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*NEW RECORDS OF LEPIDOPTERA FOR THE FAUNA OF ITALY FROM THE
COLLECTIONS OF THE MUSEO FRIULANO DI STORIA NATURALE, UDINE
(LEPIDOPTERA)*

*NUOVE SEGNALAZIONI DI LEPIDOTTERI PER LA FAUNA ITALIANA
DALLE COLLEZIONI DEL MUSEO FRIULANO DI STORIA NATURALE DI UDINE
(LEPIDOPTERA)*

Abstract - 8 species of Lepidoptera from the collections of the Museo Friulano di Storia Naturale, Udine, are firstly recorded for the fauna of Italy: *Dryadula heindeli* GAEDIKE & SCHOLZ, 1998, *Buvatina stroemella* (FABRICIUS, 1779), *Decantha borkhausenii* (ZELLER, 1839), *Nukusa praeditella* (REBEL, 1891), *Goniodoma nemesi* CAPUSE, 1970, *Monochroa divisella* (DOUGLAS, 1850), *Dichrorampha obscuratana* (WOLFF, 1955) and *Agdistis intermedia* CARADIA, 1920. Adults of all species and partially genitalia characters are figured.

Key words: Lepidoptera, New records, Italian fauna.

Riassunto breve - Otto specie di Lepidotteri delle collezioni del Museo Friulano di Storia Naturale di Udine sono segnalate per la prima volta per la fauna italiana: *Dryadula heindeli* GAEDIKE & SCHOLZ, 1998, *Buvatina stroemella* (FABRICIUS, 1779), *Decantha borkhausenii* (ZELLER, 1839), *Nukusa praeditella* (REBEL, 1891), *Goniodoma nemesi* CAPUSE, 1970, *Monochroa divisella* (DOUGLAS, 1850), *Dichrorampha obscuratana* (WOLFF, 1955) e *Agdistis intermedia* CARADIA, 1920. Sono raffigurati gli adulti di tutte le specie e i caratteri di alcuni genitali.

Parole chiave: Lepidoptera, Nuove segnalazioni, Fauna italiana.

Introduction

During the last years the Museo Friulano di Storia Naturale, Udine (MFSN), has acquired a rich material of microlepidoptera mainly from Friuli-Venezia Giulia. Having had the possibility to study this most valuable additions, the author found a number of very interesting new records for the Italian territory. Detailed information to this taxa as well as figures of adults and genitalia structures are given. Genitalia figures are exclusively based on the Italian material. The hitherto unknown occurrence in Italy of the examined species was mainly verified with the "Checklist delle specie della fauna italiana" (MINELLI et al., 1995). First country records of a number of species have been published since, three of these

taxa are also represented in the collections of the MFSN: *Pseudopostega auritella* (HÜBNER, 1813), *Phtheochroa fulvicinctana* (CONSTANT, 1893) and *Gelechia muscosella* ZELLER, 1839 (HUEMER & KARSHOLT, 1999; PARENTI, 2000; TREMATERRA & SCIARRETTA, 2000).

The material treated within this work is deposited in colls. MFSN (Udine) and Morin (Monfalcone).

Faunistic part

Dryadaula heindeli GAEDIKE & SCHOLZ, 1998 (Tineidae) (figs 1a, 2a)

Material examined: 1 ♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Gorizia, Ronchi dei Leg., Soleschiano, 8.6.1997, leg. Morin (GU 00/925 ♂).

Ecology: This interesting species was originally bred in series from the fungus *Bjerkandera adusta*. The biotope was identified as *Stellario-Carpinetum* with dominating *Quercus robur* and *Carpinus betulus*-trees (GAEDIKE & SCHOLZ, 1998).

Distribution: *D. heindeli* was hitherto only known from the type locality Leipheim in Bavaria.

Remarks: The peculiar, scaled structures, figured and described in the original diagnosis and attributed to the uncus/tegumen (GAEDIKE & SCHOLZ, 1998) are a misinterpretation of the abdominal segment VIII.

