di Doberdò, 28.V.1997, leg. Morin (MFSN); 1 ♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Goriziano-Redipuglia, Polazzo (alture di), 13.V.1998, leg. Morin (MFSN).

Ecology: Host-plant and early stages unknown.

Distribution: *P. ampliatella* is only known from Austria and the Balkans (MEDVEDEV, 1990) and the record from Italy therefore fills an important gap.

***Argyresthia reticulata* STAUDINGER, 1877 (Yponomeutidae) (fig. 1c)**

Material examined: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Udine, Pasian di Prato, 106 m, 5.V.2001, leg. Morandini (MFSN); 1 ♀, ditto, but 20.V.2001 (MFSN).

Ecology: The larva feeds on *Juniperus*, also on ornamental forms. In its natural habitats the species prefers rocky steppe-slopes, secondary anthropogenic gardens.

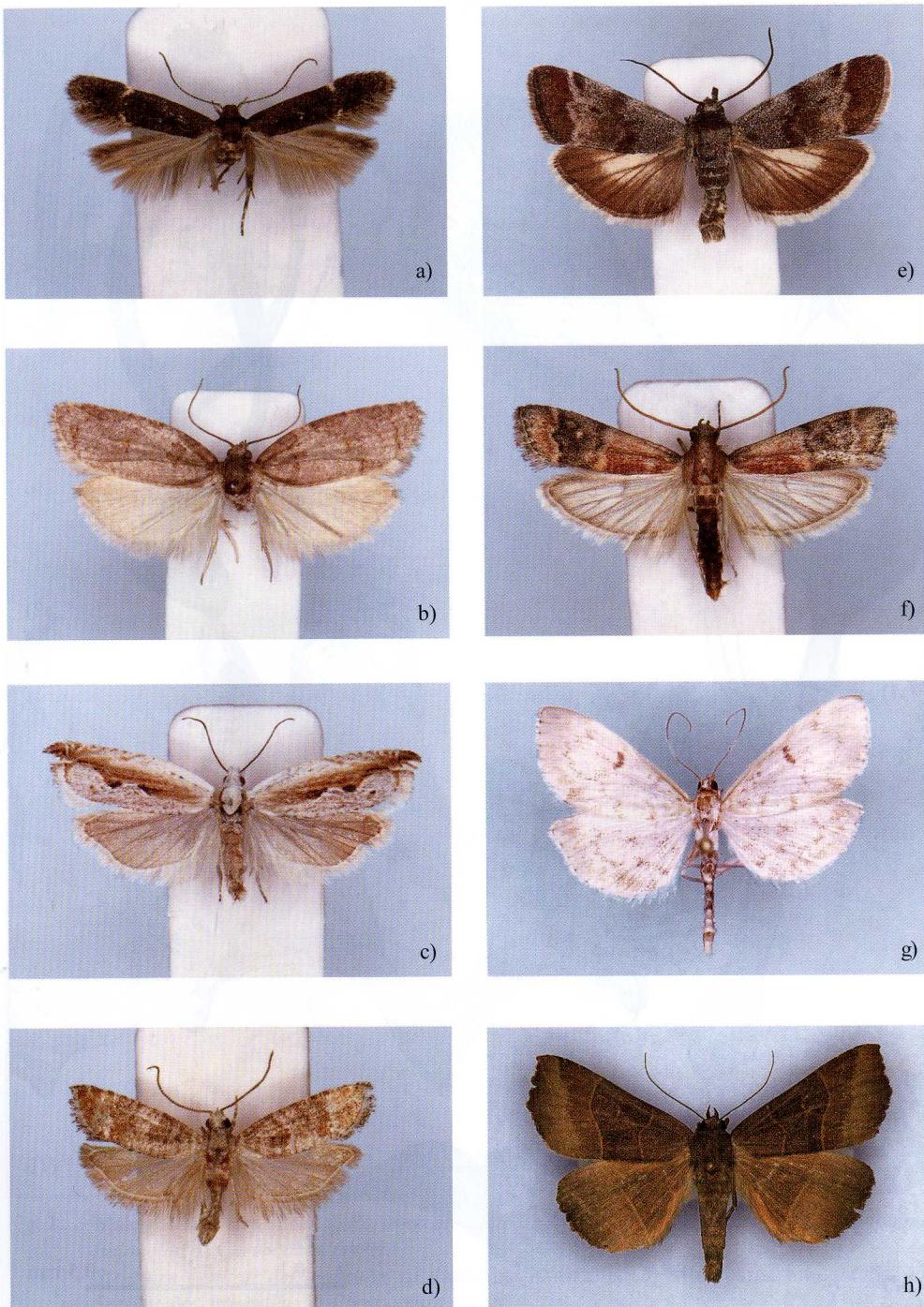
Distribution: This species was originally only known from Switzerland and France. Recently it has been imported unintentionally to The Netherlands, Czech Republic and now to Italy.

