

Contribution to the butterfly and moth fauna of Somogy county (Lepidoptera: Macrolepidoptera)

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Abstract: Results of Macrolepidoptera collectings in Somogy county from 2023 are presented, along with some scattered and remarkable records from the last 5 years. The author collected data from the surroundings of Kaposvár, focusing on lesser known locations and areas that are worth further investigation. The complete list of the recorded species is given: altogether 458 species (431 Macroheterocera, 27 Rhopalocera). 27 valuable species with distributional data from the county and conservational importance are presented. 3 species are new for the fauna of Somogy county (*Scopula subpunctaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1847), *Aethis hospes* (Freyer, 1831), *Mythimna congrua* (Hübner, 1817)).

Keywords: faunistics, Macroheterocera, Somogy, South Transdanubia

Introduction

The level of exploration of the Somogy county Macrolepidoptera fauna is considered to be good and satisfying. The earliest records originate from the end of the XIX. century (ABAFI et al. 1899), but until the middle of the XX. century, moreover, until the beginning of 1970s, only scattered, not area-specific data were published (e.g. KOVÁCS 1953, 1954, 1956) – although in the preceding decades, some really valuable lepidoptera-collections had been established with tremendous, mostly unpublished records, that would be a real entomological treasure nowadays (ÁBRAHÁM 1990).

The basic surveys and further detailed research of the most valuable natural sites of Somogy were carried out between the middle of the 1970s and the 1990s. The major contributions to these were given by ÁKOS UHERKOVICH and LEVENTE ÁBRAHÁM. The authorities designated most of the protected areas of Somogy by these publications and surveys, but the huge amount of published distributional data are also invaluable for researchers and entomologists nowadays. Indeed prominent and extensive explorations were made in 3 areas of the county: the Zselic Hills (ÁBRAHÁM 1992b, ÁBRAHÁM & UHERKOVICH 1994, UHERKOVICH 1978a, 1981a, 1981b, 1981c, 1982, 1983); the Drava-valley and the adjacent territory of the Juniper Woodland of Barcs (ÁBRAHÁM & UHERKOVICH 1998, UHERKOVICH 1978b, 1978c, 1981d); and the area of Boronka-creek in Belső-Somogy (ÁBRAHÁM 1992a). Since then, the most valuable territories of these areas are under nature conservation protection as National Parks and Protected Landscape Areas. Later on, the scientific articles about lepidoptera-faunistics of Somogy became significantly rarer. Around the millenium, the summary of the fauna of all Somogy

county were published – naturally including the Macrolepidoptera fauna as well –, that is an almost unprecedented and undeniably important series of studies even these days (ÁBRAHÁM & UHERKOVICH 2001).

Since this fauna-catalogue, only one paper about Lake Baláta (ÁBRAHÁM 2016) – which published data from 1986 to 1995 in fact –, one that extended the fauna of South Belső-Somogy (SÁFIÁN & MALGAY 2004), one about the butterflies of the Csombárd-meadow Nature Conservation Area (SCHMIDT 2016) and one about the changing of the Macrolepidoptera fauna of the Drava-plain (UHERKOVICH 2022) were published about Belső-Somogy. Only an expansion paper (SZABÓ 2007), a sampling series of a few days during a Biodiversity-Day event (ÁBRAHÁM et al. 2009) and a 3-year light trapping survey of the moths of Ropolyuszta (SCHMIDT et al. 2023) were contributed to the Macrolepidoptera fauna of the Zselic Hills. Külső-Somogy Hills – although undoubtedly, it is in the least near-natural condition of the 3 large areas around Kaposvár (DÖVÉNYI 2010) – is still barely studied, practically the Lepidoptera fauna of the majority of this rather huge territory is completely unknown. The published distributional data from Külső-Somogy Hills are concerning the areas near the Lake Balaton (RÉZBÁNYAI 1972, ÁBRAHÁM 2003) or too local and small volumed research compared to the size of the whole area (HORVÁTH et al. 2012, SCHMIDT 2020).

Though, as I mentioned, the overall level of the knowledge of the Macrolepidoptera fauna of Somogy is rather decent, we realize and face 2 related problems. On one hand, even though many excellent and thorough publications were issued concerning certain areas (Zselic Hills, Drava-valley), there are still huge and almost completely unknown territories. Just to reveal some: there is zero lepidopteran paper about the Marcali Hills, or the habitats of the Sandplains of Belső-Somogy between the Barcs-Nagyatád-Berzence triangle. The central parts of the earlier discussed Külső-Somogy Hills is also nearly totally undiscovered, despite significant and extended woodlands, relatively well-remained, near-natural forests and different habitats lie on the northern half of it, that potentially still can shelter many natural values.

On the other hand, we barely have new faunistic publications, that give us recent data of different species and habitats, while the nature around us is changing (mostly perishing) at the uttermost speed, therefore nowadays we would need new and up-to-date surveys and records, more than anytime before. Of course, this tendency is far from a county-specific problem, it is valid to the overall Hungarian scientific life. Albeit we would like to protect and keep the natural beauties and values – not only the moths and butterflies –, it is our fundamental task to investigate and get to know, then monitor and supervise the conditions of them.

Material and methods

The overwhelming majority of the faunistic data published in the current paper are collected by lamping method with artificial light, altogether 47 times, during 2023. I used a Honda EU 10i aggregator to operate a 160 W mixed mercury bulb on one side, and a 20 W UVA bulb on the other side of the sheet. I took photos (with a Panasonic Lumix DC-TZ90 digital camera) and notes of the easily identifiable and common species. I collected voucher specimens of the significant ones, deposited in the Entomological Collection of the Rippl-Rónai Museum, Kaposvár. The observations took place between 20th of February and 20th of November, distributed by the weather conditions and moon stages. I also used attractive sugar baits during the springtime and autumn samplings,

that I checked in every 15-20 minutes. The bulbs had been lit from dusk for an average 3-hour period (longer in summer, shorter in spring and autumn), while I recorded the insects attracted. The collected data accompanied with photos are uploaded to the biggest Hungarian (www.izeltlabuak.hu) and to one of the most significant international social natural observation-collecting online platform (www.inaturalist.org).

One of my main purposes in choosing the collecting locations was to map the habitats near Kaposvár, that worth further and more detailed research, such as a complete macrolepidopterological survey (Fig 3). Besides, I tried to select and choose areas that are in lack of any samplings or published data so far. A few lampings were focused on recording one significant species (e.g. *Endromis versicolora* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Dioszeghyana schmidtii* (Diószeghy, 1935)), but mostly this criteria wasn't applied. During the samplings, not only the species, but the approximate number of specimens were also recorded. These data are not published here, because the sampling sites and dates are so unconnected and random, statistical calculations can not or are not worth being carried out. The current paper is a contribution to the Macrolepidoptera fauna of some poorly known or unknown locations and sites around Kaposvár, that may be worth further research.

Besides the collected data from the 47 lampings, I publish the records of significant species found during daytime field trips in the last couple of years, also from the surroundings of Kaposvár. Mostly, these consist of data of butterflies (Rhopalocera) and diurnal Heterocera.



Fig. 1: Sampling # 2: North Zselic, Hajmás, Upper Cemetery-hill (Temető-feletti-domb), 2023.02.22., blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) shrubs, thermophilous oak forest-edge and former dry pasture habitat-mosaic

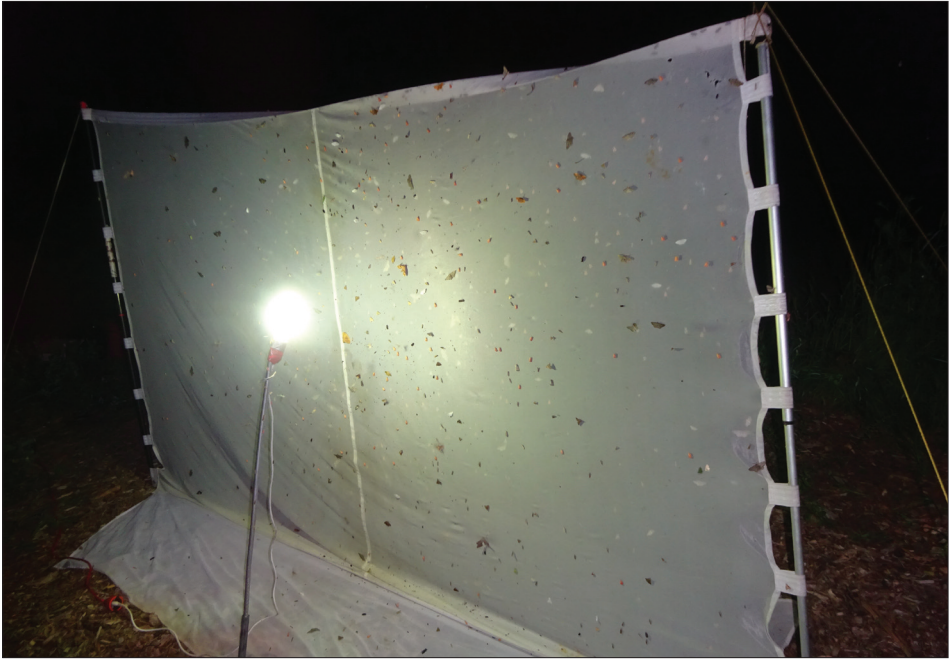


Fig. 2: Attracted insects during sampling # 30: North Zselic, Kaposfő, riverine gallery forest along River Kapos, 2023.08.15