Buvatina stroemella (FABRICIUS, 1779) (Oecophoridae) (figs 1b, 2b-c)

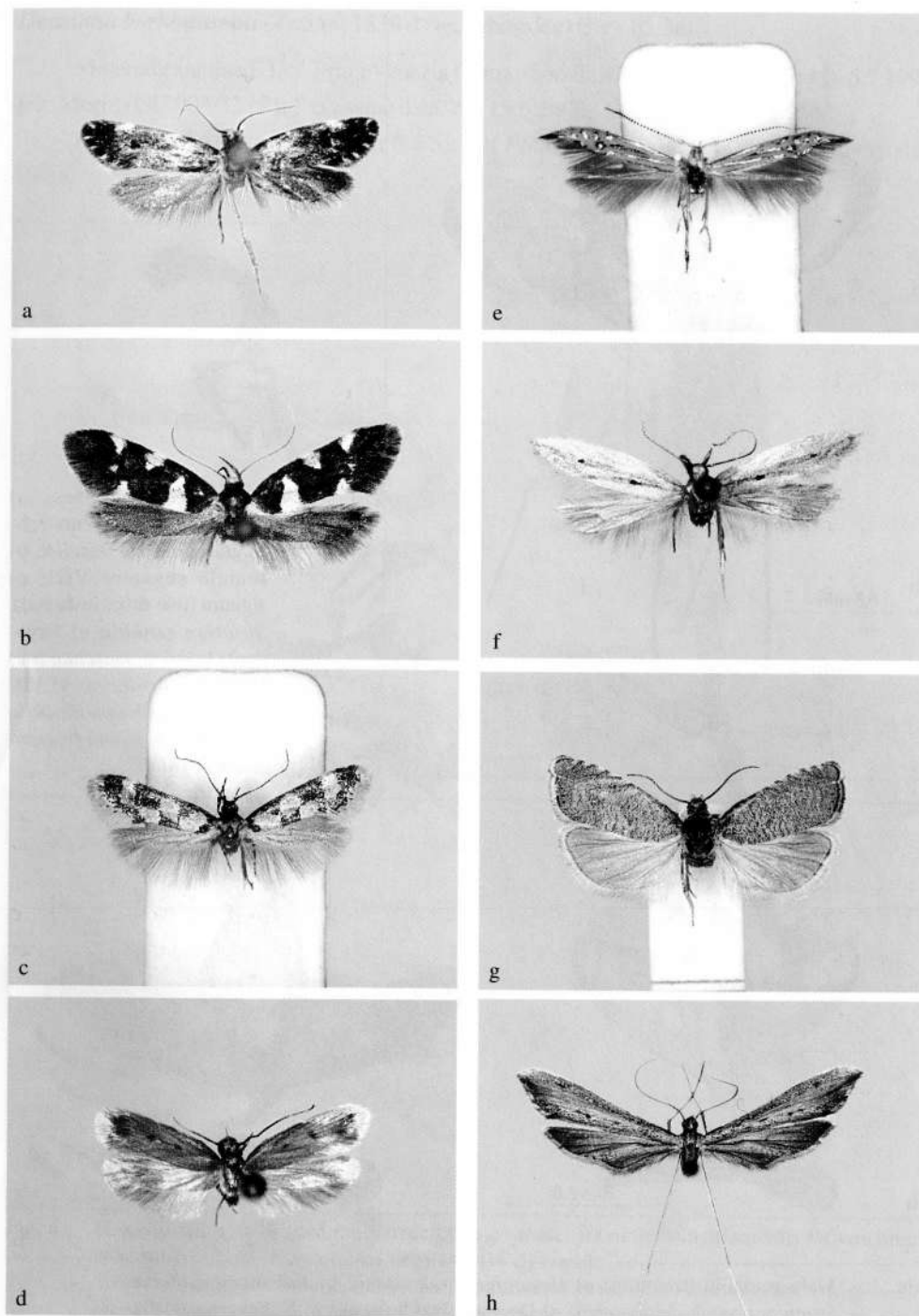
Material examined: 1 ♀, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Gorizia, Ronchi dei Leg., Soleschiano, 8.6.1997, leg. Morin (GU 00/931 ♀).

Ecology: The larvae have been recorded from rotten wood of *Quercus* (SCHÜTZE, 1931) and the species seems to be confined to old trees. However, the biology is insufficiently known.

Distribution: Locally distributed from Central Europe to Fennoscandia, the Baltic Republics and Russia. Towards the southeast extending into Hungary and Rumania (KARSHOLT & RAZOWSKI, 1996).