***Ypsolopha leuconotella* (SNELLEN, 1884) (Ypsolophidae) (fig. 1d)**

Material examined: 3 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Udine, Moggio Udinese, (sopra) Tugliezzo, 500 m, 22.VIII.2003, leg. Morin (MFSN; coll. Morin); 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, ditto, but 11.VIII.2004 (MFSN; coll. Morin); 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, ditto, but 3.IX.2004 (MFSN; coll. Morin; TLMF).

Ecology: Host-plant and early stages unknown.

- Fig. 2 - Adults: a) *Syncopacma vinella* (wingspan 10.5 mm); b) *Eana cyanescana* (wingspan 18 mm); c) *Ancylis subarcuana* (wingspan 15 mm); d) *Clavigesta purdeyi* (wingspan 11 mm); e) *Asartodes monspesulalis* (wingspan 17 mm); f) *Euzopherodes charlottae* (wingspan 14.5 mm); g) *Phlyctaenia perlucidalis* (wingspan 19.5 mm); h) *Arytrura musculus* (wingspan 45 mm).
 - Adulti: a) *Syncopacma vinella* (apertura alare 10,5 mm); b) *Eana cyanescana* (apertura alare 18 mm); c) *Ancylis subarcuana* (apertura alare 15 mm); d) *Clavigesta purdeyi* (apertura alare 11 mm); e) *Asartodes monspesulalis* (apertura alare 17 mm); f) *Euzopherodes charlottae* (apertura alare 14,5 mm); g) *Phlyctaenia perlucidalis* (apertura alare 19,5 mm); h) *Arytrura musculus* (apertura alare 45 mm).



