

## The commented checklist of Gelechiidae (Lepidoptera) of Romania

Zoltán KOVÁCS & Sándor KOVÁCS

### Rezumat

#### Lista de specii comentată a familiei Gelechiidae (Lepidoptera) din România

Familia Gelechiidae este revizuită pe baza studiului materialului aflat în colecția "L. DIÓSZEGHY" a Muzeul din Sf. Gheorghe și a autorilor, completat cu preluarea critică a datelor din literatură.

S-au identificat 239 de specii de Gelechiidae în fauna României, se dă lista lor sinonimică. În comentariile referitoare la 117 de specii sunt semnalate 37 specii noi pentru fauna României; pe baza materialului examinat se confirmă prezența a 16 specii publicate în diferite publicații, dar ignorate la întocmirea listei lui POPESCU-GORJ (1984); s-au eliminat 8 specii incorect determinate sau improbabile; 33 specii au fost identificate numai pe baza datelor din literatură.

### Abstract

The family Gelechiidae is revised based on the study of the material deposited in the "L. DIÓSZEGHY" collection in the Museum of Sf. Gheorghe and the private collection of the authors. Results are completed with data obtained after the critical survey of the literature.

239 species of gelechiid moths are recorded from Romania, the systematic list and the synonyms are given. The checklist is followed by commentaries referring to 117 species: 37 species are new records to the Romanian fauna, their genitalia are figured; 16 species formerly recorded in different publications, but not included in the list of POPESCU-GORJ (1984) are confirmed based on the examined material; 8 formerly recorded, but misidentified or improbable species are excluded from the list; 33 species are identified only in the bibliography.

**Key words:** Gelechiidae, Romania, faunistics, commented checklist.

### Introduction

Gelechiidae is one of the least known families of the Romanian lepidoptera fauna. Material belonging to this family are only partially identified even in the greatest collections of the country. Literature data concerning to the representants of this family are widespread in a long series of regional or local faunistical works, catalogues of different collections and other publications. The first attempt to get all this data together belongs to POPESCU-GORJ (1984) in the framework of the general checklist of the Romanian Microlepidoptera. The supplementary list of VICOL (1997) comprises data of some older publications unconsidered by POPESCU-GORJ (1984) and the newly published faunistical records (CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS 1987, KOVÁCS & KOVÁCS 1994). Data concerning to Romania in the European checklist of lepidoptera (KARSHOLT &

RIEDL 1996 and POVOLNÝ 1996), in the third volume of "Microlepidoptera of Europe" (HUEMER & KARSHOLT 1999) and in the "Gelechiidae of Central Europe" (ELSNER & al. 1999) are based mainly on the above mentioned two Romanian lists.

The remarkable progress made in the last years in the study of the European Gelechiidae makes evident how less known are the Romanian gelechiid moths. They have never been studied thoroughly. Only a few works investigated indigenous material (CĂPUȘE 1964, GOZMÁNY 1953, KOVÁCS & KOVÁCS 1994, PITKIN 1984, 1988, POPESCU-GORJ 1985a, SATTLER 1976). Even the checklist of the Romanian Microlepidoptera was compiled by POPESCU-GORJ (1984) without a comprehensive review, based on some, by chance very old, mainly faunistical publications. We considered the revision necessary, based on the study of the available material.

## Material and methods

As a first step to clarify the situation of the Gelechiidae of Romania we reviewed the material of the "L. DIÓSZEGHY" collection in the Museum of Sf. Gheorghe and the private collection of the authors. We made at least one genitalia preparation for each species, and where the identification based on the external morphology was uncertain we made as much genitalia preparations as necessary to clarify the identity of each specimen. Some species have been identified or revised by O. KARSHOLT. The results were completed with a critical survey of the available indigenous bibliographical sources and finally they were compared with the data referring to Romania of the three, already mentioned, in the last years-published works about the European Gelechiidae.

## Results

We identified a number of 114 species in the "L. DIÓSZEGHY" collection; the complete data of the revised material will be published separately. In the "S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS" collection have been identified 174 species, so we succeeded to examine altogether 193 species of Romanian Gelechiidae.

In the checklist of the Romanian Microlepidoptera 176 Gelechiidae species were listed by POPESCU-GORJ (1984). Further species were found in different publications referring to the Romanian fauna comprising a period of nearly 150 years, the majority of them were already listed by VICOL (1997). At five we could establish certain misidentification, so: *Metanarsia modesta* STAUDINGER, 1871, *Ptocheuusa inopella* (ZELLER, 1839), *Mirificarma flavella* (DUPONCHEL, 1844), *Sophronia chilonella* (TREITSCHKE, 1833) and *Acompsia minorella* REBEL, 1899 have been excluded from the following list. Further three species: *Bryotropha umbrosella* (ZELLER, 1839), *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) suaedella* (RICHARDSON, 1893) and *Brachmia procursella* REBEL, 1903 have been eliminated as improbable in absence of evidences.

The final number of 239 of species found now is considerably higher than the formerly 176, listed by POPESCU-GORJ (1984). Consequently, as a result of this progress in the knowledge of Romanian fauna and the several taxonomic changes made to the gelechiid moths in the last two decades, the actualization of the nomenclature of the Romanian Gelechiidae is necessary.

The checklist, completed with a list of the synonyms, is followed by comments referring to 117 species. The following 37 species are new re-

records to the Romanian fauna: *Caulastrocecis fuffurella* (STAUDINGER, 1871), *Metzneria ehikeella* GOZMÁNY, 1954, *Monochroa servella* (ZELLER, 1839), *Monochroa elongella* (HEINEMANN, 1870), *Monochroa inflexella* SVENSSON, 1992, *Monochroa lutulentella* (ZELLER, 1839), *Monochroa suffusella* (DOUGLAS, 1850), *Monochroa nomadella* (ZELLER, 1868), *Eulamprotes ochricapilla* (REBEL, 1903), *Eulamprotes plumbella* (HEINEMANN, 1870), *Bryotropha similis* (STANTON, 1854), *Psoricoptera speciosella* TEICH, 1892, *Chionodes nebulosella* (HEINEMANN, 1870), *Filatima djakovica* ANIKIN & PISKUNOV, 1996, *Athrips patockai* (POVOLNÝ, 1979), *Scrobipalpopsis petasitis* (PFAFFENZELLER, 1867), *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) brachmiella* (HEYDEN, 1862), *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) chrysanthemella* (E. HOFMANN, 1867), *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) stangei* (E. HERING, 1889), *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) pauperella* (HEINEMANN, 1870), *Ephysteris (Microcraspedus) insulella* (HEINEMANN, 1870), *Ephysteris (Microcraspedus) treskensis* POVOLNÝ, 1966, *Caryocolum inflatvorellum* (KLIMESCH, 1938), *Caryocolum schleichi* (CHRISTOPH, 1872), *Caryocolum cassella* (WALKER, 1864), *Caryocolum kroesmanniella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854), *Syncopacma incognitana* GOZMÁNY, 1957, *Syncopacma sangiella* (STANTON, 1863), *Syncopacma larseniella* GOZMÁNY, 1957, *Syncopacma wormiella* (WOLFF, 1958), *Syncopacma ochrofasciella* (TOLL, 1936), *Syncopacma vinella* (BANKES, 1898), *Syncopacma* species, *Iwaruna klimeschi* WOLFF, 1958, *Crossobela trinotella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1856), *Helcystogramma lutatella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854) and *Helcystogramma arulensis* (REBEL, 1929). For all these species data of the examined material, a few characters helping to their identification, distributional data are given, and their genitalia are figured.

Further 16 species formerly recorded in different publications, but not included in the list of POPESCU-GORJ (1984) are here confirmed, based on certain material: *Pyncostola bohemiella* (NICKERL, 1864), *Metzneria artificella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1861), *Psamathocrita osseella* (STANTON, 1860), *Bryotropha tachyptilella* (REBEL, 1916), *Bryotropha domestica* (HAWORTH, 1828), *Gelechia cuneatella* DOUGLAS, 1852, *Gnorimoschema herbichii* (NOWICKI, 1864), *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) samadensis* (PFAFFENZELLER, 1870), *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) erichi* POVOLNÝ, 1964, *Ephysteris (Ephysteris) promptella* (STAUDINGER, 1859), *Sophronia ascalis* GOZMÁNY, 1951, *Stomopteryx hungaricella* GOZMÁNY, 1957, *Syncopacma albifrontella* (HEINEMANN, 1870), *Syncopacma linella* (CHRETIEN, 1904), *Anacamptis timidella* (WOCKE, 1887)

and *Dichomeris barbella* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775). For all these species referential sources of their first record, data of the examined material and distributional data are given.

One undescribed *Filatima* species was found, which will be described separately.

The literature sources are specified in the case of 33 species, identified only in the bibliography.

The excluded species are commented after their generic names.

The species already listed by POPESCU-GORJ (1984) and identified also by us, in the examined material are only exceptionally commented, most of them, 130 species, are not commented at all.

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## The checklist of Romanian Gelechiidae

### GELECHIINAE

#### ANOMOLOGINI

#### CAULASTROCECIS CHRÉTIEN, 1931

- furfurella* (STAUDINGER, 1871) 2  
*criptoxena* (GOZMÁNY, 1954)  
*pudicella* (MANN, 1861) 3

#### MEGACRASPEDUS ZELLER, 1839

- dolosellus* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*separatellus* (FISCHER VON RÖSLERSTAMM, 1843) 4  
*binotellus* (DUPONCHEL, 1843)  
*imparellus* (FISCHER VON RÖSLERSTAMM, 1843)

#### ARISTOTELIA HÜBNER, 1825

- EVAGORA* CLEMENS, 1860  
*NOMIA* CLEMENS, 1860  
*ERGATIS* HEINEMANN, 1870  
*ENCHRYSA* ZELLER, 1873  
*EUCATOPTUS* WALSINGHAM, 1879

- subdecurtella* (STANTON, 1859)  
*prohaskaella* (REBEL, 1907)  
*subericinella* (DUPONCHEL, 1843)

#### CHRYSOESTHIA HÜBNER, 1825

- MICROSETIA* STEPHENS, 1829  
*CHRYSIA* BRUAND, [1851]

- drurella* (FABRICIUS, 1775)  
*myllerella* (FABRICIUS, 1798)  
*zinckeella* (HÜBNER, 1813)

*druryella* ZELLER, 1850

*hermannella* auct.

*sexguttella* (THUNBERG, 1794)

*stipella* auct.

*auropunctella* (THUNBERG, 1794)

*knockella* (HAWORTH, 1828)

*miscella* (HAWORTH, 1828)

*aurofasciella* (STEPHENS, 1834)

*naeviferella* (DUPONCHEL, 1843)

#### XYSTOPHORA WOCKE, 1876

*DORYPHORA* HEINEMANN, 1870, *nec*

ILLIGER, 1807

*DORYPHORELLA* COCKERELL, 1888

*carchariella* (ZELLER, 1839)

*pulveratella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)

*intaminatella* (STANTON, 1861)

*steudeliella* (FREY, 1877)

#### ATREMAEA STAUDINGER, 1871

*lonchoptera* STAUDINGER, 1871

5

#### ISOPHRICTIS MEYRICK, 1917

*striatella* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775)

*tanacetella* (SCHRANK, 1802)

*anthemidella* (WOCKE, 1871)

#### PYNCOSTOLA MEYRICK, 1917

*bohemiella* (NICKERL, 1864)