Fig. 1 - Adults: a) *Dryadaula heindeli* (wingspan 11.0 mm); b) *Buvatina stroemella* (wingspan 15.0 mm); c) *Decantha borkhausenii* (wingspan 9.5 mm); d) *Nukusa praeditella* (wingspan 11.5 mm); e) *Goniodoma nemesi* (wingspan 11.0 mm); f) *Monochroa divisella* (wingspan 15.0 mm); g) *Dichrorampha obscuratana* (wingspan 12.5 mm); h) *Agdistis intermedia* (wingspan 22.5 mm).

- *Adulti*: a) *Dryadaula heindeli* (*apertura alare* 11.0 mm); b) *Buvatina stroemella* (*apertura alare* 15.0 mm); c) *Decantha borkhausenii* (*apertura alare* 9.5 mm); d) *Nukusa praeditella* (*apertura alare* 11.5 mm); e) *Goniodoma nemesi* (*apertura alare* 11.0 mm); f) *Monochroa divisella* (*apertura alare* 15.0 mm); g) *Dichrorampha obscuratana* (*apertura alare* 12.5 mm); h) *Agdistis intermedia* (*apertura alare* 22.5 mm).



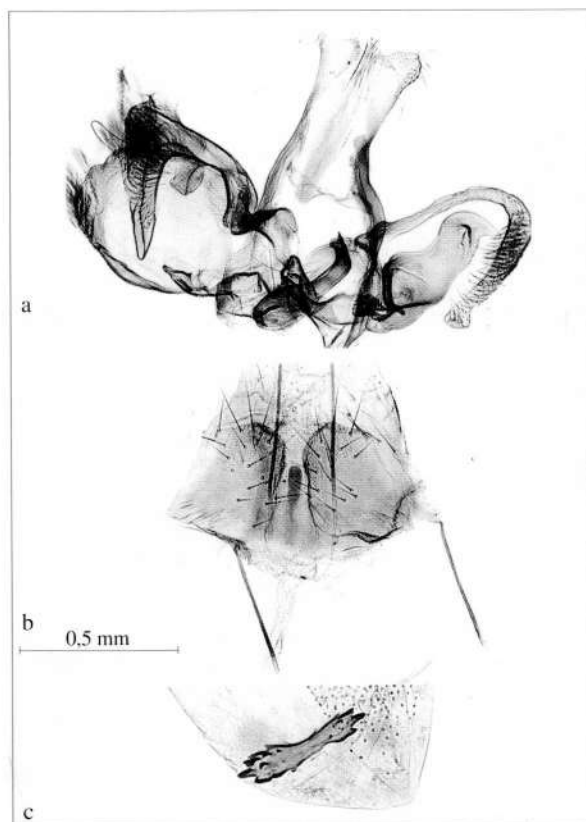


Fig. 2 - Genitalic structures: a) *Dryadula heindeli*, male; b-c) *Buvatina stroemella*: b) female segment VIII; c) signum (two times enlarged).
- *Strutture genitaliche*: a) *Dryadula heindeli*, maschio; b-c) *Buvatina stroemella*: b) VIII segmento addominale della femmina; c) signum (ingrandito due volte).