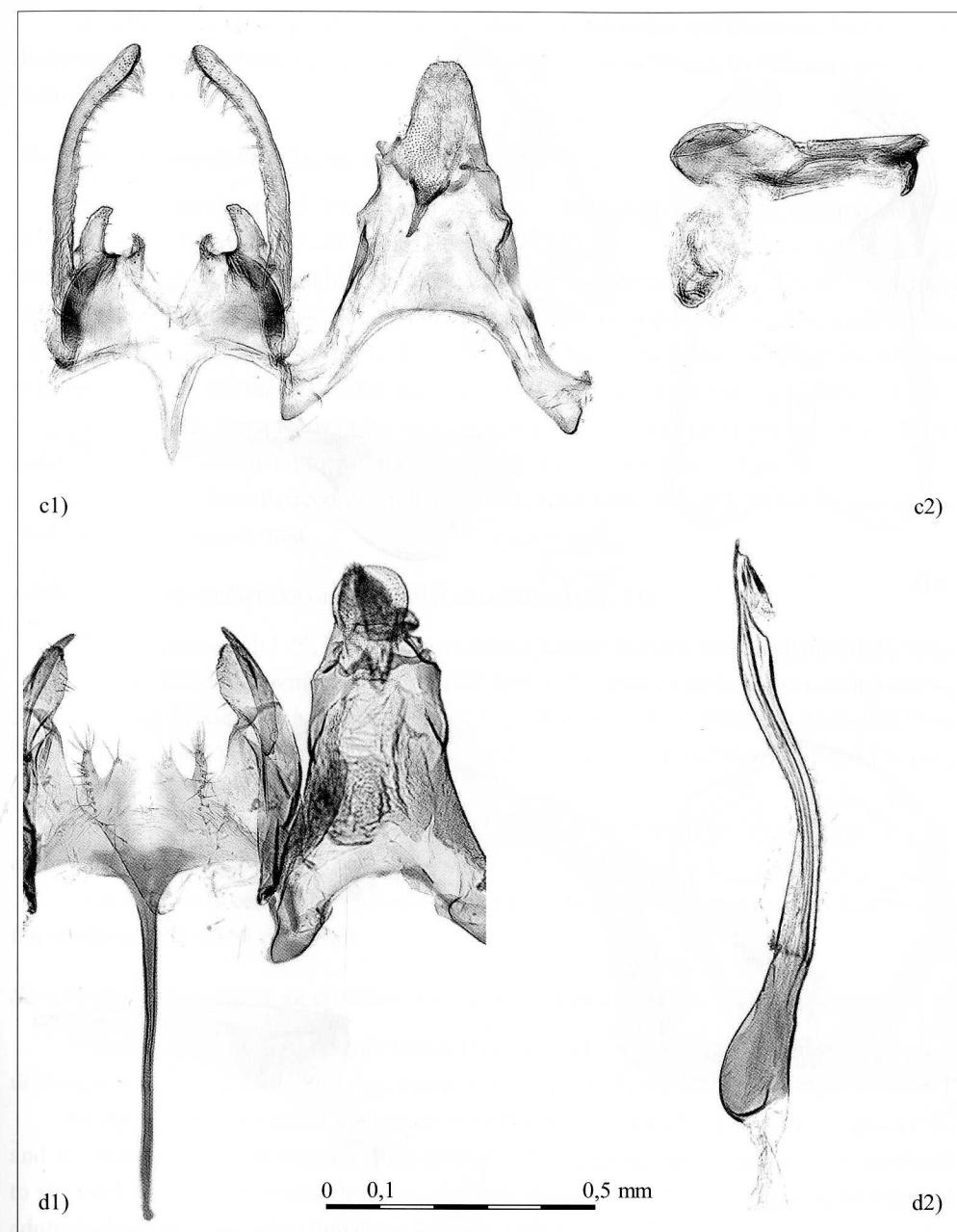
