

**New data to the Microlepidoptera fauna of Hungary, part XVII  
(Lepidoptera: Coleophoridae, Gelechiidae, Yponomeutidae, Ypsolophidae)**

Csaba SZABÓKY

*H-1034 Budapest, Bécsi út 88, Hungary. E-mail: bothv@t-online.hu*

**Abstract** – *Coleophora rectilineella* Fischer v. Röslerstamm, 1843 (Coleophoridae), *Elachista agelensis* Traugott-Olsen, 1996 (Elachistidae), *Eulamprotes ochricapilla* (Rebel, 1903) (Gelechiidae), *Kessleria saxifragae* (Stainton, 1868) (Yponomeutidae) and *Ypsolopha nemorella* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Ypsolophidae) are recorded from Hungary for the first time. With 3 figures.

**Key words** – Microlepidoptera, faunistics, new records, Hungary

INTRODUCTION

During the examination of several hundred moths collected in 2015 and in the previous years the following four species were found to be new for the fauna of Hungary.

Coleophoridae

*Coleophora rectilineella* Fischer v. Röslerstamm, 1843 – Pécsely, Barta-rét, N 46° 95.684', E 17° 78.603', 20.V.2004, leg. & coll. Cs. Szabóky, det. Z. Tokár (Gp. 8979, one male). – The single male specimen was collected in the Pécsely Basin of the Balaton Upland National Park. The species was recorded from several countries of Europe, including France, Italy, Poland, Switzerland, Austria and Slovakia. The flight period is May–June, the wingspan is 12–13 mm. Proposed Hungarian name: hegyvidéki zsákosmoly.

Gelechiidae

*Eulamprotes ochricapilla* (Rebel, 1903) (Fig. 1) – Bódvarákó, Esztramos, N 48° 31.022', E 20° 44.913', 11.VIII.2015 (4 specimens), leg., coll. & det. Cs. Szabóky. – In 2015 I had the opportunity to collect in the Aggtelek National Park. I collected three nights on the Esztramos Hill near Bódvarákó. On 11th of August, I



Fig. 1. *Eulamprotes ochricapilla* (Rebel, 1903)

installed my equipments on the hilltop, 20 meters from the rocky wall of the stone quarry. During that night, before passing a front the light attracted approximately 260 Lepidoptera species. At midnight a micromoth unknown for me appeared on the illuminated sheet, followed by further three specimens. After setting the specimens it became evident that they represent *Eulamprotes ochricapilla*, which turned out to be new for the Hungarian fauna. The species known as rare and local has hitherto been recorded only in Slovakia (Kmetovce) and in northern Italy (South Tirol) (ELSNER *et al.* 1999). The larva supposedly feeds on mosses. The flight period is July-August. Proposed Hungarian name: esztramosi sarlósmoly.

#### Yponomeutidae

*Kessleria saxifragae* (Stainton, 1868) (Fig. 2) – Bódvarákó, Esztramos, N 48° 31.022', E 20° 44.913', 14.VI.2015, 11.VIII.2015 (20 specimens), leg., coll. & det. Cs. Szabóky. – On 14th of June, 2015 I was collecting with my lepidopterist colleague Gergely Petrányi on the Esztramos Hill, near Bódvarákó. Before midnight a *Kessleria* species arrived to the sheet. After setting it was possible to identify the species as *Kessleria saxifragae*, which is new for the fauna of Hungary. The identification was confirmed by Peter Huemer (Innsbruck). The species of 7 mm wingspan is known from several European localities. It was recorded in the nearby countries



Fig. 2. *Kessleria saxifragae* (Stainton, 1868)

Austria, Slovakia and Romania (KARSHOLT & RAZOWSKI 1996), therefore the occurrence in Hungary was expected. The larva lives on species of rockfoil (*Saxifraga*). The specimens collected on 14th of June all were males, but on 11th of August, only females were recorded. Proposed Hungarian name: kötörőfü-pókhálós moly.

#### Ypsolophidae

*Ypsolopha nemorella* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Fig. 3) – Miskolc, Kis-mező, N 48° 04.969', E 20° 31.374', 21.VII.2015, leg., coll. & det. Cs. Szabóky. – While collecting on the Kis-mező in the Bükk Mountains, I found suitable place for installing my collecting equipments at the edge of a large dolina. The light illuminated the sinkhole and the edge of the nearby beech forest. At midnight a female specimen of *Ypsolopha nemorella* (Linnaeus, 1758) was found on the back side of the sheet. The larva of this species feeds on fly honeysuckle (*Lonicera xylosteum*). Around the collecting site there were many *Lonicera* shrubs. The brackets on p. 7 in GOZMÁNY (1956) should be deleted; the species was discussed there under the generic name *Harpipteryx* Stephens, 1834. The moth is known to occur in almost the entire Europe, excluding Luxemburg, Portugal, Corsica, Sardinia, Malta, Bulgaria, Greece and the former Yugoslavia (KARSHOLT & RAZOWSKI 1996). Proposed Hungarian name: csíkos loncmoly.



Fig. 3. *Ypsolopha nemorella* (Linnaeus, 1758)

\*

*Acknowledgements* – I would like to express my gratitude to Zdenko Tokár (Šaľa, Slovakia) for help in identification. Further thanks go to Gergely Petrányi (Budapest) and Ottó Merkl (Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest) for the English translation of the manuscript.

## REFERENCES

- ELSNER G., HUEMER P. & TOKÁR Z. 1999: *Die Palpenmotten Mitteleuropas (Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae). Bestimmung – Verbreitung – Flugstandort – Lebensweise der Raupen.* – František Slamka, Bratislava, 208 pp.
- GOZMÁNY L. 1956: *Molyepkék II. – Microlepidoptera II.* – In: *Magyarország Állatvilága (Fauna Hungariae) XVI, 3.* Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 136 pp.
- KARSHOLT O. & RAZOWSKI J. 1996: *The Lepidoptera of Europe. A distributional checklist.* – Apollo Books, Stenstrup, 380 pp.