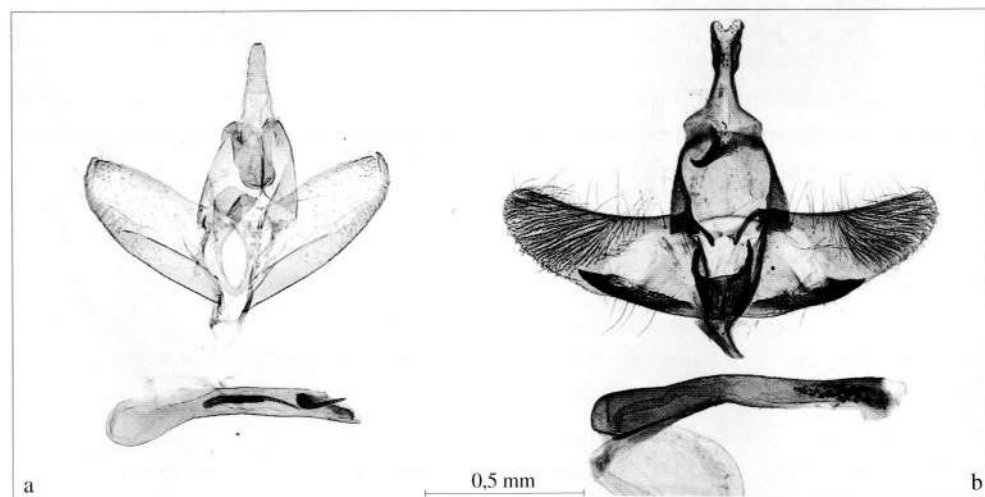


Fig. 3 - Male genitalic structures: a) *Decantha borkhausenii*; b) *Nukusa praeditella*.
- *Strutture genitaliche del maschio*: a) *Decantha borkhausenii*; b) *Nukusa praeditella*.

Decantha borkhausenii (ZELLER, 1839) (Oecophoridae) (figs 1c, 3a)

Material examined: 1 ♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Gorizia, Staranzano, Riva Lunga, 6.7.1999, leg. Morin (GU 00/933 ♂); 1 ♂, same data, but 15.6.2000.

Ecology: The larva feeds under the bark of *Pinus*, preferably on old trees at sunny sites (SCHÜTZE, 1931).

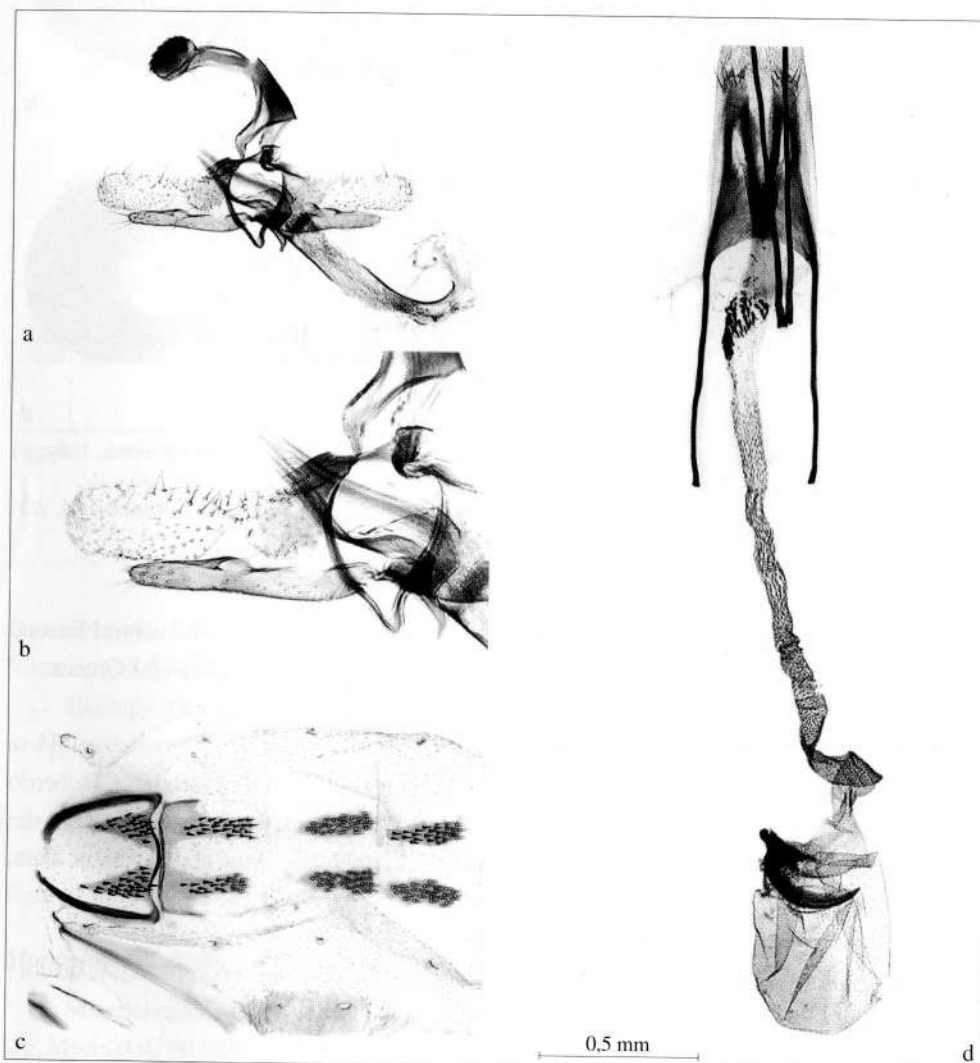


Fig. 4 - *Goniiodoma nemesi*, genitalic structures: a) male; b) male, vinculum/valva (two times enlarged); c) female abdominal tergites I-IV; d) female.