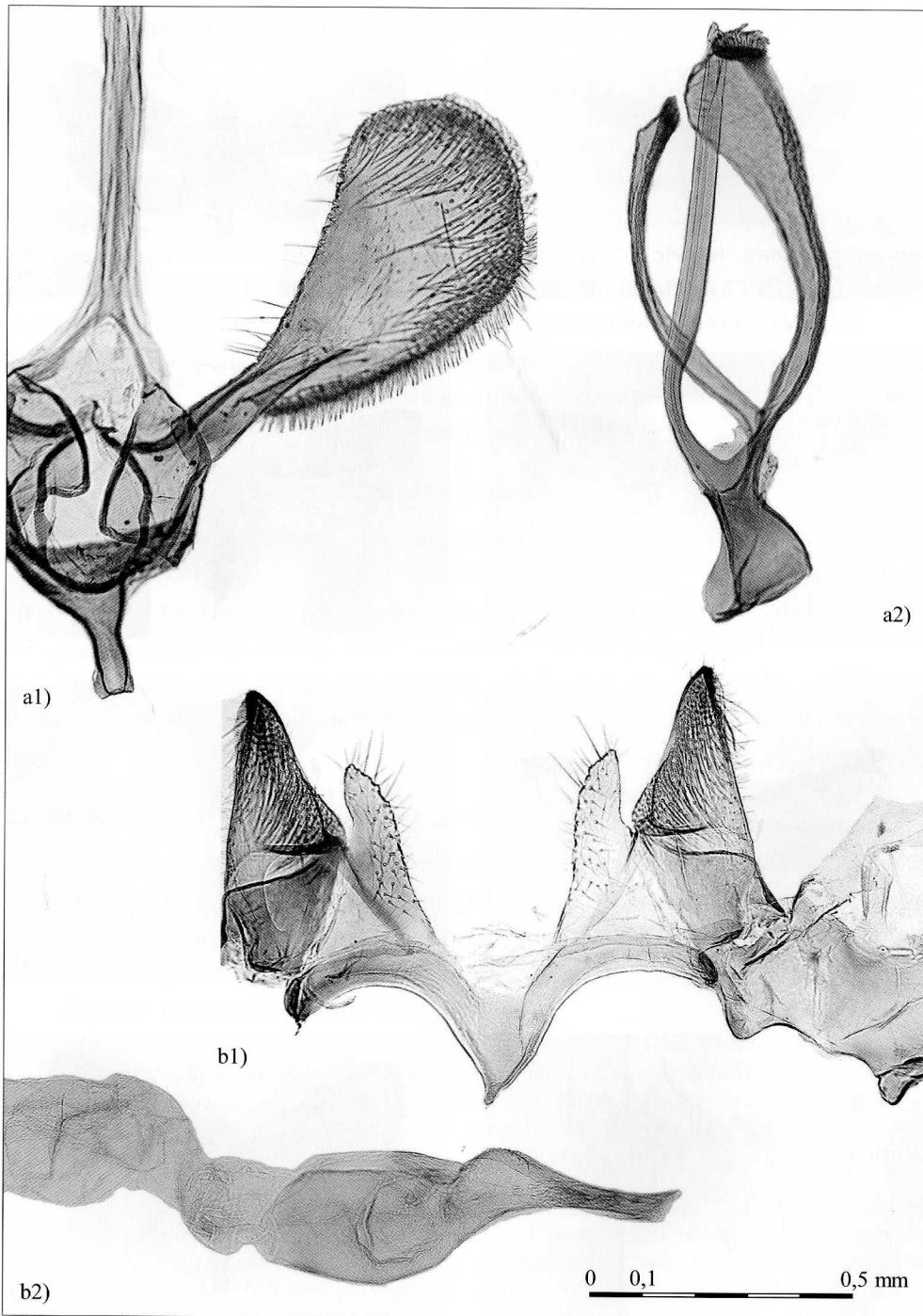