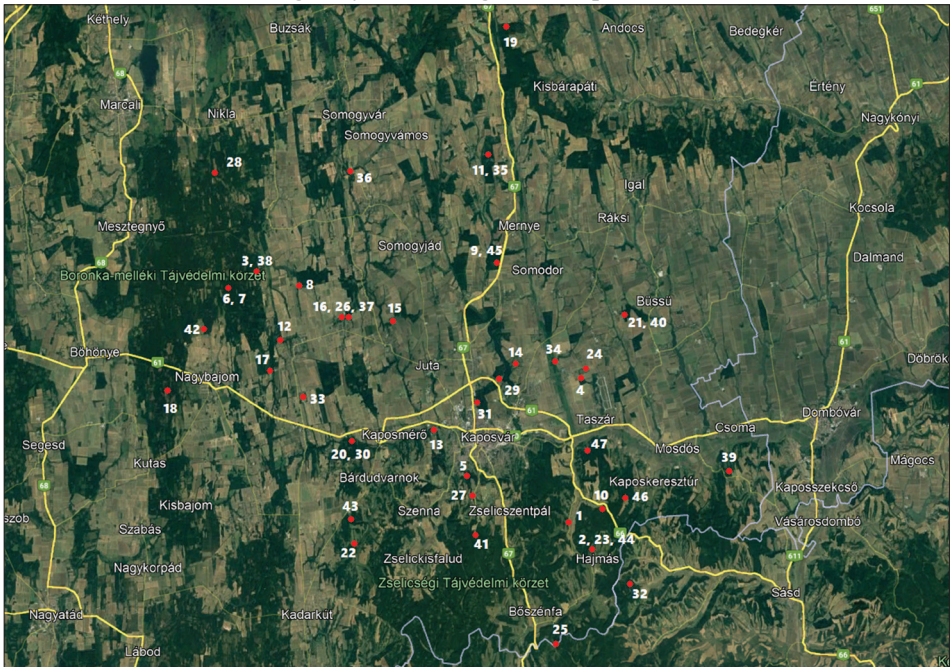


Fig. 3: Map of the sampling locations (edited by P., Schmidt, source: Google Maps)

List of localities:

1: North Zselic, Cserénfa, meadow next to cemetery, 2023.02.20., 46.301297, 17.881284; 2 (Fig 1): North Zselic, Hajmás, Upper-Cemetery-hill (Temető-feletti-domb), 2023.02.22., 46.279004, 17.902926; 3: Belső-Somogy, Nadalos, Molnár-hill pasture, 2023.03.09., 46.473010, 17.557855; 4: South Külső-Somogy Hills, Orci, Pogácsa-hill oak forest, 2023.03.13., 46.401354, 17.888555; 5: North Zselic, Kaposvár, Töröcskei-Körtönyei-forest, electric wire clearance, 2023.03.20., 46.333133, 17.781138; 6: Belső-Somogy, Boronka Protected Landscape Area, east of Lencseni-lake, birch forest, 2023.03.22., 46.459158, 17.524374; 7: Belső-Somogy, Boronka Protected Landscape Area, Vékony-berek-south, birch forest, 2023.03.23., 46.450211, 17.526345; 8: Belső-Somogy, Sörnyepusztá, Peralja, 2023.04.12., 46.461301, 17.598257; 9: South Külső-Somogy Hills, Mernye, Mernyei-forest Natura 2000 site, 2023.04.19., 46.480116, 17.803839; 10: North Zselic, Szentbalázs, Halálkanyar resting place, 2023.04. 22., 46.312026, 17.914509; 11: South Külső-Somogy Hills, Polány, Szentmiklósi-forest, 2023.04.27., 46.556356, 17.791830; 12: Belső-Somogy, Somogysárd, Szentmihálypusztá, stream valley, 2023.05.08., 46.420289, 17.589402; 13: North Zselic, Kaposújlak-Szarkavár, mausoleum, 2023.05.09., 46.363228, 17.740110; 14: South Külső-Somogy Hills, Kaposvár-Toponár, Deseda Camping, 2023.05.20., 46.398899, 17.823261; 15: South Külső-Somogy Hills, Hetes, Pogány-valley Reservoir, 2023.05.21., 46.435514, 17.695076; 16: Belső-Somogy, Mezőcsokonya, Csombárdi-meadow Protected Area, 2023.05.25., 46.451072, 17.655558; 17: Belső-Somogy, Somogysárd, Koroknai-lakes, 2023.05.28., 46.412971, 17.580481; 18: Belső-Somogy, Nagybjajom, west of Ötös-Hárs-lake, 2023.06.12., 46.391425, 17.477094; 19: Külső-Somogy Hills, Fiad, Sarok-forest, 2023.06.13. 46.630684, 17.808255; 20: North Zselic, Kaposfő, along River Kapos, 2023.06.15., 46.353780, 17.664554; 21: South Külső-Somogy Hills, Patalom, Kastély-forest, 2023.06.18., 46.446619, 17.931637; 22: Central Zselic, Lipótfá, Kakukk-hill, 2023.06.19., 46.283510, 17.661298; 23: North Zselic, Hajmás, Upper-Cemetery-hill (Temető-feletti-domb), 2023.06.21., 46.278883, 17.902461; 24: South Külső-Somogy Hills, between Orci-Taszár, north-western military site, 2023.06.26. 46.408456, 17.891856; 25: Central Zselic, Almamellék, along the road to Sasrét, 2023.06.29., 46.214950, 17.870452; 26: Belső-Somogy, Mezőcsokonya, Csombárdi-meadow Protected Area, dam, 2023.07.07., 46.449209, 17.659070; 27: North Zselic, Kaposvár-Töröcske-North, Töröcskei-stream, 2023.07.20., 46.314123, 17.780663; 28: Belső-Somogy, Libickozma-Szókepusztá, 2023.07.31, 46.539243, 17.511672; 29: South Külső-Somogy Hills, Kaposvár, Zaranyi-forest, parking place at Road 61, 2023.08.11., 46.392541, 17.804524; 30 (Fig 2): North Zselic, Kaposfő, along River Kapos, 2023.08.15., 46.353780, 17.664554; 31: South Külső-Somogy Hills, Kaposvár, Former northern army base, 2023.08.16., 46.382394, 17.782807; 32: Central Zselic, Gödre, Vidák-ditch, 2023.08.20., 46.255637, 17.945494; 33: Belső-Somogy, Somogysárd, Southern pasture, 2023.08.22., 46.386642, 17.604427; 34: South Külső-Somogy Hills, Orci, Orci-meadows-North, 2023.08.23., 46.412094, 17.864319; 35: South Külső-Somogy Hills, Polány, Szentmiklósi-forest, 2023.09.06., 46.556091, 17.791968; 36: South Külső-Somogy Hills, Pamuk, Pogány-valley – old cemetery, 2023.09.08., 46.546829, 17.643718; 37: Belső-Somogy, Mezőcsokonya, Csombárdi-meadow Protected Area, 2023.09.11., 46.450628, 17.655127; 38: Belső-Somogy, Nadalos, Molnár-hill pasture, 2023.09.15., 46.473431, 17.558535; 39: North Zselic, Szabadi, Szár-hill, *Quercus cerris* forest, 2023.09.20., 46.339240, 18.039237; 40: South Külső-Somogy Hills, Patalom, Kastély-forest, 2023.09.23., 46.446853, 17.930739; 41: North Zselic, Kaposvár-Töröcske, Pölöskei-forest edge, 2023.09.26., 46.290969, 17.787419; 42: Belső-Somogy, Nagybjajom-Sápusztá, 2023.10.03., 46.428644, 17.505843; 43: Central Zselic, Lipótfá, Cseberki-forest, 2023.10. 11., 46.296273, 17.656161; 44: North

Zselic, Hajmás, Tabor-hill, southern hilltop, 2023.10.13., 46.280711, 17.901837; 45: South Külső-Somogy Hills, Mernye, Mernyei-forest Natura 2000 site, 2023.10.20., 46.480059, 17.803765; 46: North Zselic, Szentbalázs, Pesti-top, electric wire clearance, 2023.11.06., 46.315281, 17.934946; 47: North Zselic, Sántos, Páprágyi-forest, 2023.11.20., 46.352599, 17.898190

The observations recorded during the 47 lampings in 2023 are referred as serial numbers of the samplings (1 to 47), the ones, that aren't from these samplings are detailed in the list. The systematic list and nomenclature follow PASTORÁLIS et al. (2016). In the identifications, NOWACKI's (1998) and VARGA's work (2010) were a great help.