- *Strutture genitaliche di Goniiodoma nemesi*: a) maschio; b) maschio, vinculum/valva (ingranditi due volte); c) tergiti addominali I-IV della femmina; d) femmina.

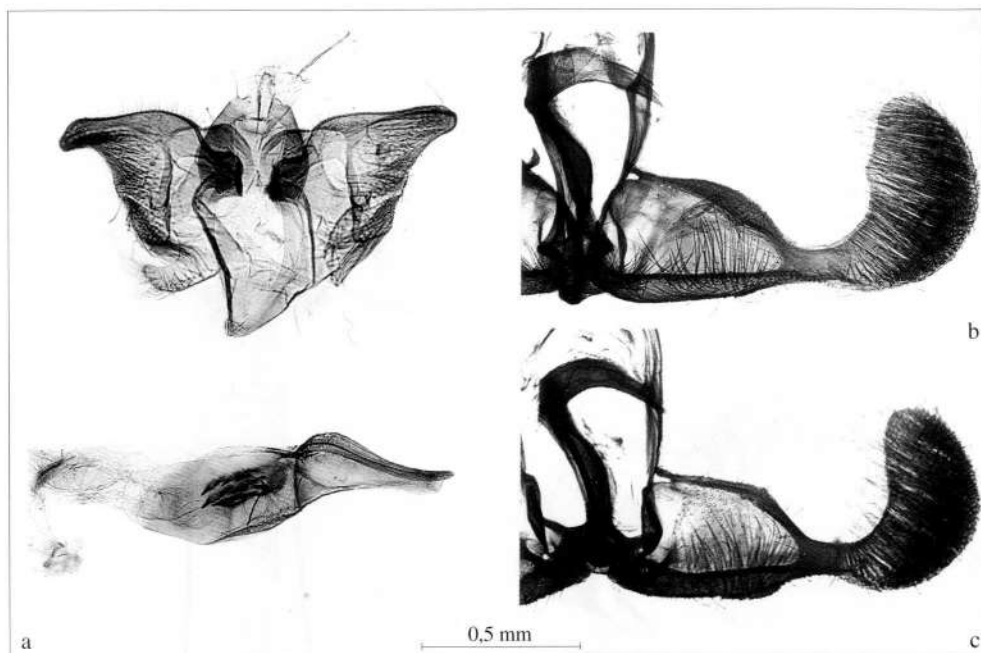


Fig. 5 - Male genitalic structures: a) *Monochroa divisella*; b) *Dichrorampha obscuratana*, Italy; c) *Dichrorampha obscuratana*, Denmark.
 - Strutture genitalic dei maschi: a) *Monochroa divisella*; b) *Dichrorampha obscuratana*, Italia; c) *Dichrorampha obscuratana*, Danimarca.

Distribution: Locally distributed throughout main parts of northern and central Europe (KARSHOLT & RAZOWSKI, 1996). Towards the south extending into Rumania and Greece.

Nukusa praeditella (REBEL, 1891) (Symmocidae) (figs 1d, 3b)

Material examined: 2♂♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Gorizia, Carso Goriziano, Doberdò del Lago, 16.6.1997, leg. Morin (GU 00/926 ♂); 5♂♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Trieste, Carso Triestino, Villaggio del Pescatore (Duino), 13.7.1999, leg. Morin; 1♂, same data, but 6.9.2000.

Ecology: Host-plant and early stages unknown.

Distribution: Hitherto only known from Croatia and Albania (GOZMÁNY, 1963; KARSHOLT & RAZOWSKI, 1996).