Fig. 3 - Male genitalic structures: a) *Parornix ampliatella*; b) *Monochroa lutulentella*; c) *Scrobipalpa halonella*; d) *Caryocolum petryi*.
 - Strutture genitali del maschio: a) *Parornix ampliatella*; b) *Monochroa lutulentella*; c) *Scrobipalpa halonella*; d) *Caryocolum petryi*.

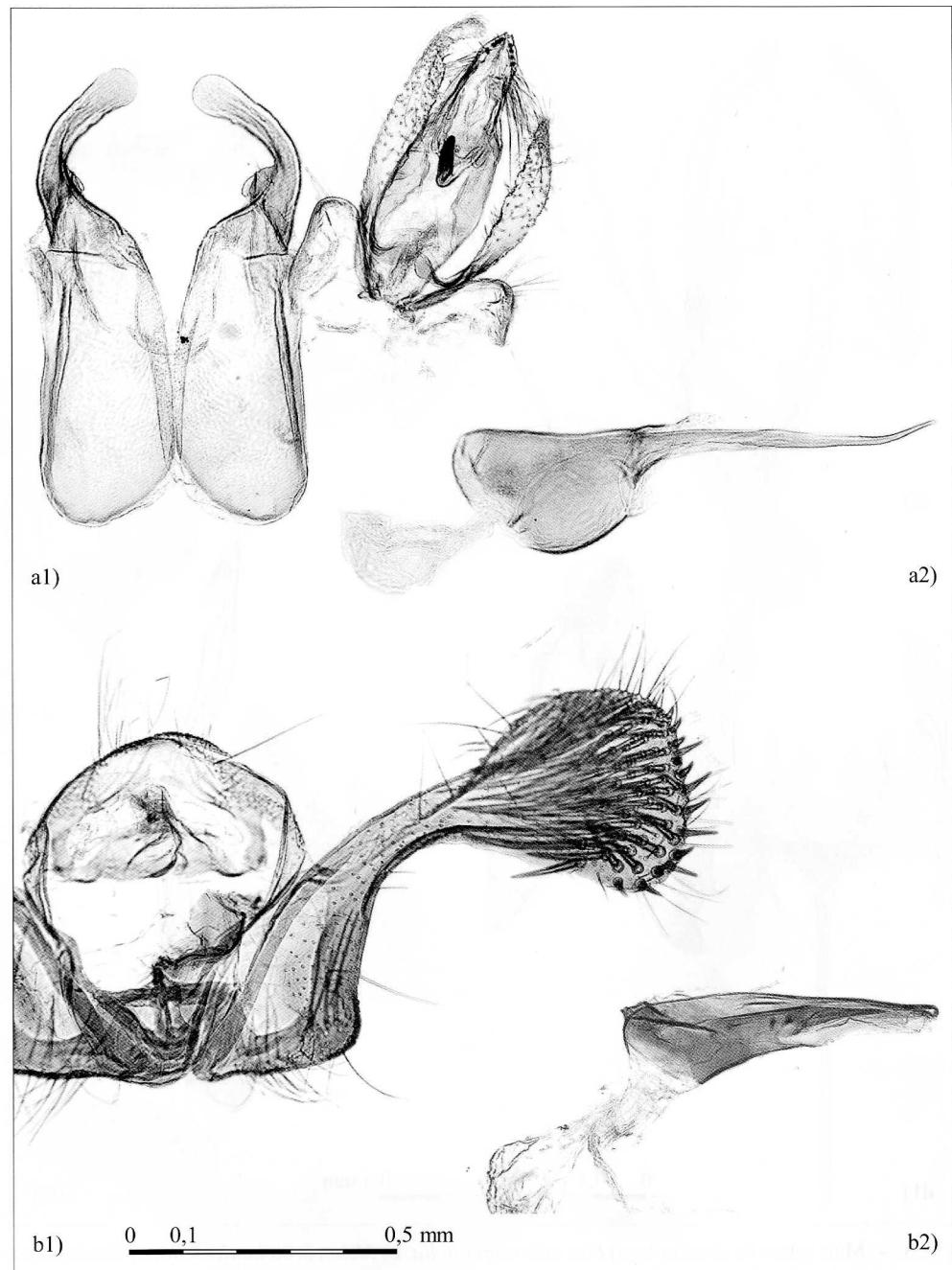


Fig. 4 - Male genitalic structures: a) *Syncopacma vinella*; b) *Clavigesta purdeyi*.
- Strutture genitali del maschio: a) *Syncopacma vinella*; b) *Clavigesta purdeyi*.

Distribution: In Europe hitherto only known from Slovakia and Romania. Furthermore distributed in the southern Ural mountains and from southern Siberia to Primorye and Japan (MEDVEDEV, 1990).

***Monochroa lutulentella* (ZELLER, 1839) (Gelechiidae) (figs 1e, 3b)**

Material examined: 1 ♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Pordenone, San Quirino, Biotopo Magredi di San Quirino, 100 m, 11.VI.2001, leg. Huemer (MFSN); 1 ♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Udine, Porpetto, Biotopo Palude Fraghis, 10 m, 22.VI.2001, leg. Morin (GU 04/1220 ♂ P. Huemer) (MFSN); 1 ♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Pordenone, Sequals, Biotopo Torbiera di Sequals, 200 m, 20.VII.2002, leg. Morin (MFSN); 1 ♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Udine, Moruzzo, Biotopo Torbiera di Borgo Pegoraro, 185 m, 13.VI.2001, leg. Morin (MFSN); 1 ♂, ditto, but leg. Huemer (TLMF).

Ecology: The larva feeds in the rootstock of *Filipendula ulmaria* (ELSNER et al., 1999) and the species is restricted to wet meadows with stands of the host-plant.

Distribution: Locally recorded in large parts of northern and central Europe, but absent from the Mediterranean area.

***Monochroa palustrella* (DOUGLAS, 1850) (Gelechiidae) (fig. 1f)**

Material examined: 1 ♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Udine, Gonars, Biotopo Paludi del Corno, 15 m, 15.VIII.2001, leg. Huemer & Erlebach (MFSN); 1 ♂, Veneto, Caorle, Brussa, Valle Vecchia, 30.V.2003, leg. Morandini (coll. Morin); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ditto, but 6.VIII.2004, leg. Morin (MFSN; TLMF); 1 ♀, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Pordenone, San Quirino, Biotopo Magredi di San Quirino, 31.VIII.2002, leg. Morin (coll. Morin).

Ecology: The larva feeds in stems and roots of hygrophilous *Rumex* spp., e.g. *R. aquaticus*, *R. crispus* and *R. hydrolapathum* (ELSNER et al., 1999).

Distribution: In central Europe only known from far isolated localities, more common in the northern part of the continent.

***Scrobipalpa halonella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854) (Gelechiidae) (figs 1g, 3c)**

Material examined: 3 ♂♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Pordenone, San Quirino, Biotopo Magredi di San Quirino, 100 m, 29.IV.2001, leg. Morin (GU 02/1137 ♂ P. Huemer) (MFSN; coll. Morin).

Ecology: The larva mines the leaves of *Centaurea scabiosa* L., *Artemisia campestris* L. and *A. absinthium* L. (Asteraceae) (ELSNER et al., 1999) and the species seems to be restricted to xerophilous steppe habitats. Probably only one generation occurs with larvae in July and adults in April-May the following year (SATTLER, 1986).