Results and discussion

Altogether 1855 records (1775 Heterocera, 80 Rhopalocera) of 6 596 specimens, belonging to 458 species are published here: 431 Heterocera and 27 Rhopalocera species. There are 41 species under different levels of nature conservational protection by law: 22 Rhopalocera and 17 Heterocera are protected (signed with * in the list) and 2 Heterocera are strictly protected (signed with ** in the list) (Magyar Közlöny 2015). 25 protected of them aren't detailed in the short descriptions below: *Saturnia pavoniella*, *Agria tau*, *Perconia strigillaria*, *Drymonia velitaris*, *Euplagia quadripunctaria*, *Tyria jacobaeae*, *Naenia typica*, *Carterocephalus palaemon*, *Parnassius mnemosyne*, *Papilio machaon*, *Lycaena dispar rutilus*, *Lycaena thersamon*, *Neozephyrus quercus*, *Thecla betulae*, *Satyrrium pruni*, *Satyrrium ilicis*, *Cupido decolorata*, *Argynnis pandora*, *Euphydryas maturna*, *Melitaea trivialis*, *Melitaea aurelia*, *Melitaea britomartis*, *Melitaea diamina*, *Nymphalis urticae*, *Pyronia tithonus*.

The following species are considered remarkably valuable from a faunistic and a nature conservation point of view.

**Eriogaster rimicola* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): It has a single generation in September and October. Its host plants are native oak species (*Quercus* sp.), primarily *Quercus cerris*. It occurs over almost the entire width of the central and southern parts of Europe, very locally in Western and absent in Northern Europe. It is more widespread in the Eastern Mediterranean and also occurs in the Middle East (LERAUT 2006). Its Hungarian habitats are dry, hilly and mountainous Pannonian-Balcanic *Quercus cerris-Quercus petraea* woodlands, where usually it is generally widespread, but rare. However, it is considered common in the Zselic Hills (ÁBRAHÁM 1992b, VOJNITS et al. 1991).

**Endromis versicolora* (Linnaeus, 1758): A single-generation species, that swarms in March and April. Its host plant is primarily birch (*Betula pendula*), but larvae can consume alder as well (*Alnus glutinosa*). It occurs over almost the entire northern parts of the Palearctic, but local everywhere (LERAUT 2006). In Hungary, it is a rare and endangered species, strictly connected to birch forests. The strongest populations are thriving in the South Transdanubian birchmoors (ÁBRAHÁM 1992a, 2016), but it occurs in the western and the north-eastern mid-mountainous areas too. Most of these are true for *Achlya flavicornis* as well, which is also a remarkable, but much lesser known and considered species.

**Lemonia dumi* (Linnaeus, 1761) (Fig 4): It has a single generation in October and November. Its host plants are different herbaceous plants (*Taraxacum* sp., *Hieracium* sp., *Leontodon* sp.). Although it is widespread in Hungary, it is very local and a considered rare and endangered species. It is strictly bound to natural wetlands, swamp and mountain meadows and pastures. *L. dumi* data were published only from the Zselic Hills

(ÁBRAHÁM 1992b, 1994) before, so this species is new for the fauna of Belső- and also for Külső-Somogy Hills.

Daphnis nerii (Linnaeus, 1758): It is a well-flying, southern, migrant species that occasionally can appear in Hungary. Though it is still considered a rare species, because of the effects of global warming, probably it will be more and more common in the near future. Its host plants are oleander species (*Nerium* sp.), which isn't native to Hungary, but common and distributed in horticulture and gardens.

Scopula subpunctaria (Herrich-Schäffer, 1847) (Fig 5): It has a single generation in June and July. Its host plants are different herbaceous plants (e.g. *Melilotus* sp.). Its global area is quite narrow, it is distributed in Middle- and Middle-Eastern Europe, with a few, scattered populations in the western part of the continent (LERAUT 2009). In Hungary, it is a very local and rare moth, it primarily prefers different dry deciduous woodlands, scrub forests. This species appears in the fauna catalogue of Somogy (ÁBRAHÁM & UHERKOVICH 2001) incorrectly as *Cyclophora subpunctaria* with 2 citations. One of them (RÉZBÁNYAI 1972) is actually about *Cyclophora suppunctaria* (Zeller, 1847), the other (UHERKOVICH 1978c) doesn't enumerate *S. subpunctaria* neither *C. suppunctaria*, although in another paper of Á. UHERKOVICH, published in the same volume of the journal includes *S. subpunctaria* (UHERKOVICH 1978d). Probably, these circumstances caused the confusion. Unfortunately, the same mistake was taken over into another paper as well (SCHMIDT et al 2023). There isn't any deposited specimen from Somogy county in the Entomological Collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum of Budapest nor the Janus Pannonius Museum of Pécs. The records published here are the first doubtless data for the fauna of Somogy county.

Plemyria rubiginata (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): It has one generation in May and June, its larvae feed on different deciduous trees, but the most preferred are alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and birch (*Betula pendula*). It is a quite local and rare species. It is bound to natural wetlands, humid riverine and swamp woodlands. There are several other very important species, that feed on primarily alder and birch. In Hungary, these have one of the most significant populations in the moors and swamp forests of Belső-Somogy, some from the recorded are like *Drepana curvatula*, *Geometra papilionaria*, *Hydriomena impluviata*, *Ochropacha duplaris*, *Acrionicta alni*, *A. leporina*, *A. strigosa*, *Lithophane furcifera*. Most of these species were much abundant during the great exploratory surveys in Somogy (in the 70s, 80s and 90s), but in the last decade most of them became significantly scarcer.

Cepphis advenaria (Hübner, 1790): The only generation of this less noticeable moth flies during the first half of summer. Its host plants are different herbaceous plants (e.g. *Vaccinium* sp., *Melampyrum* sp. and *Actaea spicata*). In Hungary, it is bound to beech woodlands, riverine and swamp woodlands (VOJNITS 1980). It occurs in the cooler forest habitats of the Hungarian mountains and hilly areas, but in the last decade, it became a very local and rare species, because of habitat-drying and flora-degradation.

**Dicranura ulmi* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): An April-swarming species that became much less abundant in the past few decades, because of elm-decay (*Ulmus* sp.). Earlier, in the Zselic Hills it wasn't a rare moth, nowadays it is, unquestionably. By recorded near Sörnyepuszta, it is a new species for the fauna of Belső-Somogy.

Hyphoraia aulica (Linnaeus, 1758) (Fig 7): It has a single generation that flies in May. It feeds on different herbaceous plants (e.g. *Taraxacum* sp., *Hieracium* sp., *Plantago* sp., *Achillea* sp.). Although fairly widespread in Hungary, it is a very local and rare species. It is bound to different dry meadows and grasslands, rocky slopes and sandy steppes. Males fly in the daytime, and also at night with the females. Only some larvae were found on a very mild January day in 2023, near Libickozma. In May, images were

looked for in the daytime, at the same and the surrounding locations, unfortunately unsuccessfully. In Somogy, it was only known from a couple of sites: Kiskorpád and Kaposvár (KOVÁCS 1953), and Barcs-Középrigóc-Aranyospuszta (SÁFIÁN & MALGAY 2004).