Goniodoma nemesi CAPUSE, 1970 (Coelophoridae) (figs 1e, 4a-d)

Material examined: 1♀, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Gorizia, Staranzano, Riva Lunga, 13.8.1998, leg. Morin (GU 00/922 ♀); 1♂, 6♀♀, Gorizia, Staranzano, loc. Cona (Canale

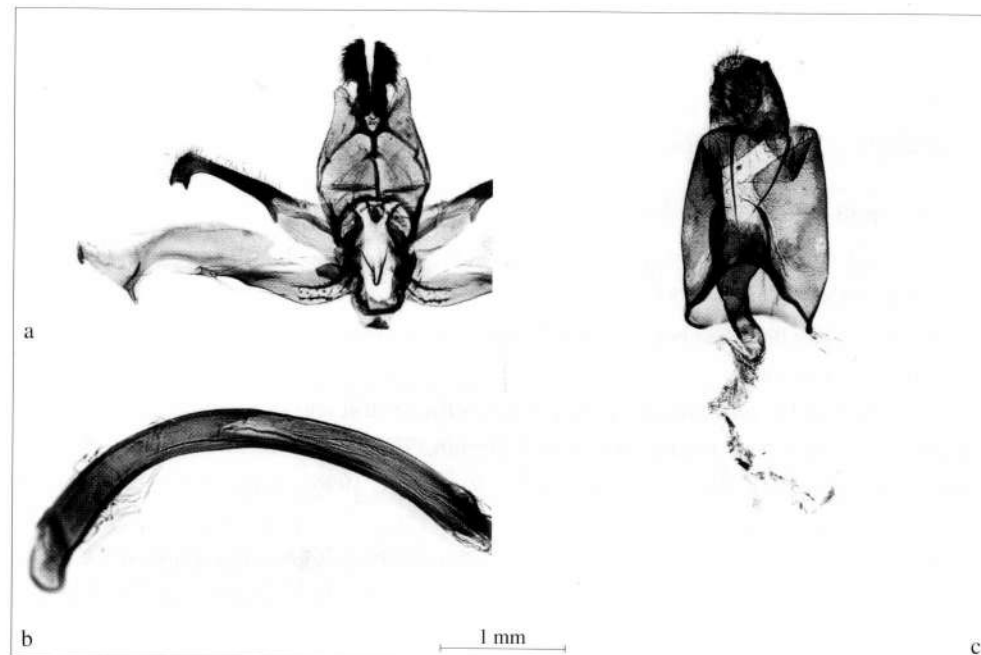


Fig. 6 - *Agdistis intermedia*, genitalic structures: a) male; b) male, aedeagus (2.5 times enlarged); c) female.
 - Strutture genitalic di *Agdistis intermedia*: a) maschio; b) maschio, aedeagus (ingrandito 2,5 volte); c) femmina.

Quarantia), 13.7.2000, leg. Morin (GEL 970 ♀); 8♂♂, 4♀♀, Gorizia, Grado, Bonifica della Vittoria, 13.8.2000, leg. Morin (GU 00/945 ♂).

Ecology: Host-plant and early stages unknown. Probably *G. nemesi* is trophically related to *Limonium*.

Distribution: Rumania, Italy.

Remarks: This species was hitherto only known from the female holotype, collected on 12.8.1968 by Nemes in Rumania (CAPUSE, 1970). The male genitalia (figs 4a-b) are here figured for the first time.

Monochroa divisella (DOUGLAS, 1850) (Gelechiidae) (figs 1f, 5a)

Material examined: 1♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Gorizia, Monfalcone, Schiavetti, 15.7.1996, leg. Morin (GU 00/929 ♂); 1♂, ditto, but 29.7.2000.

Ecology: The larva exclusively feeds on *Iris* and is restricted to wetland localities.

Distribution: Extremely scattered records from England through the northern parts of