6

- METZNERIA** ZELLER, 1839  
*CLEODORA* STEPHENS, 1834, *nec*  
 PÉRON & LESMEUR, 1810  
*PARASIA* DUPONCHEL, [1846]  
*ARCHIMETZNERIA* AMSSEL, 1936
- paucipunctella* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*zimmermanni* M. HERING, 1940  
*confusalis* D. LUCAS, 1955
- neuropterella* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*nevropterella* (DUPONCHEL, 1843)
- aestivella* (ZELLER, 1839) 7  
*carlinella* (STANTON, 1851)  
*selaginella* (MANN, 1855)  
*torridella* (MANN, 1859)
- lappella* (LINNAEUS, 1758)  
*silacea* (HAWORTH, 1828)  
*silacella* (STEPHENS, 1834)
- ehikeella* GOZMÁNY, 1954 8  
*metzneriella* (STANTON, 1851)  
*falcatella* (BRUAND, 1859)
- artificella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1861) 9  
*litigiosella* (MILLIÈRE, 1879)  
*pannonicella* REBEL, 1915
- aprilella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)  
*igneella* (TENGSTROM, 1859)  
*sanguinolentella* J. DE JOANNIS, 1910
- intestinella* (MANN, 1864)
- APODIA** HEINEMANN, 1870
- bifractella* (DUPONCHEL, 1843)  
*martinii* PETRY, 1911
- PTOCHEUSA** HEINEMANN, 1870 10  
*SYNEUNETIS* WALLENGREN, 1881
- abnormella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854) 11
- PSAMATHOCRITA** MEYRICK, 1925  
*PSAMMATHOCRITA* GAEDE, 1937
- osseella* (STANTON, 1860) 12
- ARGOLAMPROTES** BENANDER, 1945
- micella* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775)  
*asterella* TREITSCHKE, 1833
- MONOCHROA** HEINEMANN, 1870  
*PALTODORA* MEYRICK, 1894  
*CATABRACHMIA* REBEL, 1909
- cytisella* (CURTIS, 1837)  
*fuscipennis* (HUMPHREYS & WESTWOOD, 1845)  
*walkeriella* (DOUGLAS, 1850)  
*caenulentella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)  
*clinosema* (MEYRICK, 1935)
- rumicetella* (O. HOFMANN, 1868)  
*acutangulella* (HEINEMANN, 1870)  
*leptotechna* (MEYRICK, 1937)
- sepicolella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)  
*rectifasciella* (FUCHS, 1902)  
*balcanica* (REBEL, 1903)  
*agasta* GOZMÁNY, 1954
- tenebrella* (HÜBNER, 1817)  
*fuscocuprea* (HAWORTH, 1828)  
*subcuprella* (STEPHENS, 1834)  
*tenebrosella* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*crassiuscula* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1851)  
*buffonella* (MILLIÈRE, 1876)
- servella* (ZELLER, 1839) 13  
*farinosae* (STANTON, 1867)
- elongella* (HEINEMANN, 1870) 14  
*micrometra* (MEYRICK, 1935)
- inflexella* SVENSSON, 1992 15  
*lutulentella* (ZELLER, 1839) 16  
*brunickii* (REBEL, 1913)
- lucidella* (STEPHENS, 1834)  
*palustrella* (DOUGLAS, 1850) 17  
*rozsikeella* (REBEL, 1909)
- suffusella* (DOUGLAS, 1850) 18  
*nomadella* (ZELLER, 1868) 19  
*hornigi* (STAUDINGER, 1883)
- EULAMPROTES** BRADLEY, 1971  
*LAMPROTES* HEINEMANN, 1870, *nec*  
 HÜBNER, [1821]  
*ARGYRITIS* HEINEMANN, 1870, *nec*  
 REICHENBACH, LEIPZIG, 1817
- wilkella* (LINNAEUS, 1758)  
*merianella* (LINNAEUS, 1758)  
*pictella* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*tarquiniella* (STANTON, 1862)
- superbella* (ZELLER, 1839) 20  
*ochricapilla* (REBEL, 1903) 21  
*unicolorella* (DUPONCHEL, 1843)  
*immaculatella* (DOUGLAS, 1850)  
*atrella* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775)  
*umbriferella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)  
*aurimacucella* (HÖFNER, 1896)
- nigritella* (ZELLER, 1847) 22  
*plumbella* (HEINEMANN, 1870) 23
- ORNATIVALVA** GOZMÁNY, 1955  
*PELOSTOLA* JANSE, 1960
- ornatella* SATTTLER, 1967 24  
*plutelliformis* (STAUDINGER, 1859) 25  
*olbiaella* (MILLIÈRE, 1861)  
*siewersiellus* (CHRISTOPH, 1867)  
*sinuatella* (WALSINGHAM, 1904)
- BRYOTROPHA** HEINEMANN, 1870 26  
*MNIOPHAGA* PIERCE & DALTRY, 1938  
*ADELPHOTROPHA* GOZMÁNY, 1955

- terrella* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775)  
*imulella* HÜBNER, 1805  
*pauperella* HÜBNER, 1825  
*alpicolella* HEINEMANN, 1870  
*suspectella* HEINEMANN, 1870
- desertella* (DOUGLAS, 1850)  
*decrepidela* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)  
*lutescens* (CONSTANT, 1865)
- tachyptilella* (REBEL, 1916) 27  
*galbanella* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*angustella* HEINEMANN, 1870
- plantariella* (TENGGSTRÖM, 1848) 28  
*cinerosella* (TENGGSTRÖM, 1848)  
*ilmatariella* (HOFFMANN, 1893)
- domestica* (HAWORTH, 1828) 29  
*senectella* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*ciliatella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)  
*obscurella* (HEINEMANN, 1870)  
*larseni* STRAND, 1927
- similis* (STANTON, 1854) 30  
*thuleella* (ZELLER, 1857)  
*fuliginosella* (SNELLEN, 1882)
- affinis* (HAWORTH, 1828)  
*tegulella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)
- plebejella* (ZELLER, 1847) 31  
*imperitella* (STAUDINGER, 1859)  
*ancillula* (WALSINGHAM, 1908)
- TELEIODINI PISKUNOV, 1973
- RECURVARIA** HAWORTH, 1828  
*LITA* KOLLAR, 1832  
*TELEA* STEPHENS, 1834 (homonym)  
*APHANAULA* MEYRICK, 1895  
*HINNEBERGIA* SPULER, 1910  
*MICROLECHIA* TURATI, 1924
- nanella* ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775)  
*pumilella* ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775)  
*nana* HAWORTH, 1828 (emendation)  
*crataegella* BUSCK, 1903  
*unicolor* REBEL, 1927  
*pruniella* auctt. (incorrect spelling)
- leucatella* (CLERCK, 1759)  
*leucatea* HAWORTH, 1828 (emendation)  
*albocingulella* (DUPONCHEL, [1839])
- EXOTELEIA** WALLENGREN, 1881  
*PARALECHIA* BUSCK, [1903]  
*HERINGIA* SPULER, 1910 (homonym)  
*HERIGIOLA* STRAND, 1917
- dodecella* (LINNAEUS, 1758)  
*duodecimcristata* (RETZIUS, 1783) n. inv.  
*punctulata* (FOURCROY, 1785)  
*dodecea* HAWORTH, 1828 (emendation)  
*annulicornis* (STEPHENS, 1834)  
*favillaticella* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*reussiella* (RATZEBURG, 1840)
- STENOLECHIA** MEYRICK, 1894  
*POECILIA* HEINEMANN, 1870 (homonym)  
*GIBBOSA* OMELKO, 1988
- gemmella* (LINNAEUS, 1758)  
*nivella* (FABRICIUS, 1794)  
*nivea* HAWORTH, 1828 (emendation)  
*lepidella* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*nigrovittella* (DUPONCHEL, [1839])
- PARASTENOLECHIA** KANAZAWA, 1985  
*ORIGO* OMELKO, 1988
- nigrinotella* (ZELLER, 1847)  
*nigralbella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)  
n. inv.
- PARACHRONISTIS** MEYRICK, 1925
- albiceps* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*albicipitella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)  
(emendation)  
*albicapitella* (DOUBLEDAY, 1859)  
(emendation)
- TELEIODES** SATTLER, 1960  
*TELEIA* HEINEMANN, 1870 (homonym)  
*TELPHUSA* auctt., (nec CHAMBERS, 1872)
- vulgella* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775)  
*aspera* (HAWORTH, 1828)
- wagae* (NOWICKI, 1860)  
*marsata* (PISKUNOV, 1973)
- saltuum* (ZELLER, 1878) 32  
*nigristreigella* (WOCKE, 1898)
- luculella* (HÜBNER, 1813)  
*subrosea* (HAWORTH, 1828)
- sequax* (HAWORTH, 1828)  
*apicistrigella* (DUPONCHEL, [1843])  
*sequaxella* (BRUAND D'UZELLE, [1851])  
*sequacella* (DOUBLEDAY, 1859) (emendation)
- CARPATOLECHIA** CĂPUȘE, 1964
- decorella* (HAWORTH, 1812)  
*humeralis* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*lyellella* (HUMPHREYS & WESTWOOD, 1845)  
*incretella* (DUPONCHEL, [1845])  
*humeraella* (BRUAND D'UZELLE, [1851])  
(emendation)  
*marmoripennella* (BRUAND D'UZELLE, [1851])  
*pisticella* (NOWICKI, 1860)  
*scabra* (STAUDINGER, 1870)  
*erschoffi* (FREY, 1880)

- subericolella* (CARADJA, 1920) n. inv.  
*buckwelli* (LUCAS, 1956)  
*dumitrescui* CĂPUȘE, 1964
- 33**
- aenigma* SATTLER, 1983  
*fugitivella* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*vovkella* (PISKUNOV, 1973)  
*melanella* (ROMANISZYN, 1933) n. inv.  
*fugacella* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*nigrofasciella* (BRUAND D'UZELLE, [1851])  
*alburnella* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*semiculella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)  
*radiella* (KRULIKOWSKY, 1909) n. inv.  
*notatella* (HÜBNER, 1813)  
*euratella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)  
*oskella* (PISKUNOV, 1973)  
*proximella* (HÜBNER, 1796)  
*signatella* (EVERSMANN, 1844)  
*peritella* (CONSTANT, 1885)  
*ochracella* (ROMANISZYN, 1933) n. inv.
- PSEUDOTELPHUSA** JANSE, 1958  
*SATTLERIA* CĂPUȘE, 1968 (homonym)  
*KLAUSSATTLERIA* CĂPUȘE, 1968
- scaella* (SCOPLL, 1763)  
*aleella* (FABRICIUS, 1794)  
*bicolorella* (TREITSCHKE, 1832)
- 34**
- istrella* (MANN, 1866)  
*decuriella* (MANN, 1872)  
*trifasciella* (REBEL, 1916)  
*paripunctella* (THUNBERG, 1794)  
*tigratella* (COSTA, 1834)  
*triparella* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*trijugella* (ERSCHOFF, 1877)  
*sultanella* (CARADJA, 1920)  
*griseella* (PREISSECKER, 1931) n. inv.  
*myricae* (GILLES, 1936) n. inv.  
*pseudowagae* (SVENSSON, 1993) n. inv.
- 35**
- tessella* (LINNAEUS, 1758)  
*albinigrella* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775)  
*sturmella* (HÜBNER, [1825])  
*berberidella* (HÜBNER, [1825])  
*funestella* (GEYER, [1832])  
*alboquadrella* (BRUAND D'UZELLE, 1859)
- TELEIOPSIS** SATTLER, 1960
- terebinthinella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1856) **36**  
*diffinis* (HAWORTH, 1828)  
*dissimilella* (TREITSCHKE, 1833)  
*scabidella* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*friesella* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1839) (emendation)  
*groenliensis* (STRAND, 1920) n. inv.
- 37**
- bagriotella* (DUPONCHEL, 1840)  
*elatella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)

**ALTENIA** SATTLER, 1960

*scriptella* (HÜBNER, 1796)

**GELECHIINI**

**GELECHIA** HÜBNER, 1825

*GUENEA* BRUAND D'UZELLE, [1851]

*CIRRHA* CHAMBERS, 1872

*QESEIS* CHAMBERS, 1875

*MESOGELECHIA* OMELKO, 1986

*rhonebella* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775)

*axilella* (THUNBERG, 1794)

*rhombea* (HAWORTH, 1828): (emendation)

*scotinella* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854

*conspurcatella* HEINEMANN, 1870

*confusella* HEINEMANN, 1870

*kiesenwetteri* HEUÄCKER, 1873

*lakatensis* REBEL, 1904

*baurei* (REBEL, 1917)

*sabinellus* (ZELLER, 1839) **38**

*hoffmanniella* (STRAND, 1902)

*corsella* (REBEL, 1930)

*kalevalella* (KANERVA, 1936)

*sororculella* (HÜBNER, 1817) **39**

*muscosella* ZELLER, 1839

*cuneatella* DOUGLAS, 1852 **40**

*asinella* (HÜBNER, 1796) **41**

*aurorella* FREY, 1882

*hippophaela* (SCHRANK, 1802)

*basalis* STANTON, 1854

*acupediella* FREY, 1870

*basipunctella* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854 **42**

*basiguttella* HEINEMANN, 1870

*albicans* HEINEMANN, 1870

*nigra* (HAWORTH, 1828)

*cautella* ZELLER, 1839

*turpella* ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775)

*populella* (HÜBNER, 1796)

*nebulea* (HAWORTH, 1828) n. inv.

