New records of microlepidoptera from the Romanian fauna (Lepidoptera: Crambidae, Tortricidae)

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Summary: The species *Catoptria languidellus* (Zeller, 1863) (Crambidae), *Cydia interscindana* (Möschler, 1866) and *Rhyacionia hafneri* (Rebel, 1937) (Tortricidae), are mentioned for the first time from the Romanian fauna. The sampling localities are provided alongside summaries of bibliographic references to the species biology, ecology and distribution..

Rezumat: Speciile *Catoptria languidellus* (Zeller, 1863) (Crambidae), *Cydia interscindana* (Möschler, 1866) și *Rhyacionia hafneri* (Rebel, 1937) (Tortricidae), sunt mentionate pentru prima dată din fauna Romaniei. Se indică localitățile de unde au fost colectate și se fac referiri la biologie, ecologie și areal. *Cydia interscindana* este o specie introdusă în Transilvania prin intermediul speciilor de ienupăr ornamental, importați din Ungaria.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Crambidae, Tortricidae, new faunistical records, Romania

Catoptria languidellus (Zeller,1863) (Crambidae)

Material: 1 ♂, collected at a light trap in the Retezat Mountains, within the Lăpuşnicul Mare valley, upstream from Lunca Berhina, under the calcareous cliffs known as „La Stănuleţi“, on 21.07.2004, at an altitude of 1400 m (leg. M. Goia) (Fig. 1). Gen. Slide No. 2459 L. Rákosy.

Fig. 1 *Catoptria languidellus* ♂ - wingspan 21 mm, Retezat Mountains, 21.07.2004, 1400 m, leg & coll. M.Goia.

Distribution: Subalpine species present in most mountain ranges of the southern Palearctic region. However, the species is missing in the western-most part of this area (the mountainous areas of France and Spain). In the Alps *C. languidellus* is rare, being only locally distributed. It is known to occur in Austria, Italy and Switzerland. In the Austrian Alps (Styria and Carinthia) the species is frequent in subalpine habitats characterized by crystalline rocks and acidic soil. In such habitats Habeler counted 8 individuals per m^2 (Habeler 1975). *C. languidellus* is also relatively frequent in the mountainous, calcareous areas of the Balkan Peninsula, where it has been described

from the fauna of all countries of the region, with the exception of the European part of Turkey. In the east the distribution of the species extends to the Caucasus Mountains, Transcaucasia, the mountainous regions of central Asia, S Siberia the Altai Mountain, reaching the Far East in the Amur region (Falkovitsch 1986, Slamka 1995).

Biology: The larval host plants and the developmental stages of *C. languidellus* are unknown. Habeler (1975) discusses the habitat of the species in the SE Alps.

This is the only record of this species from the Carpathian Mountain chain and the first record for the fauna of Romania.

Cydia interscindana (Möschler, 1866) (Tortricidae)

Material: 1 ♀, caught at a light trap in the urban area of the Cluj-Napoca municipality (Transylvania, Romania), 10.06.2015 (leg. M. Goia) (Fig. 2). Gen. Slide No. 2493 L. Rákosy.

Fig. 2 *Cydia interscindana* ♀, wingspan 9 mm, Cluj-Napoca, 10.06.2015, leg & coll. M.Goia.

Distribution: Western Europe: Spain, France, Belgium and Italy. In 2014 the species was recorded for the first time around Budapest, in Hungary (Rákoscsaba). Several individuals were collected in May and October in an apple orchard by pheromone traps used to bait the codling moth *Cydia pomonella* (Linnaeus, 1758), an agricultural pest. *C. interscindana* was not recorded in any of the countries lying west of Hungary; it thus appears likely that in this case the species was introduced to Hungary by accident. There is no evidence to suggest that the species expanded its range naturally. Razowski (2003) shows that the larvae of *C. interscindana* feed exclusively on *Juniperus oxycedrus*, but Szabóky supposes that in the absence of its main food plant the species can also survive on other Juniperus species, maybe even on *Juniperus communis*. We believe that the findings in Transylvania are also indicative of an accidental introduction through imported dendrological material. Because the species was collected from an area where several ornamental, allochthonous Juniperus species have been planted (including probably *J. oxycedrus*), we cannot yet draw any conclusions on its host plant in Transylvania.

Biology: According to Razowski (2003) *C. interscindara* relies on the pickly juniper (*Juniperus oxycedrus*) as a larval host plant. The species produces two generations per year.

First record for the fauna of Romania.

Rhyacionia hafneri (Rebel, 1937) (Tortricidae)

Material: 2 ♂♂: Cluj-Napoca 13.05.2015, 20.05.2015; 2 ♀♀: Cluj-Napoca 13.05.2015, 23.05.2015 (leg. M. Goia) (Fig. 3). Gen. Slide No. 2498 L. Rákosy.

The species was described by Rebel as *Evetria hafneri*, based on a single male, collected from Dalmatia (Rebel 1937). Later the validity of the taxon was questioned. Razowski (1971) considers it as a synonym to *R. pinivorana*, an opinion sustained also in later publications (Razowski 1999). Huemer (2003) provides diagnostic characters based on the wings and the genitalia for the male and the female. *R. hafneri* has a shorter and distally broader

aedeagus, with stronger marginal spines than in *R. pinivorana*. The tooth of the saccus is rounder in *R. pinivorana*. The female has a broader ostium bursae and a shorter signum than that of *R. pinivorana*. Based on these characters *R. maritimana*, known only from Corsica, appears much more similar to *R. hafneri* than *R. pinivorana* (Huemer 2003).

Fig. 3. *Rhyacionia hafneri* ♀, wingspan 22,5 mm, Cluj-Napoca, 13.05.2015, leg & coll. M.Goia.

Distribution: It is known from South Slovenia, Dalmatia (Huemer 2003), Hungary, the Czech Republic and Bulgaria (Jaroš & Liška 2015); it is probably more widespread, including in the Balkans. At many locations the two species overlap spatially and temporally, *R. pinivorana* reaching the peak of its activity at the end of the flight time of *R. hafneri* (Huemer 2003).

Biology: The biology and preimaginal stages of the species remain unknown. The larvae probably feed on young buds and leaves of pine trees. Jaroš & Liška (2015) consider that the expansion of the species distribution towards Central and Eastern Europe is facilitated by *Pinus nigra plantations*.

First record for the fauna of Romania.

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