Distribution: Only known from scattered localities in France, eastern Austria, southern Germany, Hungary and now Italy; a record from Poland (ELSNER et al., 1999) is dubious and needs confirmation.

***Caryocolum petryi* (HOFMANN, 1899) (Gelechiidae) (figs 1h, 3d)**

Material examined: 1 ♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Udine, Amaro, greto fiume Tagliamento, 2.VIII.2003, leg. Morin (coll. Morin); 1 ♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Udine, Moggio Udinese, (sopra) Tugliezzo, 500 m, 22.VIII.2003, leg. Morin (GU 04/1222 ♂ P. Huemer) (coll. Morin); Friuli Venezia Giulia, Udine, Venzone, sopra Stazione della Carnia, 400 m, 11.VII.2001 (3 exuviae) (vid. Huemer).

Ecology: The larva feeds on *Gypsophila repens* L., *G. fastigiata* L. and *G. paniculata* L. (HUEMER, 1998), however, in northern Italy only on the former plant species. The first instar larva is probably a leaf-miner. Later the larva spins several terminal leaves of a shoot together to a pod-like dwelling. It pupates to a blackish pupa within the dwelling (HUEMER & LUQUET, 1992). Habitats are alpine scree and rock formations.

Distribution: Scattered records from the Pyrenees, the Alps, Germany, Hungary and some localities in northern Europe (Sweden, Latvia); Mongolia.

Remarks: *C. petryi* can easily be identified by the dark pupa which lies inside the larval dwelling and the first Italian record is based on a pupa. The closely related *C. repentis* has a distinctly lighter brown pupa which is hidden among debris (HUEMER & LUQUET, 1992).

***Syncopacma vinella* (BANKES, 1898) (Gelechiidae) (figs 2a, 4a)**

Material examined: 1 ♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Udine, Rive d'Arcano, Biotopo Prati di Col S. Floreano, 200 m, 28.V.2001, leg. Morin (MFSN); 1 ♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Pordenone, Sequals, Biotopo Torbiera di Sequals, 200 m, 15.VI.2001, leg. Morin (GU 04/1218 ♂ P. Huemer) (MFSN); 1 ♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Udine, Buia, Biotopo Palude di Fontana Abisso, 163 m, 26-27.VII.2001, leg. Lasan (MFSN); 1 ♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Udine, Tolmezzo, Biotopo Torbiera di Curiedi, 850 m, 11.VII.2001, leg. Huemer (MFSN); 1 ♂, Veneto, Caorle, Brussa, Valle Vecchia, em. 23.VII.2000, e.l. 10.VI.2000, on *Teucrium polium* L., leg. et cult. Morandini (MFSN).

Ecology: The larva feeds on spun leaves of various Fabaceae, e.g. *Genista tinctoria*, *Medicago* spp. and *Trifolium pratense*, according to breedings of C. Morandini also on *Teucrium polium*. *S. vinella* occurs in various forest-steppe habitats and xerophilous meadows (ELSNER et al., 1999).

Distribution: Recorded in isolated populations from Great Britain through parts of central and eastern Europe to the Ukraine and the Near East, but probably frequently overlooked (ELSNER et al., 1999).

***Eana cyanescana* (RÉAL, 1953) (Tortricidae) (fig. 2b)**

Material examined: 1 ♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Pordenone, Sequals, Biotopo Torbiera di Sequals, 200 m, 15.VI.2001, leg. Morin (GU 04/1221 ♂ P. Huemer) (MFSN).

Ecology: Host-plant and early stages unknown. The habitats in Germany are xerophilous localities with *Prunus spinosa* and thermophilous herbs (PRÖSE & NOWAK, 2001).

Distribution: According to RAZOWSKI (2002) only known from southern France. However, recently also published from Germany (PRÖSE & NOWAK, 2001) and Italy (TREMATERRA, 2004).

Remarks: This species is most easily identifiable by the broad and very light forewings and particularly the hindwings which are completely whitish-grey. The adult figure of *E. cyanescana* in RAZOWSKI (2002) depicts another species. The genitalia are very similar to *Eana incanana* (STEPHENS, 1852) and only differ by a small sclerotized ridge at the tip of the aedeagus (PRÖSE & NOWAK, 2001). However, the importance of this character has to be checked by longer series of specimens.