*pinguinella* (TREITSCHKE, 1832)

*kochiella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)

*rhombelliformis* STAUDINGER, 1871 **43**

*sestertiella* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854

**PSORICOPTERA** STANTON, 1854

*gibbosella* (ZELLER, 1839)

*triorthias* (MEYRICK, 1935)

*lepigreella* (LUCAS, 1946)

*speciosella* TEICH, 1892 **44**

**MIRIFICARMA** GOZMÁNY, 1955 **45**

*HELINA* GUENÉE, 1849 (homonym)

*rhodoptera* (MANN, 1866) **46**

*maculatella* (HÜBNER, 1796)

- eburnella* ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775)  
*eburnella* (HÜBNER, 1796) (homonym)  
*flammella* (HÜBNER, [1825])  
*rufeiformosella* (BRUAND D'UZELLE, 1859)
- lentiginosella* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*cytisella* (TREITSCHKE, 1833)  
*roseella* (HAUDER, 1918) n. inv.  
*leonella* AMSEL, 1959
- interrupta* (CURTIS, 1827) 47  
*interuptella* (HÜBNER, 1793) (homonym)
- mulinella* (ZELLER, 1839) 48  
*caminariella* (FUCHS, 1902)  
*nigraesilvae* (AMSEL, 1950)
- CHIONODES** HÜBNER, [1825]
- luctuella* (HÜBNER, 1793) 49  
*sauteriella* (ZELLER, 1868)
- continuella* (ZELLER, 1839) 50  
*trimaculella* (PACKARD, 1867)  
*albomaculella* (CHAMBERS, 1875)
- distinctella* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*striolatella* (HEINEMANN, 1870)  
*tristella* (TEICH, 1889)  
*indistinctella* (REBEL, 1901)  
*latiorella* (AMSEL, 1939)  
*unicolor* (TOLL, 1948)  
*deserticola* PISKUNOV, 1979
- hayreddini* KOÇAK, 1986 51  
*ochripalpella* (FREY, 1880) (homonym)
- electella* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*nebulosella* (HEINEMANN, 1870) 52  
*fumatella* (DOUGLAS, 1850)  
*celerella* (STANTON, 1851)  
*oppletella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)  
*reuttiella* (HEINEMANN, 1870)  
*nigricans* (HEINEMANN, 1870)  
*syrticola* (STAUDINGER, 1871)  
*brunnea* (TEICH, 1901) (homonym)  
*carpella* PISKUNOV, 1971
- AROGA** BUSCK, 1914
- velocella* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*affimiella* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1839)  
*tesserella* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1839)  
*brunnea* (SCHÖYEN, 1882)  
*aterminella* (REBEL, 1889)  
*peperistis* (MEYRICK, 1926)  
*rupicolella* (MÜLLER-RUTZ, 1934)
- flavicomella* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*aureodorsella* (BRUAND D'UZELLE, 1859)
- aristotelis* (MILLIÈRE, 1876) 53  
*astragali* (STAUDINGER, 1879)  
*fulminella* (MILLIÈRE, 1882)  
*lacertella* (WALSINGHAM, 1904)  
*aplasticella* (REBEL, 1913) n. inv.  
*hyrcanella* (TOLL, 1948)
- FILATIMA** BUSCK, 1939
- spurcella* (DUPONCHEL, 1843)  
*fuscantella* (HEINEMANN, 1870)  
*species* 54  
*tephritidella* (DUPONCHEL, 1844) 55  
*tephritidella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)  
*djakovica* ANIKIN & PISKUNOV, 1996 56
- NEOFRISERIA** SATTLER, 1960
- pelella* (TREITSCHKE, 1835)
- PROLITA** LERAUT, 1993  
*LITA* TREITSCHKE, 1833 (homonym)
- sexpunctella* (FABRICIUS, 1794)  
*virgella* (THUNBERG, 1794)  
*longicornis* (CURTIS, 1827)  
*histrionella* (GEYER, [1832])  
*zebrella* (TREITSCHKE, 1833) (emendation)  
*alpicola* (FREY, 1867)  
*alternatella* (KEARFOTT, 1908)  
*melanica* (STRAND, 1920) n. inv.  
*petulans* (BRAUN, 1925)
- solutella* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*fumosella* (DOUGLAS, 1852)  
*cornubiae* (BOYD, 1858)  
*pribitzeri* (REBEL, 1889)  
*nigrobipunctatella* (LUCAS, 1932)
- ATHRIPS** BILLBERG, 1820  
**RHYNCO PACHA** STAUDINGER, 1871  
**EPITHECTIS** MEYRICK, 1895  
**LEOBATUS** WALSINGHAM, 1904  
**ZIMINIOLA** GERASIMOV, 1930  
**CREMONA** BUSCK, 1834
- rancidella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)  
*triatomaea* (MÜHLIG, 1864)  
*vepretella* (ZELLER, 1870)  
*superfetella* (PEYERIMHOFF, 1877)  
*cotoneastri* (BUSCK, 1934)  
*cerasivorella* (KUZNETSOV, 1960)
- pruinosa* (LIENIG & ZELLER, 1846) 57  
*patockai* (POVOLNÝ, 1979) 58  
*mouffetella* (LINNAEUS, 1758)  
*pedisequella* ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775)  
*punctifera* (HAWORTH, 1828)
- nigricostella* (DUPONCHEL, 1842) 59
- GNORIMOSCHEMINI**
- GNORIMOSCHEMA** BUSCK, 1900  
**LERUPSIA** RIEDL, 1965
- herbichii* (NOWICKI, 1864) 60  
*pusillella* (REBEL, 1893)



- SCROBIPALPOPSIS** POVOLNÝ, 1967
- petasitis* (PFAFFENZELLER, 1867) 61  
*petasitella* (STAUDINGER, 1867)  
*petasitae* (HEINEMANN, 1870)
- SCROBIPALPA** JANSE, 1951 62  
**ILSEOPSIS** POVOLNÝ, 1965
- (EUSCROBIPALPA)** POVOLNÝ, 1967
- acuminatella* (SIRCOM, 1850)  
*pulligenella* (SIRCOM, 1850)  
*cirsiella* (STANTON, 1851)  
*ingforiella* (HEINEMANN, 1870)  
*brahmiella* (HEYDEN, 1862) 63  
*proclivella* (FUCHS, 1886)  
*runcidella* auct., nec HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854  
*chrysanthemella* (E. HOFMANN, 1867) 64  
*opificella* MANN, 1877  
*artemisiella* (TREITSCHKE, 1833)  
*stangei* (E. HERING, 1889) 65  
*saltenella* (MEESS, 1910)  
*pauperella* (HEINEMANN, 1870) 66  
*klimeschi* POVOLNÝ, 1967  
*samadensis* (PFAFFENZELLER, 1870) 67  
*brunhildae* (SCHAWERDA, 1921)  
*zimmermanni* (ZIMMERMANN, 1923)  
nom. inv.  
*mariae* (ZIMMERMANN, 1926)  
*testacella* (REBEL, 1935)  
*echo* (MEYRICK, 1937)  
*nitentella* (FUCHS, 1902) 68  
*seminella* (PIERCE & METCALFE, 1935)  
*salinella* (ZELLER, 1847) 69  
*halymella* (MILLIÈRE, 1864)  
*salicorniae* (O. HERING, 1889)  
*spergulariella* (CHRÉTIEN, 1910)  
*zernyella* (REBEL, 1918)  
*caliacrae* (CARADJA, 1932)  
*thymellaeae* (AMSEL, 1939)  
*ignota* (GREGOR & POVOLNÝ, 1954)  
*obsoletella* (FISCHER VON RÖSLERSTAMM, 1841)  
*indignella* (STAUDINGER, 1879)  
*ocellatella* (BOYD, 1858)  
*submissella* (STANTON, 1859)  
*horticolella* (RÖSSLER, 1866)  
*atriplicella* (FISCHER VON RÖSLERSTAMM, 1841)  
*atrella* (THUNBERG, 1794) (nomen dubium)  
*murinella* (DUPONCHEL, 1843) 70  
*pygmaeella* (HEINEMANN, 1870)  
*culminicolella* (STAUDINGER, 1871)  
*excelsa* (FREY, 1880)  
*erichi* POVOLNÝ, 1964 71  
*costella* (HUMPHREYS & WESTWOOD, 1845) 72
- SCROBIPALPULA** POVOLNÝ, 1964
- psilella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854) 73  
*nocturnella* (STAUDINGER, 1859)  
*pallidella* (HEINEMANN, 1870)  
*killiasii* (FREY, 1880)  
*astericolellum* (HERING, 1957) (nomen nudum)  
*asiatica* POVOLNÝ, 1968  
*diffluella* (FREY, 1870) 74  
*cacuminum* (FREY, 1870)  
*diffluella* (HEINEMANN, 1870)  
*bellidiastri* (KLIMESCH, 1951)  
*uniflorellum* (HERING, 1957) (nomen nudum)  
*tussilaginis* (FREY, 1867) 75  
*tussilaginnella* (HEINEMANN, 1870)  
*retusella* (REBEL, 1891)
- PHTHORIMAEA** MEYRICK, 1902
- operculella* (ZELLER, 1873) 76  
*terrella* (WALKER, 1864), nec ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775)  
*solanella* auct.
- EPHYSTERIS** MEYRICK, 1908  
**OPACOPSIS** POVOLNÝ, 1964
- (EPHYSTERIS)** MEYRICK, 1908 s. str.
- promptella* (STAUDINGER, 1859) 77  
*petiginella* (MANN, 1867)  
*cacomicra* (WALSINGHAM, 1907)
- (MICROCRASPEDUS)** JANSE, 1958
- insulella* (HEINEMANN, 1870) 78  
*treskensis* POVOLNÝ, 1966 79
- COSMARDIA** POVOLNÝ, 1965
- moritzella* (TREITSCHKE, 1835)  
*morizella* GEYER, [1836]
- KLIMESCHIOPSIS** POVOLNÝ, 1967
- kiningerella* (DUPONCHEL, 1843)
- CARYOCOLUM** GREGOR & POVOLNÝ, 1954
- fischerella* (TREITSCHKE, 1833) 80  
*tischeriella* (ZELLER, 1839) 81  
*vicinella* (DOUGLAS, 1851)  
*inflatella* (CHRÉTIEN, 1901)  
*inflativorella* (KLIMESCH, 1938) 82  
*xuthella* (REBEL, 1940)  
*census* (GOZMÁNY, 1954)  
*leucomelanella* (ZELLER, 1839) 83  
*gypsophilae* (STANTON, 1869)  
*schleichi* (CHRISTOPH, 1872) 84



- klosi* (REBEL, 1917) 85
- proximum* (HAWORTH, 1828)
- maculiferella* (DOUGLAS, 1851)
- horticolla* (PEYERIMHOFF, 1871)
- tricolorella* (HAWORTH, 1812)
- contigua* (HAWORTH, 1828)
- acernella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)
- junctella* (DOUGLAS, 1851)
- aganocarpa* (MEYRICK, 1935)
- cassella* (WALKER, 1864) 86
- melanatephrella* (ERSCHOFF, 1877)
- albifasciella* (TOLL, 1936)
- subvicinella* (HACKMAN, 1946)
- faellum* PISKUNOV, 1975
- huebneri* (HAWORTH, 1828)
- hubnerella* (DOUBLEDAY, 1859)
- knaggsiella* (STAINTON, 1866)
- kroesmanniella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854) 87
- SATTLERIA** POVOLNÝ, 1965
- dzieduszyckii* (NOWICKI, 1864)
- ANACAMPSINI**
- SOPHRONIA** HÜBNER, 1825 88
- semicostella* (HÜBNER, 1813)
- marginella* (THUNBERG, 1794), *nec*  
    (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER,  
    1775) (homonym)
- parenthesellus* (HAWORTH, 1828)
- illustrella* (HÜBNER, 1796)
- ascalis* GOZMÁNY, 1951 89
- humerebella* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775)
- sicariellus* (ZELLER, 1839)
- STOMOPTERYX** HEINEMANN, 1870
- detersella* (ZELLER, 1847)
- remissella* (ZELLER, 1847) 90
- vetustella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)
- bicolorella* (REBEL, 1903)
- rufobasella* (REBEL, 1916)
- hungaricella* GOZMÁNY, 1957 91
- SYNCOPACMA** MEYRICK, 1925
- HARPAGUS* STEPHENS, 1834, *nec*  
    VIGORS, 1834
- LIXODESSA* GOZMÁNY, 1957
- patruella* (MANN, 1857) 92
- fulvistilella* (REBEL, 1891)
- coronillella* (TREITSCHKE, 1833)
- incognitana* GOZMÁNY, 1957 93
- sangiella* (STAINTON, 1863) 94
- cinctella* (CLERCK, 1759)
- vorticella* (SCOPOLI, 1763)
- ligulella* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER,  
    1775)
- albistrigella* (STEPHENS, 1834)
- sircomella* (STAINTON, 1854)
- ruptella* (CONSTANT, 1865)
- larseniella* GOZMÁNY, 1957 95
- wormiella* (WOLFF, 1958) 96
- ochrofasciella* (TOLL, 1936) 97
- taeniolella* (ZELLER, 1839)
- montanata* GOZMÁNY, 1957 98
- albifrontella* (HEINEMANN, 1870) 99
- cincticulella* (BRUAND, 1850)
- vinella* (BANKES, 1898) 100
- linella* (CHRÉTIEN, 1904) 101
- schönmanni* (GOZMÁNY, 1957)
- captivella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)
- sarothamnella* (ZELLER, 1868)
- species* 102
- APROAEREMA** DURRANT, 1897
- SCHUETZERIA* SPULER, 1910
- anthyllidella* (HÜBNER, 1813)
- caliginosella* (DUPONCHEL, 1843)
- sparsiciliella* (BARRETT, 1891)
- natruxella* (WEBER, 1945)
- aureliana* CĂPUȘE, 1964
- IWARUNA** GOZMÁNY, 1957
- biguttella* (DUPONCHEL, 1843)
- psoralella* (MILLIÈRE, 18650)
- klimeschi* WOLFF, 1958 103
- ANACAMPSIS** CURTIS, 1827
- TACHYPTILIA* HEINEMANN, 1870
- COMPSOLECHIA* LHOMME, [1948]
- populella* (CLERCK, 1759)
- tremella* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER,  
    1775)
- boeberana* (FABRICIUS, 1787)
- laticinctella* (STEPHENS, 1834)
- tremulella* (DUPONCHEL, 1839)
- fuscatella* (BENTINCK, 1934)
- blattariella* (HÜBNER, 1796)
- thsapsiella* (HÜBNER, 1796)
- atrigriseella* (BRUAND, 1851)
- betulinella* VÁRI, 1941
- timidella* (WOCKE, 1887) 104
- quercella* CHRÉTIEN, 1907
- disquei* MEES, 1907
- suberiella* CARADIA, 1920
- scintillella* (FISCHER VON RÖSLERSTAMM, 1841)
- branneella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)
- obscurella* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775)
- subsequella* (HÜBNER, 1796)
- MESOPHLEPS** HÜBNER, 1825
- BRACHYACMA* MEYRICK, 1886