** *Arytrura musculus* (Ménétriés, 1859): A rare, but spreading species with a disjunct distribution: widespread in the Pacific areas of East Asia, and it also occurs, but much more sporadically in the Caucasus Mts, and Eastern and Central-Eastern Europe. Earlier it was a rarity in Hungary. It was only known at Little Balaton for a long time in South Transdanubia, then in the 2000s it was found in several places: Sumony (NÉMETH & SZABÓKY 1998), Gyűrűfü (UHERKOVICH & ÁBRAHÁM 2007) and the Drava valley and adjacent areas (MALGAY & BRUNNER 2011). Adults fly from the middle of June to the middle of July, and are strongly attracted to artificial light. A species associated with willow bogs (mainly willow carrs, riverine willow scrubs), but its exact ecological needs are unknown. One specimen was attracted to mercury-vapor lamp near Orci, probably hatched in the willow bogs and meadows along the Orci-creek. For proof, it needs further research in the area. New for the fauna of Külső-Somogy Hills.

Herminia tenuialis (Rebel, 1899): This rare moth has two separated generations in early and late summer. In Europe, it is distributed in the middle of the continent, almost everywhere a sporadic and rare species (LERAUT, 2019). In Hungary, it is associated with humid and moist woodlands, scrubs, and gallery forests. The strongest populations are known from South Transdanubia, especially along the River Drava. Decreasing and endangered. A few specimens were observed during a lamping in Western Zselic, near Lipótfá. New for the fauna of the Zselic Hills.

**Polypogon gryphalis* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851): This one-generation species has similar faunistic and biological characteristics as the previous species, but seems to be a bit more common in the humid forests of South Transdanubia. In fact, in the suitable habitats of the Zselic Hills, it isn't a rare species at all.

Trichoplusia ni (Hübner, 1803): It is a southern, tropical-subtropical migrant species that appears occasionally in Hungary. Though it is still a rather rare species, probably it will be more common in the near future, because of global warming. Larvae can feed on a wide selection of herbaceous, widespread plants. After one specimen from 1946, Kaposvár (ÁBRAHÁM 1990) and another from 1996, Barcs (SÁFIÁN & MALGAY 2004), this one, from Mernye is the third from Somogy, also new for the fauna of Külső-Somogy Hills. The case is fairly similar to *Chrysodeixis chalcites*, but, from around 2020, it became a much more common moth in Hungary.

**Diachrysis chryson* (Esper, 1789): With declining populations throughout Western Europe, threatened with extinction in many countries (Great Britain, Germany), it is a once-was widespread species in the Palaearctic zone, that occurs as far as Japan (LERAUT 2019). The caterpillar's host plant is *Eupatorium cannabinum* and *Salvia* sp. In Hungary, the moths fly in July-August in mountainous areas at montane ravines, rocky forests, limestone beech woodlands, tall-herb vegetations of stream banks. All of its populations are in strong decline and endangered by changing the natural or semi-natural humid forests and stream valleys. Critically endangered and protected species in Hungary (GOZMÁNY 1970). In Somogy, it is known from some areas (e.g. ÁBRAHÁM 1992a, 1992b), also from a recent paper about the Zselic Hills too (SCHMIDT et al. 2023).

**Cucullia chamomillae* (Denis & Schiffmüller, 1775) (Fig 9): A widespread, but rare and usually low-abundant species, that flies in May. The images are not easy to identify, but the caterpillars are, not only by the patterns and colouration, but by the host plant: they feed on *Matricaria* sp. The strongest populations are known from the salty meadows of the Great Plain, but it occurs scatteredly in many areas of Hungary. In Somogy, it has a few data from the Zselic Hills (ÁBRAHÁM 1990, ÁBRAHÁM & UHERKOVICH 1994) and the southern part of the county (UHERKOVICH 1978b, 1981c), but the one, published here is the first from Külső-Somogy Hills.



Fig. 4-9: 4: *Lemonia dumi* (Linnaeus, 1761); 5: *Scopula subpunctaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1847); 6: *Rhyparia purpuraria* (Linnaeus, 1758); 7: Larva of *Hyphoraia aulica* (Linnaeus, 1758); 8: *Acrionicta leporina* (Linnaeus, 1758); 9: Larva of *Cucullia chamomillae* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)



Fig. 10-15: 10: *Schinia cardui* (Hübner, 1790); 11: *Rileyiana fovea* (Treitschke, 1825); 12: *Dioszeghyana schmidtii* (Diószeghy, 1935); 13: *Polyommatus daphnis* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775); 14: *Euphydryas maturna* (Linnaeus, 1758); 15: *Apatura iris* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Photos: P., Schmidt)

**Schinia cardui* (Hübner, 1790) (Fig 10): A Ponto-mediterranean species that flies in one generation in July and August. It is widespread in Hungary, but particularly local and sporadic. It is tightly associated with its sole host plant, *Picris hieracioides*. The moth occurs in warm, open grasslands, meadows, dry pastures on sandy and rocky soil as well, but the host plant prefers ruderal habitats too, therefore *S. cardui* can also occur in semi- or even less natural biotopes too. Just like the occurrence, published here: an abandoned military area, north of Kaposvár. From Somogy county, it had 3 data from the Zselic Hills (KOVÁCS 1953, ÁBRAHÁM 1990, ÁBRAHÁM & UHERKOVICH 1994), and one from the Drava-plain, next to Tótújfalu (ÁBRAHÁM & UHERKOVICH 1998) so far. A new species for the fauna of Külső-Somogy Hills.

**Phragmatiphila nexa* (Hübner, 1803): A mostly Central- and Eastern-European moth, recently divided into 3 species (the 2 separated are native to Italy [GOVI et al. 2023]). Almost everywhere within its range, it is a scarce and declining species, just like in Hungary, though it is known from quite a lot of lowland and hilly sites. Despite a lot of moth species, that are associated with different kinds of wetlands, that were once widespread and rather abundant, but are nowadays in decline, *P. nexa* has never been a common or abundant one. It has always been a rather local and rare taxon, and now also in a strong decline, because of the effects of global warming in wetlands. Typical habitats are lowland swamp woodlands with different *Carex* species. In Somogy county, *P. nexa* had significant populations, especially along the River Drava (UHERKOVICH & ÁBRAHÁM 1995) and the Zselic Hills (e.g. ÁBRAHÁM 1992b), but also from the inner parts of Belső-Somogy (ÁBRAHÁM 2016). The species has no published data from the last 30 years from the county, so it is proven that remnants of this high-demanding and sensible species still exist in a few locations.

**Apamea syriaca tallosi* Kovács & Varga, 1969: A nearly endemic subspecies of the Carpathian Basin, that is known also from North Croatia and Lower-Austria too. In Hungary, it has a rather lot of occurrences scatteredly, also from Somogy county: the moth and its rather abundant populations were found in more instances during the great exploratory surveys in the 70s, 80s and 90s. In lowlands, it is associated with swamp meadows, gallery forests and tall-herb vegetations of stream banks (e.g. UHERKOVICH 1978b, 1981d), in hilly and mountainous sites, it occurs in semi-dry forest edges and clearances (ÁBRAHÁM 1992b). Nowadays, it is probably in a significant decline, proved by the less and less published data.

Xylena exsoleta (Linnaeus, 1758): It flies in October and November, and after hibernation, in the next spring. A rather widespread species in Europe and also in Hungary, furthermore it seems to become more common in the last decade (in opposition to the *X. vetusta* (Hübner, 1813), that has almost completely disappeared). It isn't attracted to artificial light but to sugar baits. Probably, this is the reason, why it has only one old record from Belső-Somogy (KOVÁCS 1953).

**Rileyiana fovea* (Treitschke, 1825) (Fig. 11): A not conspicuous, but elegant moth, that is on wing around the nightfalls in October, and active only for a really short period (20-30 minutes). Much less attracted to artificial light, than many noctuids, but it is strongly to sugar baits. It is distributed from North Italy and the Balkans to Turkmenistan eastwards, the northern border of its range lies in Hungary (LERAUT 2019). It occurs locally, but occasionally abundantly in the mountainous karstic scrubs, sometimes other *Quercus cerris-Quercus pubescens* forests, with the strongest populations in the Transdanubian Midmountains and the Balaton Uplands. The species was recently rediscovered in the Mecsek Mts (SZABÓ 2007, FAZEKAS 2020). In Somogy, it is known only by 2 specimens, labelled as Kaposvár (most likely Northern Zselic) from 1948 and 1962 (ÁBRAHÁM 1990). In 2023, the species was found in 2 localities in the southern part of

Külső-Somogy Hills – delightfully, one of them was strong and especially numerous –, raises the hypothesis that *R. fovea* can occur on the larger-scale, dry *Quercus cerris*-forests of the central and the northern parts of the region. For proof, it needs further research. New for the fauna of Külső-Somogy Hills.