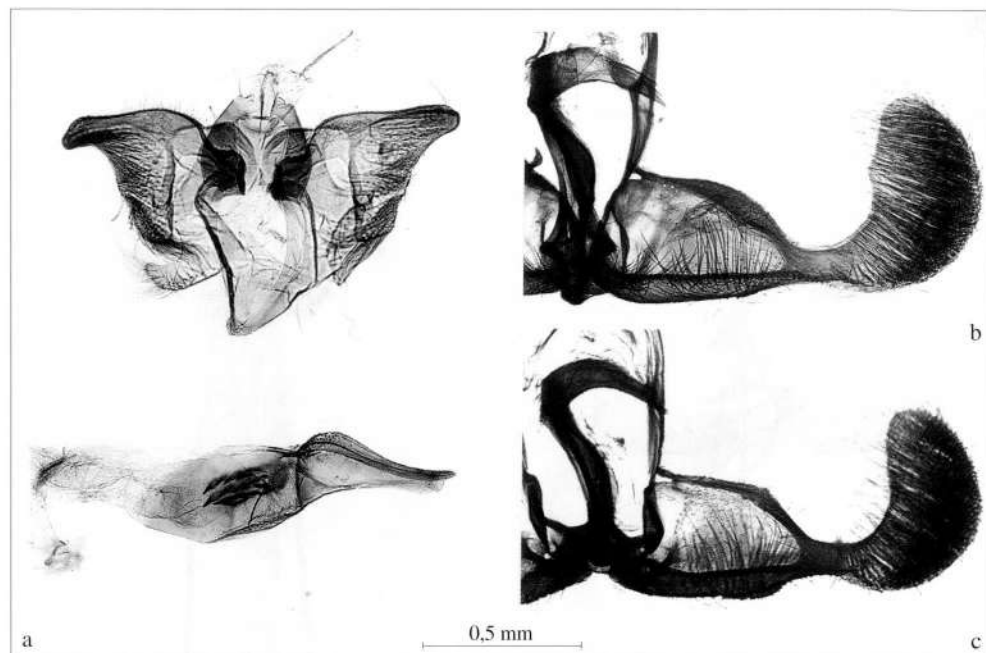


Fig. 5 - Male genitalic structures: a) *Monochroa divisella*; b) *Dichrorampha obscuratana*, Italy; c) *Dichrorampha obscuratana*, Denmark.
- Strutture genitali dei maschi: a) *Monochroa divisella*; b) *Dichrorampha obscuratana*, Italia; c) *Dichrorampha obscuratana*, Danimarca.

Distribution: Locally distributed throughout main parts of northern and central Europe (KARSHOLT & RAZOWSKI, 1996). Towards the south extending into Rumania and Greece.

***Nukusa praeditella* (REBEL, 1891) (Symmocidae) (figs 1d, 3b)**

Material examined: 2♂♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Gorizia, Carso Goriziano, Doberdò del Lago, 16.6.1997, leg. Morin (GU 00/926 ♂); 5♂♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Trieste, Carso Triestino, Villaggio del Pescatore (Duino), 13.7.1999, leg. Morin; 1♂, same data, but 6.9.2000.

Ecology: Host-plant and early stages unknown.

Distribution: Hitherto only known from Croatia and Albania (GOZMÁNY, 1963; KARSHOLT & RAZOWSKI, 1996).

***Goniodoma nemesi* CAPUSE, 1970 (Coelophoridae) (figs 1e, 4a-d)**

Material examined: 1♀, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Gorizia, Staranzano, Riva Lunga, 13.8.1998, leg. Morin (GU 00/922 ♀); 1♂, 6♀♀, Gorizia, Staranzano, loc. Cona (Canale