*silacella* (HÜBNER, 1796)  
*pyropella* auctt., nec DENIS &  
 SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775

**CROSSOBELA** MEYRICK, 1923  
**UNCUSTRIODONTA** AGENJO, 1952

*trinotella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1856) 105

**CHELARIINI**

**ANARSIA** ZELLER, 1839  
**ANANARSIA** AMSEL, 1959

*lineatella* ZELLER, 1839  
*albilineella* (BRUAND, 1859)  
*spartiella* (SCHRANK, 1802)  
*robertsonella* (CURTIS, 1834)  
*genistae* (STANTON, 1854)  
*eleagnella* KUZNETSOV, 1957 106

**HYPATIMA** HÜBNER, 1825  
**CHELARIA** HAWORTH, 1828

*rhomboidella* (LINNAEUS, 1758)  
*conscriptella* (HÜBNER, 1805)  
*huebnerella* (DONOVAN, 1806)

**NOTHRIS** HÜBNER, 1825

*verbascella* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775)  
*lemniscella* (ZELLER, 1839)

**NEOFACULTA** GOZMÁNY, 1955

*ericetella* (GEYER, 1832)  
*betulea* auct.  
*lanceolella* (STEPHENS, 1834)  
*fuscella* (DUPONCHEL, 1844)  
*subatrella* (DUPONCHEL, 1845)  
*infernella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)  
*infernalis* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)

**HOLCOPHORA** STAUDINGER, 1871

*statices* STAUDINGER, 1871 107

**DICHOMERIDINAE**

**DICHOMERIS** HÜBNER, 1818  
**OXYBELIA** HÜBNER, 1825  
**RHINOSIA** TREITSCHKE, 1833  
**GAESA** WALKER, 1864  
**ULIARIA** DUMONT, 1921  
**CYMOTRICHA** MEYRICK, 1923  
**MIMOMERIS** POVOLNÝ, 1978

*juniperella* (LINNAEUS, 1761)  
*marginella* (FABRICIUS, 1781) 108  
*fimbriella* (THUNBERG, 1788)

*striatella* (HÜBNER, 1796), nec (DENIS &  
 SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775)  
*clarella* (TREITSCHKE, 1833)  
*ustatella* (FABRICIUS, 1794)  
*ustulella* auct.  
*capucinella* (HÜBNER, 1796)  
*cornatus* (FABRICIUS, 1789)  
*derasella* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775)  
*fasciella* (HÜBNER, 1796)  
*unguiculatus* (FABRICIUS, 1789)  
*limosellus* (SCHLÄGER, 1849)  
*deflectivellus* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER,  
 1854)  
*rasilella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)  
*barbella* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775) 109  
*barbellus* (HÜBNER, 1796)

**ACANTHOPHILA** HEINEMANN, 1870

*alacella* (ZELLER, 1839)  
*latipennella* (REBEL, 1937) 110  
*scotosiella* (HACKMAN, 1945)  
*piceana* SULCS, 1968  
*steueri* (POVOLNÝ, 1978)

**ANASPHALTIS** MEYRICK, 1925

*renigerellus* (ZELLER, 1839)

**BRACHMIA** HÜBNER, 1825 111  
**CLADODES** HEINEMANN, 1870, nec  
 SOLIER, 1849  
**EUDODACLES** SNELLEN, 1889

*dimidiella* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775)  
*costiguttella* LIENIG & ZELLER, 1846  
*blandella* (FABRICIUS, 1798)  
*gerronella* (ZELLER, 1850)  
*inornatella* (DOUGLAS, 1850) 112

**HELCYSTOGRAMMA** ZELLER, 1877  
**CERATOPHORA** HEINEMANN, 1870,  
 nec GREY, [1835]

*lineolella* (ZELLER, 1839) 113  
*triannulella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)  
*lutatella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854) 114  
*rufescens* (HAWORTH, 1828)  
*tinctella* (STEPHENS, 1834)  
*simplella* (EVERSMANN, 1844)  
*diophanella* (LIENIG & ZELLER, 1846)  
*arulensis* (REBEL, 1929) 115

**ACOMPSIA** HÜBNER, 1825 116

*cinerella* (CLERCK, 1759)  
*ardeliella* (HÜBNER, 1817)  
*tripunctella* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775)

**PEXICOPIINAE**

- malvella* (HÜBNER, 1805)  
*umbrella* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER,  
 1775)  
*lutarea* (HAWORTH, 1828)

## PLATYEDRA MEYRICK, 1895

- subcinerea* (HAWORTH, 1828)  
*vilella* (ZELLER, 1847)

## SITOTROGA HEINEMANN, 1870

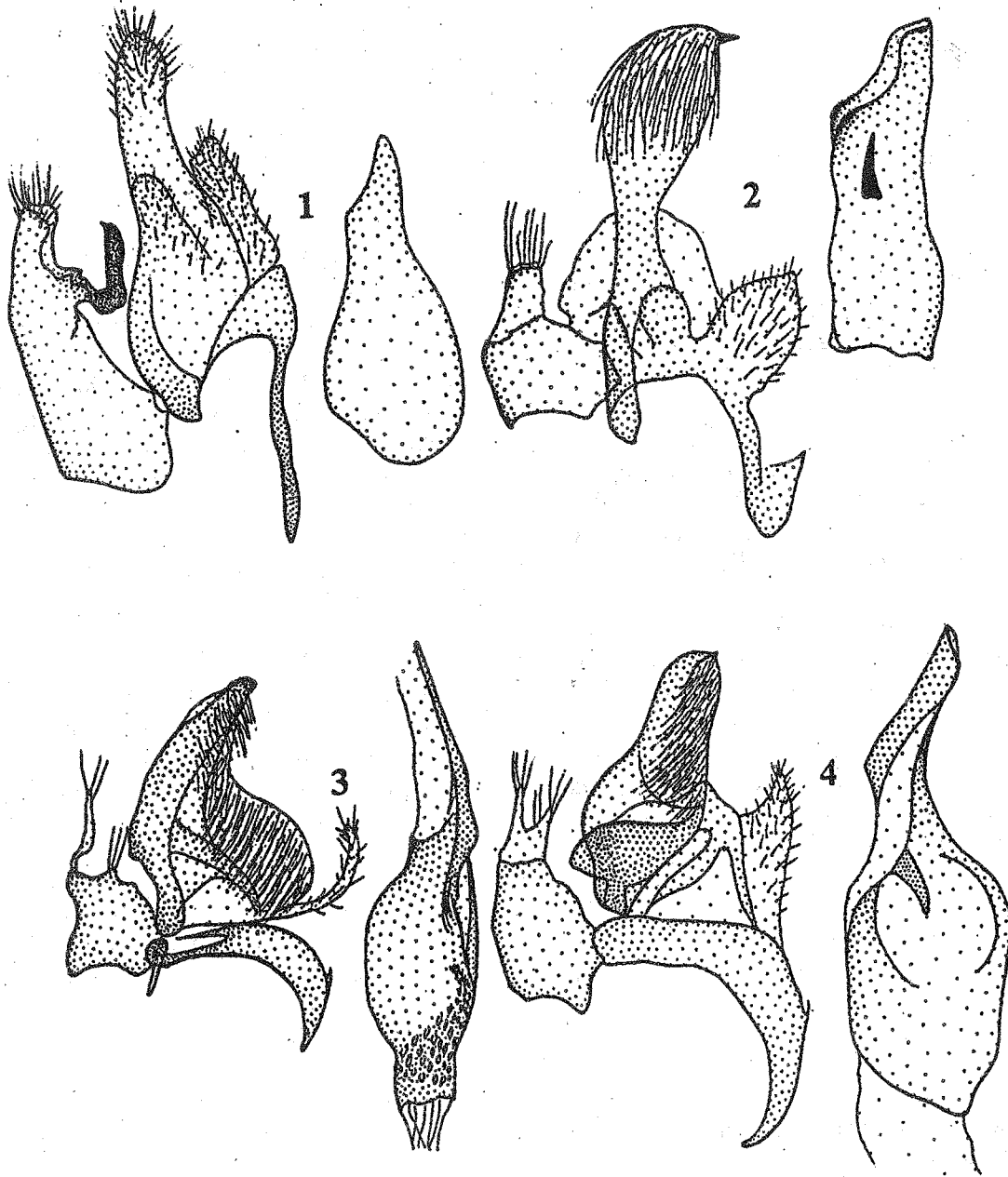
## Comments

- Metanarsia modesta* STAUDINGER, 1871. Mentioned from Romania by NEMEŞ & DĂNILĂ (1970: 182), based on a single specimen collected by POPESCU-GORJ, EMEL'YANOV & PISKUNOV (1982: 389-391) and PISKUNOV (1981: 707) also included Romania in the distributional range of this species without the specification of the source. Contrary these facts the same POPESCU-GORJ (1984) hasn't included it in the list of the Romanian Microlepidoptera. Neither was it registered in the distributional list of European Lepidoptera from Romania (KARSHOLT & RIEDL, 1996: 103). Following the latest two we haven't included it in the present checklist.
- Caulastrocecis furfurella* (STAUDINGER, 1871). First mention of the species from Romania: Ineu (Arad), 30. V. 1935. (♂); 2. VI. 1935. (♂); 18. VI. 1935. (2 ♂♂); 19. VI. 1935. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1303/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY; Câmpia Transilvaniei, Viişoara (Câmpia Turzii), 5. VII. 1995. (2 ♂♂); 30. VII. 1995. (♀); 1. VI. 1996. (3 ♂♂), (genitalia preparation no. 600/♂/ KOVÁCS); 17. V. 1997. (♀); 26. VII. 1998. (2 ♂♂); 22. VII. 1999. (11 ♂♂, 1 ♀), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS, 1 specimen in coll. ZMUC. Similar to *Megacraspedus imparellus* F. R., but the loss of the brush of raised scales on the second segment of the labial palp makes it distinguishable. The broad triangular valva and the shorter rectangular saccus characterize the male genitalia (Fig. 1). Mediterranean species, very local in Central Europe. Adults have been collected in steppe habitat at light, they occur from May to July, probably in two generations.
- Caulastrocecis pudicella* (MANN, 1861). It has been mentioned from Dobrogea (as *Ypsolophus*) by MANN (1866: 355) and from Mehadia (as *Cymotricha*) by GOZMÁNY (1958: 158). In the checklist of Romanian Microlepidoptera it was placed in the genus *Mesophleps* (POPESCU-GORJ, 1984: 129). Recently it was transferred from the genus *Dichomeris* to *Caulastrocecis* (ELSNER & al. 1999: 21). Examined material: Ineu (Arad), 25. VI. 1939. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1208/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY. The single specimen labeled as *Lita nigromaculella* MILL., and published as *Caryocolum nigromaculella* (MILLIÈRE, 1872) (CĂPUŞE & KOVÁCS, 1987: 60), is hardly damaged, forewings are missing, its identity was established by the check of the genitalia. This Mediterranean species is rare and very local in Central Europe.
- Megacraspedus separatellus* (FISCHER VON RÖSLERSTAMM, 1843). Only mentioned from Romania by REBEL (1911: 414).
- Atremaea lonchoptera* STAUDINGER, 1871. Mentioned by POPESCU-GORJ (1984: 127; 1985b: 68), and KARSHOLT & RIEDL (1996: 105). Recently recorded also by SZÉKELY & al. (1998: 184).
- Pyncostola bohemiella* (NICKERL, 1864). First time mentioned from Romania by OLARU & NEMEŞ (cited by VICOL, 1997: 192). It wasn't included in the list of the Romanian Microlepidoptera (POPESCU-GORJ, 1984). We identified the following material: Ineu (Arad), 4. VII. 1935. (♂); 26. VII. 1935. (1 ex.); 2. VIII. 1935. (2 ♂♂); 15. VIII. 1935. (♂), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY; Dobrogea, Băneasa, Rezervația Canaraua Fetii, 12-13. VII. 1993. (5 ♂♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1012/♂/ KOVÁCS); 3-4. VIII. 1994. (♂), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. A very local species, distributed in Southern and Central Europe. Adults have been collected on ruderal grazing-ground.
- Metzneria aestivella* (ZELLER, 1839). Only mentioned from Romania by CZEKELIUS (1917: 44).