Mythimna congrua (Hübner, 1817) and *Athetis hospes* (Freyer, 1831): Both of them are newcomer southern immigrants that expanded their areas to Hungary recently. They were detected in 2018 (*M. congrua*: SUM & BENEDEK 2020, *A. hospes*: SZEŐKE & AVAR 2019), and as of 2023 both became a rather common and distributed species, especially in the southern and central parts of Hungary. None of them were published from Somogy so far.

Lacanobia splendens (Hübner, 1808): A typical strictly wetland-species, that was rather abundant until about the 1990s, but became extremely declined and sporadic for today. Stronger populations may thrive in the spacious lowland marshes and swamps of the plains of Hungary. In Somogy, though it was found in many instances during the great nature conservation surveys in the 70s, 80s and 90s, nowadays it is a rare and declining moth. The case is very similar to the recorded species like: *Scopula caricaria*, *Arctia caja*, *Pelosia obtusa*, *Diachrysia chryson*, *Phragmatiphila nexa*, *Mythimna impura*, *Naenia typica*.

*****Dioszeghyana schmidtii*** (Diószeghy, 1935) (Fig. 12): The overwhelming majority of its global populations live in Hungary of this one-generation species, that flies in April. Earlier, it was very local and rare, but in the last two decades, it expanded its area, and spread in many regions of the country. The host plants are *Quercus cerris* and *Q. pubescens*, so the moth can be found in different types of dry and warm oak forests from lowlands to midmountainous areas. In South Transdanubia, it was known from Kaposvár (ÁBRAHÁM 1990) and the Zselic Hills (ÁBRAHÁM & UHERKOVICH 1994). Recently, it was published also from near Kaposvár, at the Deseda Reservoir (SCHMIDT 2020). Probably, it is already a rather common species in other territories of the county in *Quercus cerris* forests – especially in the suitable habitats of Külső-Somogy Hills, like the occurrence published in the current paper.

Meganola togatalalis (Hübner, 1796): Though, it is a widespread species, with many published data from Somogy county, nowadays, it became a sporadic and fairly rarely encountered species. It is tightly associated with dry wooded pastures, *Quercus cerris* forests and edges with large populations of blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and other bushes.

Polyommatus daphnis (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) (Fig 13): A faunistical speciality, it was recorded extremely sporadically in Somogy: from Kaposvár and Kiskorpád in the 1950s (KOVÁCS, 1953), one specimen labelled as Kaposvár (in reality, from the northern part of the Zselic Hills) from the 1960s (ÁBRAHÁM 1990) and lately from Bőszénfa: Ropolyuszta (SZABÓ 2007). Along the data published in this paper, two more unpublished specimens from Somogy are deposited in the Entomological Collection of the Rippl-Rónai Museum, both labelled as: „Zamárdi, Vaskereszt / 1998.07.23. / leg. Ábrahám L.”.

****Apatura iris*** (Linnaeus, 1758) (Fig 15): A well-known, extremely declining species, that was recorded from a couple of areas from Somogy earlier (e.g. ÁBRAHÁM 1992a, 1992b). In the suitable habitats of the Zselic Hills, it had quite strong and stable populations, until the beginning of the 1990s (L. ÁBRAHÁM, pers. comm.), and then it almost disappeared, similarly as many other populations in whole Hungary. Besides the data given here, the last records are from the northern parts of Zselic, from the middle of the 2000's (SZABÓ 2007). One specimen was found in North Zselic, near Töröcske in July of 2020, probably one of the last remnants of this striking butterfly that is on the verge of extinction in Hungary.

List of the recorded species

Lasiocampidae

Poecilocampa populi (Linnaeus, 1758): 47

**Eriogaster rimicola* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): North Zselic, Cserénfa, Tábor-hill, hunting lodge, 1 ex., 2022.10.17.

Lasiocampa trifolii (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 32, 33

Lasiocampa quercus (Linnaeus, 1758): 28, 29, 30, 32, 34

Dendrolimus pini (Linnaeus, 1758): 18

Macrothylacia rubi (Linnaeus, 1758): 8, 11, 16

Phylloidesma tremulifolia (Hübner, 1810): 12, 26

Euthrix potatoria (Linnaeus, 1758): 26, 27, 28

Gastropacha quercifolia (Linnaeus, 1758): 28

Odonestis pruni (Linnaeus, 1758): 18

Endromidae

**Endromis versicolora* (Linnaeus, 1758): 6, 7

Lemoniidae

**Lemonia dumi* (Linnaeus, 1761): Belső-Somogy, Somogysárd, football pitch, 1 ex., 2021.11.06.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Kaposvár-Toponár: Fekete István Visitor Center, to artificial light, 1 ex., 2022.11.01.

Sphingidae

Agrius convolvuli (Linnaeus, 1758): 34

Hyloicus pinastri (Linnaeus, 1758): 18, 20, 22, 27, 28, 32

Laothoe populi (Linnaeus, 1758): 24, 30

Mimas tiliae (Linnaeus, 1758): 14, 18, 21, 25, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33

Smerinthus ocellata (Linnaeus, 1758): 22; North Zselic, Kaposvár-Töröcske, Töröcskeiditch, 1 ex., 2020.05.23.

Deilephila elpenor (Linnaeus, 1758): 20, 22, 25, 26, 31, 34

Deilephila porcellus (Linnaeus, 1758): 14, 16, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34

Hyles euphorbiae (Linnaeus, 1758): Külső-Somogy Hills, Mernye, Mernyei-forest Natura 2000 site., 1 ex. larva, 2021.09.11.

Daphnis nerii (Linnaeus, 1758): Zselic, Gálosfa, 8 ex. larvae 2023.09.02., 1 ex. imago 2023.10.07. (Éva Ácsné Dóczy and László Ács, personal information)

Saturniidae

Antherea yamamai (Guérin-Méneville, 1861): 28, 32

**Saturnia pavoniella* (Scopoli, 1763): 7, 8

**Aglia tau* (Linnaeus, 1758): 10

Drepanidae

Cilix glaucata (Scopoli, 1763): 8, 14, 29; Belső-Somogy, Somogysárd, garden of Somssich-mansion, L.t., 1 ex., 2022.04.14.

Drepana curvatula (Borkhausen, 1790): 18, 30

Drepana falcataria (Linnaeus, 1758): 12, 17, 20, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35

Sabra harpagula (Esper, 1786): 25, 32

Watsonalla cultraria (Fabricius, 1775): 10, 25, 41; North Zselic, Kaposvár, Nádasdi-forest, 1 ex., 2019.04.21.

Watsonalla binaria (Hufnagel, 1767): 9, 11, 13, 21, 23, 25, 28, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41

Thyatiridae

Thyatira batis (Linnaeus, 1758): 11, 14, 15, 16, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38

Tethea or (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 12, 14, 26, 29

Tethea ocularis (Linnaeus, 1767): 14, 15, 17, 26, 29

Ochropacha duplaris (Linnaeus, 1761): 28, 30, 32, 33

Habrosyne pyritoides (Hufnagel, 1766): 12, 14, 15, 16, 20, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 39

Polyploca ridens (Fabricius, 1787): 5

Achlya flavicornis (Linnaeus, 1758): 6, 7

Cymatophorina diluta (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 44

Asphalia ruficollis (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 5

Geometridae

Alsophila aescularia (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 2, 5, 7

Geometra papilionaria (Linnaeus, 1758): 18, 20

Thetidia smaragdaria (Fabricius, 1787): 31, 32

Hemistola chrysoprasaria (Esper, 1795): 23, 25, 27, 31

Jodis lactearia (Linnaeus, 1758): 27, 28, 29; Marcali Hills, Somogysámson: Büki-hill-forest, 1 ex., 2022.07.22.

Hemithea aestivaria (Hübner, 1789): 20, 21, 23, 26

Chlorissa viridata (Linnaeus, 1758): Külső-Somogy Hills, Fiad, Felsőmocsoládi-forest, 1 ex., 2022.05.08.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Somogygeszti: Alsó-Butola, former valley pasture, 1 ex., 2022.05.26.