***Ancylis subarcuana* (DOUGLAS, 1847) (Tortricidae) (fig. 2c)**

Material examined: 3 ♂♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Pordenone, San Quirino, Biotopo Magredi di San Quirino, 100 m, 29.IV.2001 leg. Morin (MFSN); 2 ♀♀, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Pordenone, Magredi di Cordenons, 100 m, 29.IV.2001, leg. Morin (coll. Morin).

Ecology: According to RAZOWSKI (2001) the larva feeds on *Salix repens* and typical habitats are pine forests. In Italy the species was found in xerothermic habitats.

Distribution: Mainly known from northern and central Europe, extending its range from Great Britain to Hungary. However, this species was by several authors treated as a synonym of *A. geminana* (DONOVAN, 1806) and the distribution is therefore still insufficiently known (KARSHOLT & RAZOWSKI, 1996).

***Clavigesta purdeyi* (DURRANT, 1911) (Tortricidae) (figs 2d, 4b)**

Material examined: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Veneto, Caorle, Brussa, Valle Vecchia, 8.IX.2000, leg. Morin (GU 04/1223 ♂ P. Huemer) (MFSN); 2 ♂♂, ditto, but 6.VIII.2004 (coll. Morin); 2 ♂♂, ditto, but 27.VIII.2004 (coll. Morin); 1 ♀, ditto, but 20.IX.2004 (MFSN).

Ecology: The larva feeds on various species of *Pinus* and the species is therefore restricted to Pine forests. This kind of habitat is characteristic between inland of the dunes of Valle Vecchia.

Distribution: Very local occurrence from England to Germany and Austria (KARSHOLT & RAZOWSKI, 1996). The record from Italy is the first in the Mediterranean.

***Asartodes monspesulalis* (DUPONCHEL, 1837) (Pyralidae) (fig. 2e)**

Material examined: 2 ♂♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Pordenone, Magredi di Cordenons, 100 m, 29.IV.2001, leg. Morin (coll. Morin).

Ecology: Host-plant and early stages unknown.

Distribution: This species was hitherto only known from southern France and northern and central Spain. The Italian record delimits the north-eastern border of the distribution. It belongs to the nominotypical subspecies whereas two other subspecies are represented in the Pyrenees and in Spain (LERAUT, 1991).

Remarks: The male is easily recognizable by the light basal colouration and the broad darker margin of the hindwings.

Euzopherodes charlottae (REBEL, 1914) (Pyralidae) (fig. 2f)

Material examined: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Trieste, Duino-Aurisina, Ceroglie dell'Ermada, 150 m, 21.VII.2003, leg. Morin (coll. Morin).

Ecology: The larva lives under the bark of *Quercus pubescens* (SLAMKA, 1995).

Distribution: Locally distributed in France and from eastern central Europe through the Balkans (KARSHOLT & RAZOWSKI, 1996); recently reported also for Italy (FIUMI & FLAMIGNI, 2002).

Phlyctaenia perlucidalis (HÜBNER, 1809) (Pyralidae) (fig. 2g)

Material examined: 1 ♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Gorizia, Monfalcone, Palude degli Schiavetti, 12.VII.1991, leg. Morin (coll. Morin); 3 ♂♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Gorizia, Monfalcone, 26.V.1992, leg. Deutsch (TLMF).

Ecology: The larva feeds on *Carduus* spp. and *Cirsium oleracea*, preferably in wetland habitats (SLAMKA, 1995).

Distribution: Locally distributed from Europe to the Far East, extending its distribution towards the north and south of Europe (SLAMKA, 1995).

Arytrura musculus (MÉNÉTRIÉS, 1859) (Noctuidae) (fig. 2h)

Material examined: 1 ♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Udine, Rivignano, Biotopo Risorgive di Zarnicco, 15 m, 14-15.VII.2001, leg. Infanti (MFSN); 1 ♂, ditto, but 1.VII.2002, leg. Morin (MFSN).

Ecology: The larva is reported from *Salix* and the species seems to be restricted to warm and humid habitats (NOWACKI, 1998). In Friuli it was found in a habitat with a mixture of thermophilous oak forests and wetland meadows of the Padana plain.

Distribution: In Europe hitherto only known from Hungary and the Danube Delta in Romania (KARSHOLT & RAZOWSKI, 1996). The record from Italy is therefore a most interesting and strongly isolated relict, probably dating back to warmer postglacial periods.

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