- cerealella* (OLIVIER, 1789)  
*hordei* (KIRBY, 1851)  
*arctella* (WALKER, 1864)

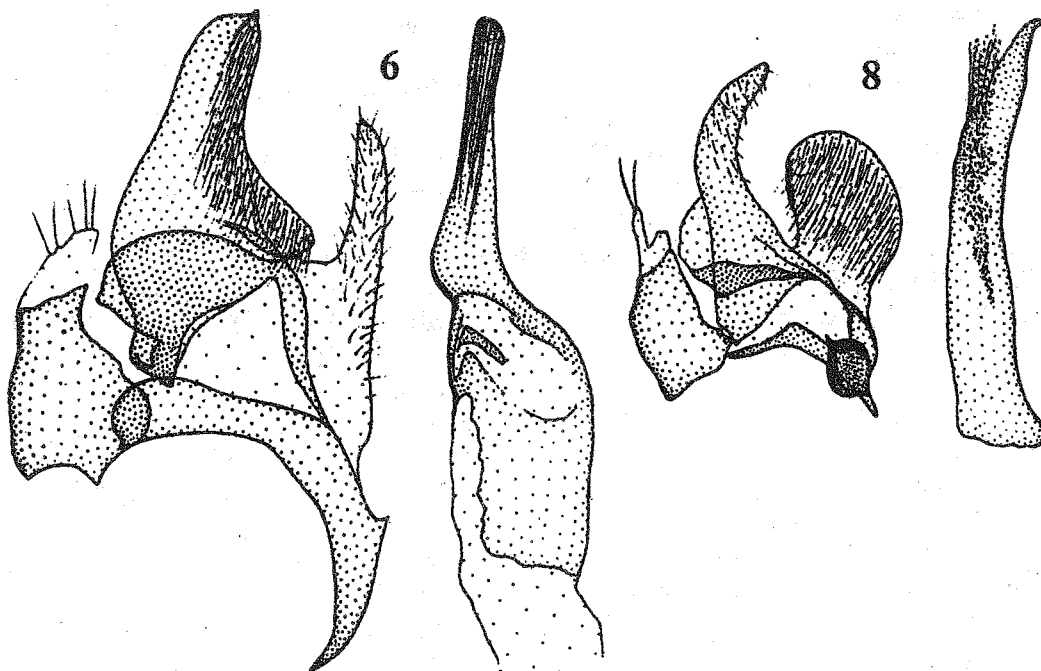
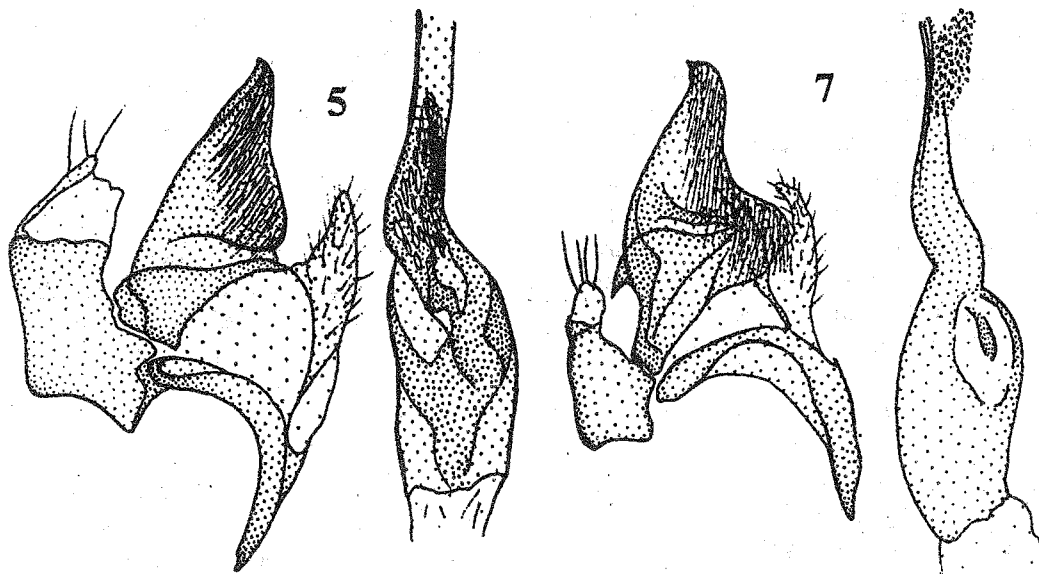
THIOTRICHA MEYRICK, 1886  
REUTTIA O. HOFMANN, 1898

- subocellea* (STEPHENS, 1834) 117  
*internella* (LIENIG & ZELLER, 1846)  
*dissonella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)  
*lathyri* (PIERCE & METCALFE, 1935)



Figs. 1 - 4. Male genitalia of: 1 - *Caulastrocecis furfurella* STDG. (G.P.: 600); 2 - *Metzneria ehikeella* GOZMÁNY (G.P.: 1143); 3 - *Monochroa servella* Z. (G.P.: 1259); 4 - *Monochroa elongella* HEIN. (G.P.: 1204);

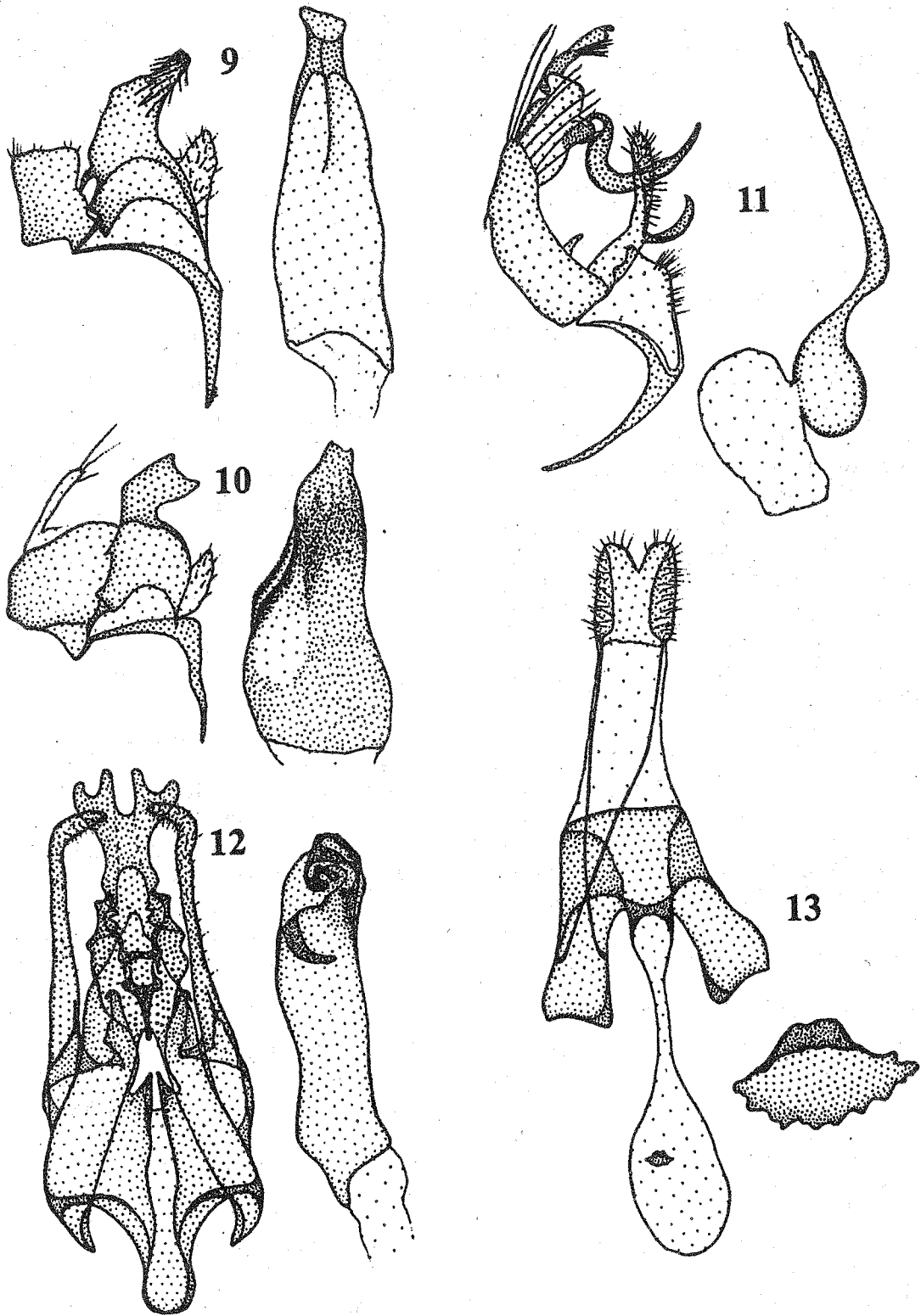
8. *Metzneria ehikeella* GOZMÁNY, 1954. First mention of the species from Romania: Câmpia Transilvaniei, Viișoara (Câmpia Turzii), 5. VII. 1995. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1143/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Similar to *Metzneria lappella* L., but smaller, yellow coloured parts of the forewing more extended, brown coloured parts reduced and with only two black spots in the cell. Hindwing light yellowish-grey. The male genitalia (Fig. 2) can be characterized by slightly narrower valva with larger thorn, slightly larger sacculus, less, but larger arrow-head shaped cornuti. The similar *Metzneria metzneriella* STT. is of same size, but the forewing is dominated by the dark brown drawing elements, further its valva is slender. Distributed from Europe to Central Asia. Specimen has been collected at light.
9. *Metzneria artificella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1861). Mentioned from Romania by KARSHOLT & RIEDL (1996: 106) and RÁKOSY & WIESER (2000). Unpublished material: Dobrogea, Vama Veche 28. VII. 1992. (♀); Dobrogea, Hagieni 27.VIII.1992. (♀), leg. L. RÁKOSY, coll. ZMUC (KARSHOLT, pers. comm.).
10. *Ptocheuusa inopella* (ZELLER, 1839). Mentioned from Romania by CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS (1987: 58) based on a misidentification, the specimen in question is a gracillarioid moth. We didn't included it in the list.
11. *Ptocheuusa abnormella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854). First time mentioned from Romania by KOVÁCS & KOVÁCS (1994: 35). Additional unpublished data: Câmpia Transilvaniei, Viișoara (Câmpia Turzii), 5. VII. 1995. (♂); 1. VI. 1996. (18 ♂♂), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS, 1 specimen in coll. ZMUC.
12. *Psamathocrita osseella* (STANTON, 1860). First time mentioned from Romania by ELSNER & al. (1999: 26). We found a single specimen: Dobrogea, Băneasa, Rezervația Canaraua Fetii, 17. V. 1994. (♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1116/♀/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Local species, distributed in all Europe.
13. *Monochroa servella* (ZELLER, 1839). First mention of the species from Romania: Ineu (Arad), 2. VIII. 1924. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1259/♂/ KOVÁCS); 17. VI. 1927. (2 ♂♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1254 and 1263/♂/ KOVÁCS); 12. VIII. 1929. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1309/♂/ KOVÁCS); 21. VIII. 1929. (♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1266/♀/ KOVÁCS); 4. VIII. 1936. (1 ex.); 28. VI. 1938. (♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1298/♀/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY. Similar to *Monochroa hornigi* STDG., but the valva is finger-like (Fig. 3). Distributed in all Europe.
14. *Monochroa elongella* (HEINEMANN, 1870). First mention of the species from Romania: Ineu (Arad), 13. V. 1922. (♂); 6. VII. 1927. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1204/♂/ KOVÁCS); 18. VI. 1931. (♀); 7. VI. 1932. (♀); 25. VI. 1932. (♂); 5. VII. 1932. (♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1257/♀/ KOVÁCS); 3. VII. 1933. (♀); 13. VII. 1933. (♀); 21. VII. 1934. (♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1261/♀/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY, one specimen misidentified and published as *Bryotropha affinis* HAW. by CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS (1987: 59), all other specimens have been found in the unidentified material of the collection. Relatively large sized species (12 mm), with greenish-brown coloured forewing, valva broad with rounded tip and small, well sclerotized crest on the inner surface, the small sacculus triangular and pointed (Fig. 4). Distributed in Western, Central and Northern Europe.
15. *Monochroa inflexella* SVENSSON, 1992. First mention of the species from Romania: Ineu (Arad), 17. VI. 1922. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1252/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY. Similar to *Monochroa hornigi* STDG., but the valva is triangular (Fig. 5). Formerly was known only from Austria, Slovakia, Sweden and Lithuania.
16. *Monochroa lutulentella* (ZELLER, 1839). First mention of the species from Romania: Ineu (Arad), 15. VI. 1935. (♀); 12. VI. 1935. (2 ♀♀); 8. VI. 1935. (2 ♂♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1200/♂/ KOVÁCS); 24. V. 1935. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1199/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY, misidentified and published as *Eulamprotes atrella* DEN. & SCHIFF. by CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS (1987: 58); Glodeni (Mureș), 17-29. VI. 1987. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1115/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Large sized species (13-15 mm), with broad forewings. Groundcolour of forewing variable: brownish straw yellow or slightly yellowish dark brown. Tip of the valva rounded, with small, well sclerotized crest on the inner surface, the sacculus is finger-like (Fig. 6). Distributed mostly in the northern part of Europe and Western Asia.
17. *Monochroa palustrella* (DOUGLAS, 1850).