Idaea serpentata (Hufnagel, 1767): Little-Balaton-basin, Vörs, 1 ex., 2021.06.12.; Belső-Somogy, Nadalos, Molnár-hill-pasture, ~10 ex., 2022.08.16.; North Zselic, Bárdudvarnok-Bárdibükk, 1 ex., 2022.09.07.

Idaea muricata (Hufnagel, 1767): 20, 22, 24, 27, 33, 36

Idaea ochrata (Scopoli, 1763): 24, 28, 33

Idaea rusticata (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): North Zselic, Kercseliget, valley of Kercseligeti-stream, 1 ex., 2023.07.20.

Idaea humiliata (Hufnagel, 1767): 25

Idaea politaria (Hübner, 1799): 24, 27

Idaea subsericeata (Haworth, 1809): 16, 29, 31, 33

Idaea dimidiata (Hufnagel, 1767): 20, 24, 27, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37

Idaea biselata (Hufnagel, 1767): 20, 27, 30, 31, 35, 36

Idaea aversata (Linnaeus, 1758): 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38

Idaea deversaria (Herrich-Schäffer, 1847): 36

Idaea trigeminata (Haworth, 1809): 19

Idaea degeneraria (Hübner, 1799): 14, 29, 40, 43, 44

Idaea straminata (Borkhausen, 1794): 14, 18

Scopula immorata (Linnaeus, 1758): 20, 22, 28, 31, 32, 33

Scopula caricaria (Reutti, 1853): 34

Scopula nigropunctata (Hufnagel, 1767): 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35

Scopula virgulata (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 22, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 37

Scopula ornata (Scopoli, 1763): 33

Scopula rubiginata (Hufnagel, 1767): 25, 31, 33

Scopula flaccidaria (Zeller, 1852): Külső-Somogy Hills, Csoma, 1 ex., 2019.08.17.

Scopula marginepunctata (Goeze, 1781): North Zselic, Kaposvár-Kaposszentjakab, 1 ex., 2020.05.02.

Scopula immutata (Linnaeus, 1758): 29, 32, 33

- Scopula floslactata* (Haworth, 1809): Central Zselic, Simonfa, Kecské-hilltop, 1 ex., 2020.05.23.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Somodor, Fekete-forest, 1 ex., 2021.06.05.
- Scopula subpunctaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1847): 24, 25
- Rhodostrophia vibicaria* (Clerck, 1759): 18; Külső-Somogy Hills, Felsőmocsolád, Vadéi-forest, clearance of *Quercus cerris* forest, 2 ex., 2023.05.28.
- Timandra comae* Schmidt, 1931: 17, 21, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39
- Cyclophora pendularia* (Clerck, 1759): 34
- Cyclophora annularia* (Fabricius, 1775): 11, 13, 14, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 32, 35, 36, 40
- Cyclophora ruficiliaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855): 9, 35, 37, 39, 40; Külső-Somogy Hills, Kaposvár, Zaranyi-forest, 1 ex., 2020.05.14.
- Cyclophora porata* (Linnaeus, 1767): 32
- Cyclophora punctaria* (Linnaeus, 1758): 25, 26, 27, 35
- Rhometra sacraria* (Linnaeus, 1767): West Zselic, Bánya, Kopaszhegyi vineyards, 1 ex., 2021.09.26.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Gamás-Pucokszállás, 1 ex., 2022.08.27.; West Zselic, Kadarkút, cemetery, 2 ex., 2022.09.24.
- Lythria pupuraria* (Linnaeus, 1758): 33
- Orthonama obstipata* (Fabricius, 1794): Külső-Somogy Hills, Kaposvár, Kanizsai road, housewall, 1 ex., 2023.11.01.
- Xanthorhoe spadicearia* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 28, 35
- Xanthorhoe ferrugata* (Clerck, 1759): 32, 33, 37
- Xanthorhoe quadrifasiata* (Clerck, 1759): 32
- Xanthorhoe fluctuata* (Linnaeus, 1758): 10, 11, 21, 40
- Catarhoe cuculata* (Hufnagel, 1767): 23, 27, 33
- Epirrhoe tristata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Belső-Somogy, Marcali-Gyótapuszta, Vadaskerti-forest, numerous, daytime active specimens, 2023.05.06.
- Epirrhoe alternata* (Müller, 1764): 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 43
- Euphyia unangulata* (Haworth, 1809): 28
- Euphyia biangulata* (Haworth, 1809): 29, 32
- Costaconvexa polygrammata* (Borkhausen, 1794): 24, 33
- Camptogramma bilineata* (Linnaeus, 1758): 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41
- Earophila badiata* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 4, 5
- Mesoleuca albicillata* (Linnaeus, 1758): 34; Belső-Somogy, Újvárfalva, Kehidi-forest, 2 ex., 2021.05.09.; North Zselic, Szenna: Pető-forest edge, 1 ex., 2022.05.27.
- Pelurga comitata* (Linnaeus, 1758): 33
- Cosmorhoe ocellata* (Linnaeus, 1758): 22, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34
- Eulithis pyraliata* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25
- Ecliptopera silaceata* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 26, 30, 35
- Chloroclysta siterata* (Hufnagel, 1767): 5, 7, 37, 41, 44, 45, 46
- Plemyria rubiginata* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 20
- Colostygia pectinataria* (Knoch, 1781): 16
- Hydiomena impluviata* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 15, 16, 17
- Horisme tersata* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 29, 31, 32
- Melanthia procellata* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 15, 21, 27, 29, 32
- Philereme vetulata* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 20, 24
- Philereme transversata* (Hufnagel, 1767): 21, 23
- Epirrita dilutata/christyi* : 45, 46, 47; Külső-Somogy Hills, Igal, Szent Donát-chapel, 3 ex., 2023.11.02.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Kaposvár-Kaposfüred, Dália street, 1 ex., 2023.11.05.
- Perizoma alchemillata* (Linnaeus, 1758): 28, 30, 33

- Perizoma lugdunaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855): 27, 28, 32
Gymnoscelis rufifasciata (Haworth, 1809): 5, 7, 8, 27, 34, 38, 39
Chloroclystis v-ata (Haworth, 1809): 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 39, 40, 41, 44
Pasiphila rectangularata (Linnaeus, 1758): 20, 23
Eupithecia haworthiata Doubleday, 1856: 14, 19
Eupithecia dodoneata Guenée, 1858: 9
Eupithecia virgaureata Doubleday, 1861: 28, 31, 32, 36
Eupithecia abbreviata Stephens, 1831: 4, 5
Eupithecia tenuiata (Hübner, 1813): 35, 37
Eupithecia assimidata Doubleday, 1856: 20, 30
Eupithecia inturbata (Hübner, 1817): 35, 39, 40, 41
Eupithecia centaureata (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1758): 31, 33, 34
Apolcera efformata/plagiata: North Zselic, Cserénfa, Tábor-hill, 3 ex., 2022.10.17.
Euchoeca nebulata (Scopoli, 1763): 16, 26, 28, 30
Hydrelia flammeolaria (Hufnagel, 1767): 19, 23
Minoa murinata (Scopoli, 1763): North Zselic, Hajmás, Tábor-hilltop, 1 ex., 2023.05.05., Central Zselic, Böszénfa-Kardosfapuszta, 1 ex., 2023.07.08.
Asthenia albulata (Hufnagel, 1767): 16, 28, 35
Lobophora halterata (Hufnagel, 1767): 12
Trichopteryx polycommata (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 5
Acasis viretata (Hübner, 1799): 8
Abraxas glossulariata (Linnaeus, 1758): 20, 21, 26
Abraxas sylvata (Scopoli, 1763): Marcali Hills, Nagyszakácsi, cemetery chapel, 1 ex., 2016.07.29.
Lomaspilis marginata (Linnaeus, 1758): 26, 27, 30, 33, 34
Ligdia adustata (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 33, 34
Stegania cararia (Hübner, 1790): Marcali Hills, Nagyszakácsi, cemetery chapel, 1 ex., 2016.07.29.
Stegania dilectaria (Hübner, 1790): 12
Heliomata glarearia (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): North Zselic, Cserénfa, former motocross tracks, L.t., 5 ex., 2022.05.15.
Macaria alternata (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 11, 14, 18, 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36
Macaria notata (Linnaeus, 1758): 24, 33
Macaria liturata (Clerck, 1759): 18, 28
Chiasmia clathrata (Linnaeus, 1758): 22, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 41
Tephрина murinaria (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): Marcali Hills, Kéthely, village center, 1 ex., 2016.06.22.
Tephрина arenacearia (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 30, 31, 32, 33, 34
Cepphis advenaria (Hübner, 1790): 31
Plagodis dolabraria (Linnaeus, 1767): 28, 32
Plagodis pulveraria (Linnaeus, 1758): 27, 28
Pseudopanthera macularia (Linnaeus, 1758): 27
Opisthograptis luteolata (Linnaeus, 1758): 11, 16, 28, 34, 41
Epione repandaria (Hufnagel, 1767): 21
Eilicrinia cordiaria (Hübner, 1790): 27
Eilicrinia trinotata Metzner, 1845: 11
Ennomos fuscantaria (Haworth, 1809): 21, 33
Ennomos erosaria (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 35, 39, 40