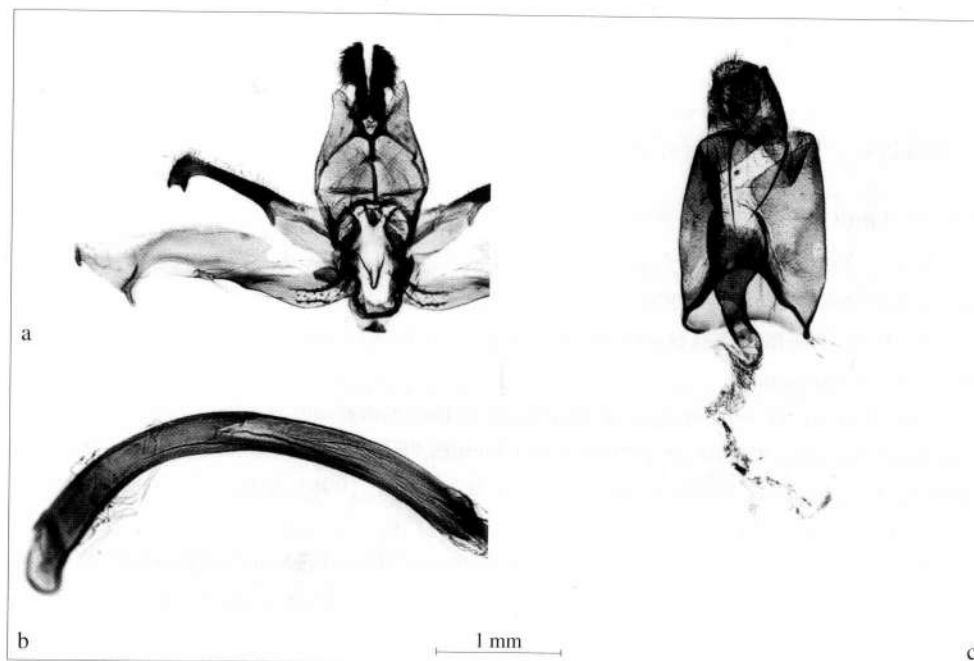


Fig. 6 - *Agdistis intermedia*, genitalic structures: a) male; b) male, aedeagus (2.5 times enlarged); c) female.
- Strutture genitali di *Agdistis intermedia*: a) maschio; b) maschio, aedeagus (ingrandito 2,5 volte); c) femmina.

Quarantia), 13.7.2000, leg. Morin (GEL 970 ♀); 8♂♂, 4♀♀, Gorizia, Grado, Bonifica della Vittoria, 13.8.2000, leg. Morin (GU 00/945 ♂).

Ecology: Host-plant and early stages unknown. Probably *G. nemesi* is trophically related to *Limonium*.

Distribution: Rumania, Italy.

Remarks: This species was hitherto only known from the female holotype, collected on 12.8.1968 by Nemes in Rumania (CAPUSE, 1970). The male genitalia (figs 4a-b) are here figured for the first time.

***Monochroa divisella* (DOUGLAS, 1850) (Gelechiidae) (figs 1f, 5a)**

Material examined: 1♂, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Gorizia, Monfalcone, Schiavetti, 15.7.1996, leg. Morin (GU 00/929 ♂); 1♂, ditto, but 29.7.2000.

Ecology: The larva exclusively feeds on *Iris* and is restricted to wetland localities.

Distribution: Extremely scattered records from England through the northern parts of

central Europe to Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Hungary (ELSNER et al., 1999). Also known from South Korea.

Remarks: *M. divisella* was also recorded at Lago di Caldaro (Bolzano) in high numbers during summer 2000 (HUEMER, 2002).

***Dichrorampha obscuratana* (WOLFF, 1955) (Tortricidae) (figs 1g, 5b-c)**

Material examined: 2 ♂♂, Piemonte, Torino, Venaria Reala - La Mandria, 5.5.1972, leg. Parenti (GU 99/842 ♂, GU 99/851 ♂).

Ecology: The larva has been recorded in the rootstock of *Chrysanthemum* (HANNEMANN, 1961) and *Tanacetum*.

Distribution: *D. obscuratana* is restricted to the central and northern parts of Europe, from Fennoscandia, Latvia and Russia to Belgium, The Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czechia and Slovakia (KARSHOLT & RAZOWSKI, 1996). It has not been recorded south of the Alps so far.

Remarks: Specimens from Piemonte show minor differences in the shape of the valva compared with material from Denmark. However, some variation could be observed in this character (see figs 5b-c).

***Agdistis intermedia* CARADJA, 1920 (Pterophoridae) (figs 1h, 6a-c)**

Material examined: 1 ♀, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Gorizia, Staranzano, Riva Lunga, 25.6.1998, leg. Morin; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ditto, but 7.9.1998 (GU 00/924 ♂), 6.7.1999 (GU 00/928 ♀); 1 ♂, ditto, but 15.6.2000; 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, ditto, but 5.7.2000; 1 ♀, ditto, but 25.9.2000; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Gorizia, Grado, Bonifica della Vittoria, 29.6.2000, leg. Morin; 4 ♀♀, ditto, but 13.8.2000; 1 ♀, ditto, but 16.8.2000; 1 ♀, ditto, but 12.9.2000.

Ecology: Host-plant and early stages unknown. *Limonium serotinum* is suspected as a host-plant (ARENBERGER, 1995). The habitats are exclusively salt-marsh areas with halophytic vegetation.

Distribution: Only reported from widely scattered localities in Hungary, Rumania and Russia (Kasachstan) (ARENBERGER, 1995). The records from the Adriatic coast are the first for the whole Mediterranean area.

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