Figs. 5 - 8. Male genitalia of: 5 - *Monochroa inflexella* SVENSSON (G.P.: 1252); 6 - *Monochroa lutulentella* Z. (G.P.: 1200); 7 - *Monochroa suffusella* DOUGLAS (G.P.: 1150); 8 - *Monochroa nomadella* Z. (G.P.: 1107);

- Mentioned from Romania by POPESCU-GORJ, (1984: 127; 1985b: 68; 1992b: 189).
18. *Monochroa suffusella* (DOUGLAS, 1850). **First mention of the species from Romania:** Carpații Orientali, Munții Harghita, Tinovul Moș, 1050 m, 24. VI. 1992. (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1150/♂/ KOVÁCS); 3. VII. 1999. (♀), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS, 1 specimen in coll. ZMUC. Small sized species (8-9 mm), forewing light brown with two black spots in the cell and on the costa. The pointed tip of triangular valva dorsally curved, sacculus very thin, aedeagus long, distal part slender (Fig. 7). Distributed in Northern Europe. The larva feeds on *Eriophorum*. Adults have been collected at light.
  19. *Monochroa nomadella* (ZELLER, 1868). **First mention of the species from Romania:** Munții Apuseni, Munții Trascăului, Cheile Turzii, 30. V. 1986. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1107/♂/ KOVÁCS); Dobrogea, Băneasa, Rezervația Canaraua Fetii, 28-29. V. 1992. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1134/♂/ KOVÁCS); Câmpia Transilvaniei, Viișoara (Câmpia Turzii), 1. VI. 1996. (2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1133/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS, 1 specimen in coll. ZMUC. Wingspan 10-12 mm, forewing grey with slightly golden shine, and a pale dark grey spot in the cell. Valva long, thin, curved, sacculus broad, tong-shaped, aedeagus long, broad, with several microthorns (Fig. 8). Mediterranean species, in Central Europe were only found on xerotherm localities. Adults have been collected at light.
  20. *Eulamprotes superbella* (ZELLER, 1839). Mentioned from Romania by CARADJA (1901: 152).
  21. *Eulamprotes ochricapilla* (REBEL, 1903). **First mention of the species from Romania:** Ineu (Arad), 4. VIII. 1938. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1260/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY. Similar to *Eulamprotes superbella* Z., but white spots are larger, the distal part of valva narrowed (Fig. 9). It was known only from Italy and Slovakia.
  22. *Eulamprotes nigritella* (ZELLER, 1847). Mentioned from Romania by REBEL (1911: 412).
  23. *Eulamprotes plumbella* (HEINEMANN, 1870). **First mention of the species from Romania:** Ineu (Arad), 1. VI. 1921. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1295/♂/ KOVÁCS); 24. VI. 1932. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1228/♂/ KOVÁCS); 10. VII. 1936. (♂), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY, misidentified and published as *Aproaerema anthyllidella* HBN. by CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS (1987: 60). Wingspan 8-10 mm, forewing slightly greyish brown, with three black spots, one in the fold and two in the cell. Valva rectangular, without strongly sclerotized process, aedeagus slightly slender like by the other *Eulamprotes* species (Fig. 10). Distributed in Northern Europe, very local in Central Europe.
  24. *Ornativalva ornatella* SATTTLER, 1967. First time mentioned from Romania by SATTTLER (1976: 117) based on a single male specimen, same data published also by POPESCU-GORJ (1985a: 113). Additional unpublished data: Dobrogea, Munții Măcin, Culmea Pricopanului, 150 m, 3-4. VIII. 1994. (♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1151/♀/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS.
  25. *Ornativalva plutelliformis* (STAUDINGER, 1859). Mentioned from Romania by NEMEȘ & DĂNILĂ (1970: 184) and POPESCU-GORJ (1985b: 68). Further data are published by SATTTLER (1976: 133).
  26. *Bryotropha umbrosella* (ZELLER, 1839). Species mentioned by CARADJA (1901: 151) and POPESCU-GORJ (1984: 128), but very probably by mistake, this species is distributed only in coast habitats of Northern Europe (ELSNER & al., 1999: 31; KARSHOLT, pers. comm.). **We deleted it from the list.** *Bryotropha mundella* (DOUGLAS, 1850) is a junior synonym of *B. umbrosella* Z. (RUTTEN & KARSHOLT, 1998).
  27. *Bryotropha tachyptilella* (REBEL, 1916). Mentioned from Romania by ELSNER & al. (1999: 30) and RÁKOSY & WIESER (2000). We found it in the south-eastern part of the country: Dobrogea, Băneasa, Rezervația Canaraua Fetii, 12-13. VII. 1993. (♀); 17. V. 1994. (♀); Dobrogea, Munții Măcin, Culmea Pricopanului, 150-200 m, 27-28. V. 1994. (3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1026/♂/ KOVÁCS); 3-4. VIII. 1994. (♀), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Distributed in the southern part of Eastern Europe. Specimens have been collected at light.
  28. *Bryotropha plantariella* (TENGGSTRÖM, 1848). Mentioned from Romania by GOZMÁNY (1953: 183) and POPESCU-GORJ (1995: 176). **The occurrence of this species in Romania needs confirmation.**





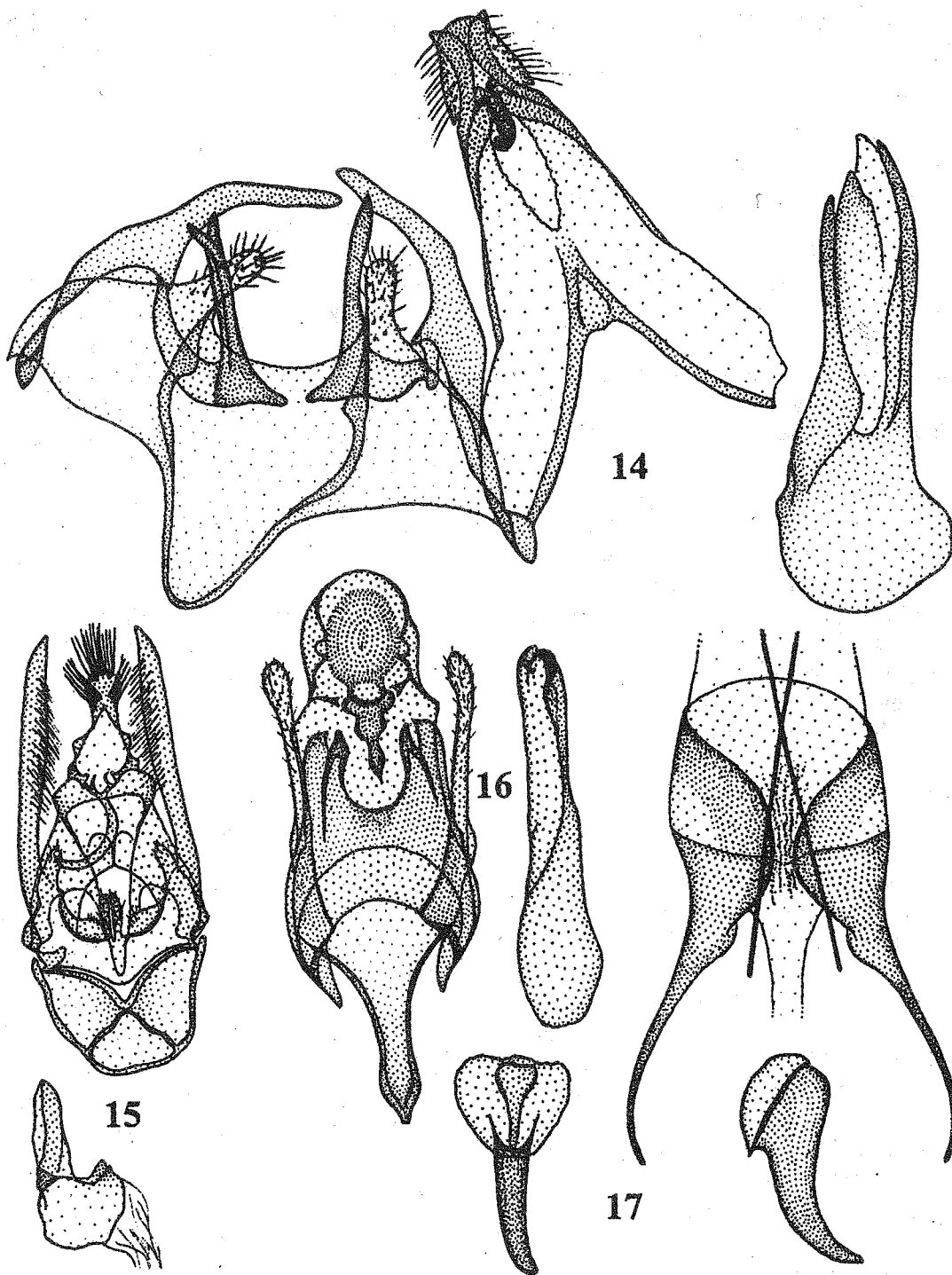
Figs. 9 - 13. 9 - 12: Male genitalia of: 9 - *Eulamprotes ochricapilla* REBEL (G.P.: 1260); 10 - *Eulamprotes plumbella* HEIN. (G.P.: 1228); 11 - *Bryotropha similis* STT. (G.P.: 1221); 12 - *Psoricoptera spectosella* TEICH (G.P.: 901); 13 - Female genitalia of *Chionodes nebulosella* HEIN. (G.P.: 902);

29. *Bryotropha domestica* (HAWORTH, 1828). Mentioned from Romania by RÁKOSY & WIESER (2000). We found the following material: Dobrogea, Munții Măcin, Culmea Pricopanului, 150-200 m, 24. VIII. 1999. (5 ♂♂, 1 ♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1152/♂/KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Distributed in Southern Europe.
30. *Bryotropha similis* (STANTON, 1854). First mention of the species from Romania: Munții Retezat, 1100 m, 12. VII. 1929. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1221/♂/KOVÁCS), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY, misidentified and published as *Bryotropha affinis* HAW. by CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS (1987: 59). Similar to *Bryotropha affinis* HAW., but black spot in the fold not surrounded with pale-yellow scales, the middle of gnathos thickened, and with large number of microthorns on the base of uncus (Fig. 11). With Holarctic distribution.
31. *Bryotropha plebejella* (ZELLER, 1847). Mentioned by POPESCU-GORJ, (1984: 128) and subsequently by KARSHOLT & RIEDL (1996: 109).
32. *Teleiodes saltuum* (ZELLER, 1878). Mentioned from Romania by DIÓSZEGHY (1933-1934: 124) and POPESCU-GORJ (1995: 176).
33. *Carpatholechia aenigma* SATTLER, 1983. Mentioned from Romania by POPESCU-GORJ, (1985a: 111) and RÁKOSY & WIESER (2000).
34. *Pseudotelphusa istrella* (MANN, 1866). This species has been described from Dobrogea (MANN, 1866: 354).
35. *Pseudotelphusa tessella* (LINNAEUS, 1758). Only mentioned from Romania by REBEL (1911: 412).
36. *Teleiopsis terebinthinella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1856). Mentioned from Romania by POPESCU-GORJ, (1985a: 112), same data also published by PITKIN (1988: 162). Recently recorded by RÁKOSY & WIESER (2000).
37. *Teleiopsis bagriotella* (DUPONCHEL, 1840). First time mentioned from Romania from the subalpine zone of the Bucegi Mountains by KOVÁCS & KOVÁCS (1994: 37). Later recorded also from Maramureș by STĂNESCU & RUȘTI (1997: 96). Additional unpublished data: Carpații Orientali, Cheile Bicazului, 11-12. VIII. 1988. (♂); 7-9. VIII. 1989. (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀), (genitalia preparation no. 858/♂/KOVÁCS); 26-27. VIII. 1989. (2 ♂♂), (genitalia preparation no. 857/♂/KOVÁCS); 3. VIII. 1991. (♀); Carpații Orientali, Munții Harghita, Lacul Sfânta Ana, 1100 m, 13. VII. 1995. (3 ♂♂), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Specimens from the Bucegi Mountains belong to the typical form, all other specimens to the southeastern form.
38. *Gelechia sabinellus* (ZELLER, 1839). First time mentioned from Romania by KOVÁCS & KOVÁCS (1994: 40). Additional unpublished data: Carpații Orientali, Munții Harghita, Băile Jigodin, 650 m, 29. VII. 1999. (12 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Specimens have been collected at daytime on *Juniperus communis* L.
39. *Gelechia sororculella* (HÜBNER, 1817). Only mentioned from Romania by CZEKELIUS (1917: 44).
40. *Gelechia cuneatella* DOUGLAS, 1852. Mentioned by HORMUZACHI (cited by VICOL, 1997: 192), and HUEMER & KARSHOLT (1999: 187). We found a single specimen: Munții Harghita, Bodvaj, 800 m, 8-10. IX. 1993. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1156/♂/KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Distributed in Northern and Central Europe.
41. *Gelechia asinella* (HÜBNER, 1796). Only mentioned from Romania by GOZMÁNY (1958: 219).
42. *Gelechia basipunctella* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854. Only mentioned from Romania by NEMEȘ & DĂNILĂ (1970: 184).
43. *Gelechia rhombelliformis* STAUDINGER, 1871. Mentioned from Romania by CARADJA (1901: 150) and CZEKELIUS (1917: 44).
44. *Psoricoptera speciosella* TEICH, 1892. First mention of the species from Romania: Carpații Orientali, Munții Harghita, Bicsad, 800 m, 27. X. 1984. (2 ♂♂), (genitalia preparation no. 901/♂/KOVÁCS), Munții Harghita, Bodvaj, 800 m, 8-10. IX. 1993. (5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1002/♂/KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Species of the genus *Psoricoptera* can be easily recognized after the third segment of the labial palp laterally flattened with long, loose scales and after the three tufts of dark, erect scales of the forewing. *P. speciosella* TEICH, with its larger size and more black and whitish coloured forewing differs from *P. gibbosella* Z., which forewing is dominated by the brown colour. The male

genitalia of *P. speciosella* TEICH (Fig. 12) is characterised by the shovel-shaped uncus, with the medial emargination deeper than the lateral one and the aedeagus with less than 15 microthorns. Variation of uncus in comparison with that of *P. gibbosella* Z. is presented by PARK & KARSHOLT (1999: 40). Larva lives on *Salix caprea* L., adults occur from late July to late October. The species is known from the northern half of Europe. Specimens have been collected at light.