- Selenia tetralunaria* (Hufnagel, 1767): 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 20, 30, 32, 33
Selenia dentaria (Fabricius, 1775): 8, 11, 27
Artiora evonymaria (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 32, 39, 40; West Zselic, Kadarkút-Hódospuszta, 1 ex., 2022.09.24.
Crocallis elinguaris (Linnaeus, 1758): Külső-Somogy Hills, Gamás-Pucokszállás, 1 ex., 2022.08.27.; Fonyód: highshore, Ripka Ferenc-promenade, 1 ex., 2023.09.11.
Colotois pennaria (Linnaeus, 1761): 45, 46
Angerona prunaria (Linnaeus, 1758): 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34
Apocheima hispidaria (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 1, 2, 4, 5
Apocheima pilosaria (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 1, 2
Lycia hirtaria (Clerck, 1759): 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Biston strataria (Hufnagel, 1767): 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7
Biston betularia (Linnaeus, 1758): 26, 27, 32, 33
Agriopsis leucophaearia (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 1, 2, 4, 5
Agriopsis marginaria (Borkhausen, 1777): 1, 2, 4, 5
Peribatodes rhomboidaria (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30, 32, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41
Hypomecis punctinalis (Scopoli, 1763): 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37
Hypomecis roboraria (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 37, 38
Ascotis selenaria (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 14, 22, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34; Marcali Hills, Nagyszakácsi, cemetery chapel, 1 ex., 2016.07.29.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Felsőmocsolád, cemetery, 1 ex., 2023.08.03.
Ectropis crepuscularia (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 21, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34
Parectropis similaria (Hufnagel, 1767): 22, 23, 25
Aethalura punctulata (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 6, 7, 8, 12
Ematurga atomaria (Linnaeus, 1758): 14, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34
Cabera pusaria (Linnaeus, 1758): 20, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33
Cabera exanthemata (Scopoli, 1763): 27, 30, 33, 34, 36; Külső-Somogy Hills, Mernye, alder forest, next to the fish lake, 1 ex., 2020.08.02.
Lomographa temerata (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 16, 20, 21, 27, 30, 33
Lomographa bimaculata (Fabricius, 1775): 27, 28
Theria rupicapraris (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 2
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 **Tyria jacobaeae* (Linnaeus, 1758): Belső-Somogy, Mezőcsokonya, Csombárdi-meadows Protected Area, ~5 ex., 2015.06.01.

- Spiris striata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Belső-Somogy, Mezőcsokonya, Csombárdi-meadows Protected Area, sandy pasture, ~5 ex., 2016.05.27.; North Zselic, Kaposfő, Kis-hill, abandoned vineyard, ~10 ex., 2022.06.04.; Belső-Somogy, Nagybjom, Váltó-site, ruderalia, 1 ex., 2022.07.27.; Belső-Somogy, Somogyfajs, south of wooded pasture, 1 ex., 2023.09.01.
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- Pelosia muscerda* (Hufnagel, 1766): 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 37
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- Eilema lurideola* (Zincken, 1817): 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30, 32, 41
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- Dysauxes ancilla* (Linnaeus, 1767): 25
- Minucia lunaris* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): Little-Balaton-basin, Vörs, Kaszás-kerti-forest, 1 ex., 2021.06.12.; Central Zselic, Szenna, Dennai-forest, clearance of *Quercus cerris* forest, 1 ex., 2023.05.27.
- Dysgonia algira* (Linnaeus, 1767): 23, 31
- Prodotis stolidus* (Fabricius, 1775): North Zselic, Cserénfa, Vecseg-hill, 1 ex., 2021.08.28.
- Catocala nymphagoga* (Esper, 1787): Central Zselic, Simonfa, Konkolyos, 1 ex., 2018.07.08.
- Catocala electa* (Vieweg, 1790): Külső-Somogy Hills, Taszár, former army base, 1 ex., 2022.07.21.
- Catocala elocata* (Esper, 1787): Belső-Somogy, Somogysárd, 1 ex., 2021.10.09.
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- Colobochyla salicalis* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 16, 26; Külső-Somogy Hills, Kaposvár, Zaranyi-forest, 1 ex., 2023.07.23.
- Laspeyria flexula* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 14, 16, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37
- Trisateles emortualis* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 23, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35
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- Rivula sericealis* (Scopoli, 1763): 18, 20, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41
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Herminia tarsipennalis (Treitschke, 1835): 32, 34

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Acronicta aceris (Linnaeus, 1758): 23

Acronicta strigosa (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 16, 27

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Panemeria tenebrata (Scopoli, 1763): Külső-Somogy Hills, Somogyaszaló, Desedai-forest, ~10 ex., 2019.04.19.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Várda, Várdai-forest edge, ~20 ex., 2022.04.14.; Belső-Somogy, Nagybjom, Takó-hajtó-site, ~20 ex., 2022.04.21.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Kaposvár-Kaposfüred, 2 ex., 2022.05.01.; Belső-Somogy, Sörnyepuszta, Szentkirályi-lakes, 1 ex., 2022.05.07.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Gamás, Kölesdi-fields, forest edge, 1 ex., 2022.05.08.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Edde, Béla-forest, ~10 ex., 2023.04.10.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Mernye, Mernyei-forest, edge, ~5 ex., 2023.04.20.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Ráksi, Csillagfűrt-ditch, ~20-30 ex., 2023.04.23.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Polány, Szentmiklósi-forest, edges, ~20 ex., 2023.04.28.; Belső-Somogy, Marcali-Gyótapuszta, Vadaskerti-forest; ~5 ex., 2023.05.06.

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- **Cucullia chamomillae* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): Külső-Somogy Hills, Felsőmocsolád, Nagy-Kapás-site, loess bound, 1 ex. larva, 2023.05.28.
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Brachionycha nubeculosa (Esper, 1785): 2; Belső-Somogy, Sörnyepusztá, Peralja, L.t., 2 ex., 2022.03.29.
Valeria oleagina (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): 4, 5, 7, 8
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Meganephria bimaculosa (Linnaeus, 1767): 44
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**Schinia cardui* (Hübner, 1790): Külső-Somogy Hills, Kaposvár, former northern military base, open ruderalia, 2 ex., 2023.07.31.
Heliothis peltigera (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): North Zselic, Kisasszond, meadow behind the cemetery, 1 ex., 2022.06.04.
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Cryphia fraudatricula (Hübner, 1803): 17
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Phlogophora meticulosa (Linnaeus, 1758): 14
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Hesperiidae

Pyrgus armoricanus (Oberthür, 1910): Little-Balaton-basin, Szókedencs, wooded pasture, 3 ex., 2021.08.16.

Carterocephalus palaemon (Pallas, 1771): North Zselic, Kaposgyarmat, Lozsit, 2 ex., 2016.04.30.; Belső-Somogy, Gige, Nagyhomoki-vineyards, 3 ex., 2019.05.18.; Belső-Somogy, Újvárfalva-Nadalos, Fehértói-forest, 3 ex., 2021.05.16.

**Heteropterus morpheus* (Pallas, 1771): North Zselic, Simonfa, under Csurgó-hill, tall-herb vegetations of stream bank (the habitat was destroyed in 2022, during the construction of bicycle road), 3 ex., 2018.07.08.; North Zselic, Zselickislak, Pölöskei-meadow, 2 ex., 2018.07.21.