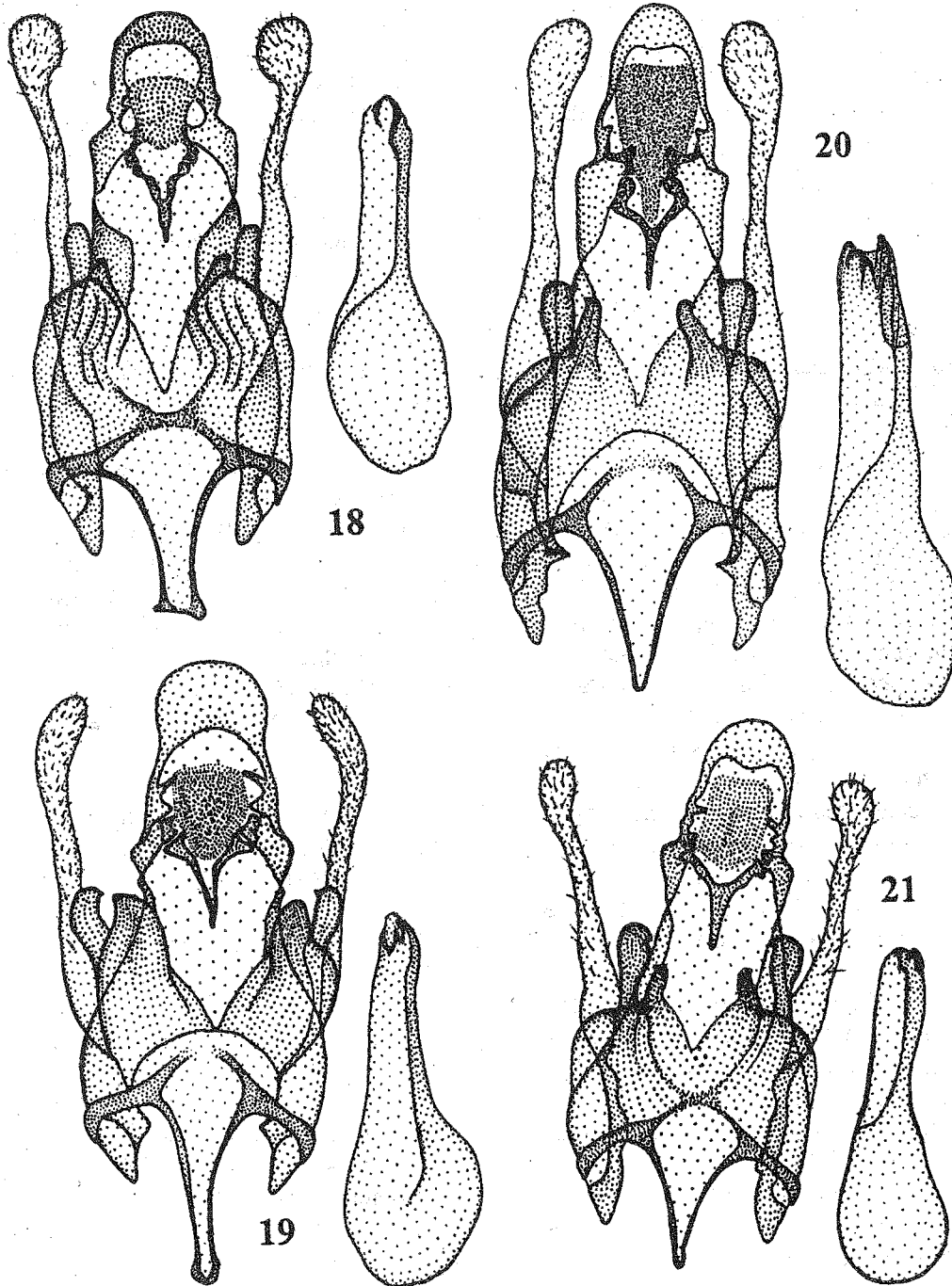
45. *Mirificarma flavella* (DUPONCHEL, 1844). REBEL (1911: 413) recorded this Mediterranean species from Băile Herculane and Orșova. Based on his records it was also mentioned by POPESCU-GORJ (1984: 128), KARSHOLT & RIEDL (1996: 111) and HUEMER & KARSHOLT (1999: 189). However, the revision made by PITKIN (1984: 26-29) on the *Mirificarma* material in the Naturhistorisches Museum from Vienna identified from Romania only specimens of *M. eburnella* DEN. & SCHIFF., therefore we deleted *M. flavella* DUP. from the present list.
46. *Mirificarma rhodoptera* (MANN, 1866). This species has been described from Dobrogea (MANN, 1866: 353).
47. *Mirificarma interrupta* (CURTIS, 1827). Only mentioned from Romania by NEMEȘ & DĂNILĂ (1970: 184), but POPESCU-GORJ (1984: 128) didn't include it in the list of the Romanian Microlepidoptera. The record of this species from Romania remains obscure. The mention of *M. flammella* HBN. as synonym of *M. interrupta* CURTIS by VICOL (1997: 192) is incorrect.
48. *Mirificarma mulinella* (ZELLER, 1839). Only mentioned from Romania by NEMEȘ & DĂNILĂ (1970: 184), but POPESCU-GORJ (1984: 128) didn't include it in the list of the Romanian Microlepidoptera. The record of this species from Romania remains obscure.
49. *Chionodes luctuella* (HÜBNER, 1793). First time mentioned from Romania by KOVÁCS & KOVÁCS (1994: 40).
50. *Chionodes continuella* (ZELLER, 1839). Only mentioned from Romania by CARADJA (1901: 151) and GOZMÁNY (1953: 184).
51. *Chionodes hayreddini* KOÇAK, 1986. Mentioned from Romania by CZEKELIUS (1922-1924: 256), DIÓSZEGHY (1929-1930: 99) and also included in the list of the Romanian Microlepidoptera by POPESCU-GORJ (1984: 128), it was unnecessary recorded as new by VICOL (1997: 192). HUEMER & KARSHOLT (1999: 149) considered these Romanian records obscure, but the presence of the species has been confirmed by ELSNER & al. (1999: 38), based on specimens deposited in coll. G. ELSNER. We found the following material: Carpații Meridionali, Munții Retezat, 1400 m, 5. VII. 1937. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1205/♂/ KOVÁCS), misidentified and published as *Eulamprotes atrella* DEN. & SCHIFF. by CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS (1987: 58); Munții Retezat, 1200 m, 25. VII. 1937. (♂), (found in the unidentified material of the collection), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY; Carpații Orientali, Munții Perșani, Cheile Vârghișului, 800 m, 5. VII. 1980. (♀); Carpații Orientali, Cheile Bicazului, 1000-1200 m, 14. VII. 1981. (♀), (genitalia preparation no. 923/♀/ KOVÁCS); 19. VII. 1985. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1017/♂/ KOVÁCS); 24-25. VII. 1987. (♀); Carpații Meridionali, Munții Pietra Craiului, 1600 m, 31. VII. 1981. (2 ♂♂), (genitalia preparation no. 903/♂/ KOVÁCS), (1 ♂ deposited in coll. ZMUC); Carpații Orientali, Munții Harghita, Bicsad, 800 m, 19-20. VI. 1986. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 908/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Formerly the species was only known from the Alps. The above-mentioned records from different parts of the Romanian Carpathians makes comprehensive it is a widespread species also in this mountain chain.
52. *Chionodes nebulosella* (HEINEMANN, 1870). First mention of the species from Romania: Carpații Orientali, Munții Călimani, Vârful Pietrosul, 1800 m, 15-20. VII. 1991. (♀), (genitalia preparation no. 902/♀/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. This species is difficult to distinguish from *Chionodes continuella* Z., but its large size, blackish brown coloured, broad forewings and the whitish head makes its identification possible. The female genitalia is characterised by the extremely broad, subrectangular apophyses anteriores, which are almost twice as long as the VIII. segment (Fig. 13). Host-plant and early stages are unknown, adults occur from June to August in the alpine zone with old stands of *Pinus mugo pumilio* (HAENKE) FRANKO. Formerly was known only from the eastern part of the Alps, from the mountains of Silesia, Bohemia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Montenegro. This first Romanian record from the Eastern Carpathians is a reasonable addition to the areal of the species.

53. *Aroga aristotelis* (MILLIÈRE, 1876). Only mentioned from Romania by DIÓSZEGHY (1929-1930: 124).
54. *Filatima* sp. (KOVÁCS & KOVÁCS, in preparation). It is a closely related species to *Filatima spurcella* DUP. Type material have been collected in steppe habitats in Transylvania.
55. *Filatima tephritidella* (DUPONCHEL, 1844). Only mentioned from Romania by GOZMÁNY (1953: 183). Further unpublished data: Dobrogea, Hagieni, 22. V. 1991. (♂), legit L. RAKOSY, coll. ZMUC (KARSHOLT, pers. comm.).
56. *Filatima djakovica* ANIKIN & PISKUNOV, 1996. **First mention of the species from Romania and Central Europe:** Ineu (Arad), 2. VII. 1938. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1274/♂/KOVÁCS), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY. The small sized specimen (13 mm, wingspan of holotype 17 mm) has been discovered in the unidentified material of the collection. Its male genitalia (Fig. 14) have characteristic rod-like anellus lobes, with two apical denticles only on the right-hand side (with three and four apical denticles respectively by the holotype). The species was described recently by ANIKIN & PISKUNOV (1996: 173-175) from Southern Russia (Saratovskaya Oblast), based on a single male specimen.
57. *Athrips pruinosella* (LIENIG & ZELLER, 1846). Only mentioned from Romania by CARADJA (1901: 151) and GOZMÁNY (1953: 183).
58. *Athrips patockai* (POVOLNÝ, 1979). **First mention of the species from Romania:** Carpații Orientali, Munții Harghita, Băile Homorod, 800 m, 1-4. VIII. 1985. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1002/♂/KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. The identification of this species based on its external morphology is almost impossible because its large size, broad wings and uncharacteristic feature, resembling a number of other gelechiids. The study of the male genitalia is necessary for the correct diagnosis, there are characteristic the long and slender valvae (which can be seen even in situ), the broad sacculus at the base, narrowing towards the pointed apex and the digitate, slender lobe of the juxta (Fig. 15). Larva lives on spun *Spiraea* leaves, adults occur from June to July exclusively on sunny and rocky slopes with stands of its host-plant. Until now the species was only known from Slovakia and Slovenia. Its record from Romania suggests it can be widespread in all Central Europe.
59. *Athrips nigricostella* (DUPONCHEL, 1842). Mentioned from Romania by MANN (1866: 355); CARADJA (1901: 151) and REBEL (1911: 412).
60. *Gnorimoschema herbichii* (NOWICKI, 1864). First time mentioned from Romania by NEMEȘ (1972: 183). We found the following material: Ineu (Arad), 9. VI. 1925. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1318/♂/KOVÁCS); 24. VIII. 1927. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1288/♂/KOVÁCS); 11. VII. 1935. (♂); 6. VIII. 1938. (♂), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY. Distributed in all Europe and Asia.
61. *Scrobipalopsis petasitis* (PFAFFENZELLER, 1867). **First mention of the species from Romania:** Carpații Orientali, Cheile Bicazului, 14-16. VI. 1987. (♂); Carpații Orientali, Munții Harghita, Tinovul Luci, 1100 m, 11. VI. 1988. (4 ♂♂), (genitalia preparation no. 918/♂/KOVÁCS); 11. VI. 1998. (3 ♀♀), (genitalia preparation no. 917/♀/KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS, 2 specimens in coll. ZMUC. Large sized species (15-16 mm), groundcolour of forewing by males is yellowish-grey, but the females are light grey, with three black spots in the fold and in the cell and a black dotted line on termen. Male genitalia (Fig. 16) can be characterized by the large uncus, the relatively short valva and the process of vinculum longer than sacculus. The female genitalia (Fig. 17) also characteristic. Larva feeds on *Petasitis*. Boreoalpine species. Most of the specimens have been collected at daytime in a peat bog.
62. *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) suaedella* (RICHARDSON, 1893). Mentioned in the list of the Romanian Microlepidoptera (POPESCU-GORJ, 1984: 128) probably by mistake. This Atlanto-Mediterranean species is distributed only in Western European coast habitats (ELSNER & al., 1999: 42; KARSHOLT, pers. comm.). We excluded it from the present list.
63. *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) brachmiella* (HEYDEN, 1862). **First mention of the species from Romania:** Câmpia Transilvaniei, Vișoara (Câmpia Turzii), 5. VII. 1995. (♀); 30. VII. 1995. (9 ♂♂, 1 ♀); 1. VI. 1996. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1139/♂/KOVÁCS); 17. V. 1997. (3 ♂♂).