Papilionidae

**Parnassius mnemosyne* (Linnaeus, 1758): Belső-Somogy, Hetes, Pati-forest, ~10 ex., 2021.05.22.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Somodor, Fekete-forest, ~10 ex., 2021.06.06.; Belső-Somogy, Nagybjom, Sárközi-forest, ~30 ex., 2022.05.14.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Magyarreges, Gombási-forest, 2 ex., 2023.05.04.; Belső-Somogy, Libickozma, Szőkepuszta, 2 ex., 2023.05.06.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Fiad, Kéri-forest, ~5 ex., 2023.05.28.; It is common, sometimes numerous in the *Corydalis* associated hornbeam-oak forests in the Zselic Hills.

**Papilio machaon* Linnaeus, 1758: Külső-Somogy Hills, Fiad, Erdős-házi-lap, 1 ex., 2022.05.08.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Somogyvár, Pap-site, 1 ex., 2023.08.11.

Pieridae

Colias alfacariensis (Ribbe, 1905): North Zselic, Kaposkeresztúr, Baté-hill, 1 ex., 2020.04.23.

Lycaenidae

**Lycaena dispar rutilus* (Werneburg, 1864): North Zselic, Kaposvár, Nádasdi-forest, Latinka-well, 6 ex., 2018.05.19.; North Zselic, Gödre-Szénápuszta, Vidák-ditch, 3 ex., 2018.06.02.; North Zselic, Bárdudvarnok-Kaposszentbenedek, along Bárdi-creek, 6 ex., 2020.06.07.; North Zselic – Kapos-valley, Szabadi, Öreg-hill-under, semidry pasture, 1 ex., 2023.09.20.

**Lycaena thersamon* (Esper, 1784): Külső-Somogy Hills, Fiad, Erdős-házi-lap, agricultural bound, 1 ex., 2022.05.08.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Gamás, Vérgamási-vineyard, agricultural bound, 1 ex., 2022.08.27.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Felsőmocsolád, Nagy-Kapás-site, agricultural bound, 1 ex., 2023.05.28.

**Neozephyrus quercus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Külső-Somogy Hills, Várda, Várdai-forest, edge, 1 ex., 2021.07.22.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Somogygeszti, Kastély-forest, 1 ex., 2022.07.12.; Marcali Hills, Somogysámson, Büki-hill-forest, 1 ex., 2022.07.22.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Gamás, Pucokszállás, 1 ex., 2022.08.27.; Belső-Somogy, Nagybjom-Sápuszta, 1 ex., 2023.08.16.; Marcali Hills, Hollád, Hajdú-hill, 1 ex., 2023.09.12.

**Thecla betulae* (Linnaeus, 1758): Külső-Somogy Hills, Somogygeszti, Alsó-Bufola, former valley pasture, 2 ex., 2016.09.02.; Marcali Hills, Somogysámson, Büki-hill-forest, 1 ex., 2022.07.22.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Gamás, Csehi-field, former valley pasture, 1 ex., 2022.08.01.

- Callophrys rubi* (Linnaeus, 1758): Külső-Somogy Hills, Fiad, Szent-kúti-forest, 2 ex., 2023.05.28.; North Zselic, Hajmás, Tábor-hill forest edge, former pasture, 1 ex., 2023.06.10.
- **Satyrium pruni* (Linnaeus, 1758): Belső-Somogy, Bárdudvarnok, Szendpuszta, 1 ex., 2020.06.07.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Somogygeszti, Alsó-Bufola, former valley pasture, 2 ex., 2022.05.26.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Somogyaszaló-Antalmajor, 1 ex., 2023.06.14.
- **Satyrium ilicis* (Esper, 1779): Central Zselic, Gödre, Kisvidákpuszta, oak forest, ~10 ex., 2020.06.27.; Central Zselic, Boldogasszonyfa, Kertész-forest, 1 ex., 2023.06.30.
- Satyrium acaciae* (Fabricius, 1787): Külső-Somogy Hills, Somogyaszaló-Antalmajor, 7 ex., 2023.06.14.
- **Cupido decolorata* (Staudinger, 1886): Central Zselic, Csebény-Szabás, 1 ex., 2020.07.13.; Central Zselic, Lipótfá, Dennai-forest, 1 ex., 2022.07.17.
- Cyaniris semiargus* (Rottemburg, 1775): Belső-Somogy, Újvárfalva-Nadalos, Molnár-hill-pasture, 1 ex., 2021.05.16.
- Polyommatus daphnis* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): North Zselic, Szilvásszentmárton, Csurgovány, edge of *Quercus cerris* forest, 1 ex., 2019.08.04.

Nymphalidae

- Argynnis adippe* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): Central Zselic, Lipótfá, Dennai-forest, 4 ex., 2022.07.17.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Gamás, Gráblócai-site, 1 ex., 2022.08.01.
- **Argynnis pandora* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): Northeast Zselic, Vásárosdombó, Fleis-field, 3 ex., 2023.06.18.
- **Euphydryas maturna* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Fig 14): North Zselic, Kisasszond, Vas-hill, forest edge, 4 ex., 2018.05.07.; North Zselic, Kaposvár, Nádasdi-forest, Latinka-well, 2 ex., 2018.05.19.; Belső-Somogy, Hetes, Pati-forest, ~10 ex., 2020.05.10.; Central Zselic, Lipótfá, Gólya-valley-lakes; 1 ex., 2020.06.13.; Belső-Somogy, Újvárfalva-Nadalos, Fehértói-forest, 1 ex., 2021.05.16.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Somodor, Fekete-forest, 4 ex., 2021.06.05.; Belső-Somogy, Nagybjom, Sárközi-forest, 3 ex., 2022.05.14.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Somogygeszti, Alsó-Bufola, former valley pasture, ~5 ex., 2022.05.26.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Somodor, Répáspusztai-forest, 5 ex., 2022.05.27.; Belső-Somogy, Pamuk, Gulya-Járás-forest; 2 ex., 2023.05.21.; Belső-Somogy, Libickozma-Hétházpuszta, ~15 ex., 2023.05.25.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Fiad, Szent-kúti-forest, 5 ex., 2023.05.28.
- **Melitaea trivia* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): Belső-Somogy, Mesztegnyő: Boronka, railroad station, 1 ex., 2022.09.03.; Belső-Somogy, Pamuk, Gulya-Járás-forest; 3 ex., 2023.05.21.; Belső-Somogy, Pamuk, west of Bontakeszi-ditch, open, degraded, dry meadow; ~20-30 ex., 2023.05.21.; Belső-Somogy, Somogyfajsz, wooded pasture, ~15 ex., 2023.05.25.
- **Melitaea aurelia* Nickerl, 1850: North Zselic, Hajmás, Tábor-hill, forest edge, former pasture, 1 ex., 2023.06.21.
- **Melitaea britomartis* Assman, 1847: North Zselic, Sántos-Páprágypuszta, 3 ex., 2023.06.12.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Somogyaszaló-Antalmajor, 5 ex., 2023.06.14.
- **Melitaea diamina* (Lang, 1789): North Zselic, Hajmás, Ivánkai-forest, edge, 1 ex., 2023.06.29.
- **Apatura iris* (Linnaeus, 1758): North Zselic, Bószénfa, Sár-kúti-forest, 1 ex., 2020.07.05.
- **Nymphalis urticae* (Linnaeus, 1758): Central Zselic, Lipótfá, 1 ex., 2018.04.22.; Belső-Somogy, Nagybjom-Kakpuszta, degraded pasture, 1 ex., 2021.03.13.; North Zselic, Kaposfő, Kis-hill, 1 ex., 2022.02.12.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Somogygeszti, Kopasz-hill, forest edge, 4 ex., 2022.03.13.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Magyaratád-Rácegres, Tömörke-forest, 1 ex., 2022.03.20.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Büssü, Büssüi-hill, forest edge, 1 ex.,

2022.05.12.; Belső-Somogy, Mezőcsokonya, Szőlőhegyi-site, 1 ex., 2022.05.22.; Külső-Somogy Hills, Gamás, Barugai-field, creek-valley, 2 ex., 2023.03.18.

**Pyronia tithonus* (Linnaeus, 1767): Central Zselic, Bőszénfa, Falu-hegyi-hills, 3 ex., 2019.08.01.; Central Zselic, Csebény-Szabás, 3 ex., 2020.07.13.; Belső-Somogy, Rinyakovácsi-Kispuszta, ~10 ex., 2021.08.07.; Belső-Somogy, Nagybajom-Kakpuszta, degraded grassland, 1 ex., 2022.09.03.

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