Figs. 14 - 17: 14 - 16: Male genitalia of: 14 - *Filatima djakovica* ANIKIN & PISKUNOV (G.P.: 1274); 15 - *Athrips patockai* POVOLNÝ (G.P.: 1002); 16 - *Scrobipalopsis petasitis* PFAFFENZELLER (G.P.: 918); 17 - Female genitalia of: *Scrobipalopsis petasitis* PFAFFENZELLER (G.P.: 917);

- (genitalia preparation no. 1191/♂/ KOVÁCS); 26. VII. 1998. (2 ♂♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1175/♂/ KOVÁCS); 22. VII. 1999. (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS, 3 specimens in coll. ZMUC. Wingspan 9-11 mm, forewing light brown, mottled with dark brown, the black spot in the fold evident, but indistinct in the cell. Male genitalia (Fig. 18): vinculum broad with deep V-shaped median emargination, pedunculus large, saccus short. It is a rare and local species, distributed in all Europe. Specimens have been collected in a steppe habitat at light.
64. *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) chrysanthemella* (E. HOFMANN, 1867). First mention of the species from Romania: Dobrogea, Băncasa, Rezervația Canaraua Fetii, 13-14. IV. 1994. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 958/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Wingspan 11 mm, forewing brownish-grey, mottled with ochre, dark-grey spots indistinct, hindwing brownish-grey. Male genitalia (Fig. 19): median emargination of vinculum deep and V-shaped, both process of vinculum and sacculus are broad, but sacculus longer, pedunculus large, saccus short. Similar species: forewing of *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) proclivella* FUCHS narrow, the hindwing white, the broad process of vinculum and sacculus nearly of the same length; the groundcolour of forewing of *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) pauperella* HEIN. is variable, both process of vinculum and sacculus are thinner. Distributed in Central Europe.
65. *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) stangei* (E. HERING, 1889). First mention of the species from Romania: Turda, 30. V. 1986. (6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1140/♂/ KOVÁCS); Dobrogea, Grindul Chituc, Vadu, litoral, 28. VIII. 1999. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1000/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Wingspan 9-11 mm, forewing yellowish-brown, mottled with dark brown, a short black line in the fold. Male genitalia (Fig. 20) is similar to *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) artemisiella* TRSK., but it is slender. Distributed in Northern and Central Europe in salty habitats. Specimens from Turda have been collected at daytime in a salty habitat, the specimen from the Black-Sea coast at light.
66. *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) pauperella* (HEINEMANN, 1870). First mention of the species from Romania: Carpații Orientali, Munții Perșani, Cheile Vârghișului, 10-12. VII. 1984. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1108/♂/ KOVÁCS); Carpații Meridionali, Munții Bucegi, Vârful Blana, 1750 m, 22. VI. 1993. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1057/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Wingspan 8 mm, groundcolour of forewing brownish dark-grey, finely mottled with yellow, dark spots surrounded with pale orange. Male genitalia (Fig. 21) similar to *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) artemisiella* TRSK., but both process of vinculum and sacculus are slightly curved. Distributed in Northern and Central Europe and Afghanistan. Specimens have been collected in xerotherm mountain habitats. *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) klimeschi* POVOLNÝ, 1967 is a junior synonym of *S. pauperella* HEIN., however, some of the authors are treating them as distinct species (KARSHOLT pers. comm.).
67. *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) samadensis* (PFAFFENZELLER, 1870). First time mentioned from Romania by NEMEȘ & LUNGOCI (cited by VICOL, 1997: 192). We found it on the Black-Sea coast at light: Dobrogea, Grindul Chituc, Vadu, litoral, 28. VIII. 1999. (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1158/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Distributed in salty habitats, mainly on coasts.
68. *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) nitentella* (FUCHS, 1902). Only mentioned from Romania by POVOLNÝ (1996: 114).
69. *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) salinella* (ZELLER, 1847). It is considered a species-group, which hasn't been satisfactorily revised until now, some of the taxa listed as synonyms should represent distinct species (KARSHOLT, pers. comm.). *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) caliacrae* (CARADJA, 1932) was mentioned in the list of Romanian Microlepidoptera (POPESCU-GORJ, 1984: 128) as distinct species. The holotype from Balcic (Bulgaria) was studied by POVOLNÝ (genitalia preparation no. 2192) and was considered a junior synonym of *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) salinella* Z. (POPESCU-GORJ, 1992a: 141).
70. *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) murinella* (DUPONCHEL, 1843). Mentioned from Romania by POPESCU-GORJ (1984: 129) and ELSNER & al. (1999: 43).
71. *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) erichi* POVOLNÝ, 1964. First time mentioned from Romania by NEMEȘ & LUNGOCI (cited by VICOL, 1997: 192), also listed by POVOLNÝ (1996: 114). In

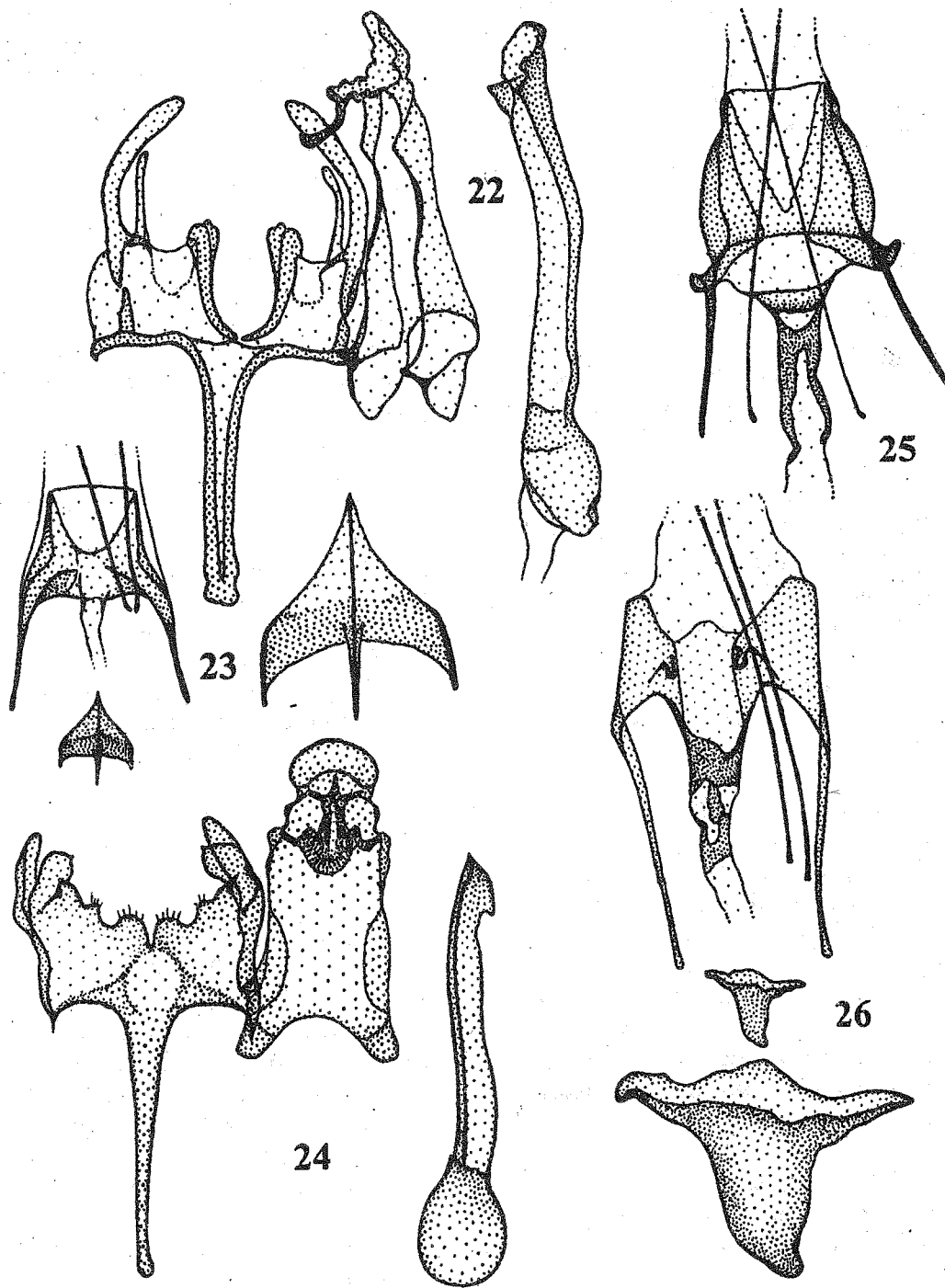


Figs. 18 - 21: Male genitalia of: 18 - *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) brachmiella* HEYDEN (G.P.: 1139); 19 - *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) chrysanthemella* E. HOFMANN (G.P.: 958); 20 - *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) stangei* E. HERING (G.P.: 1000); 21 - *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) pauperella* HEIN. (G.P.: 1057);



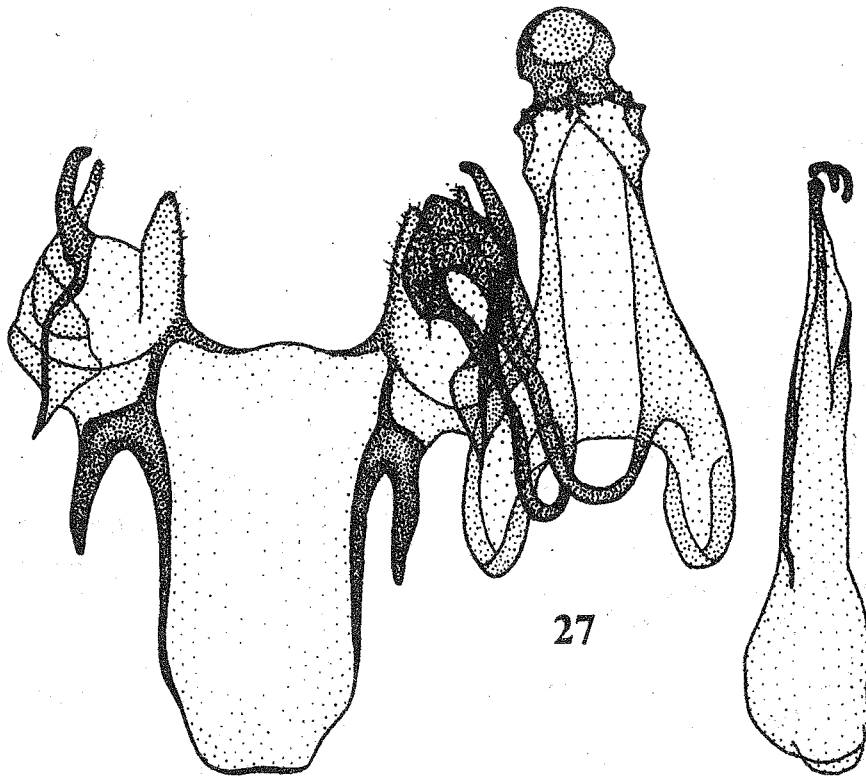
the unidentified material of the DIÓSZEGHY collection, we found the following specimen: Ineu (Arad), 18. V. 1932. (♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1269/♀/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY.

72. *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) costella* (HUMPHREYS & WESTWOOD, 1845). Was mentioned from Romania by DIÓSZEGHY (1929-1930: 99) and GOZMÁNY (1958: 209), and it was also included in the list of Romanian Microlepidoptera (POPESCU-GORJ, 1984: 129), but later deleted by the same POPESCU-GORJ (1985a: 117) without any explanation. Recorded also by ELSNER & al. (1999: 44). In the unidentified material of the L. DIÓSZEGHY collection we found the following specimens: Ineu (Arad), 18. VIII. 1927. (1 ex.); 21. VIII. 1931. (♀); 10. VIII. 1935. (1 ex.); 29. VII. 1936. (♀); 5. VIII. 1936. (♀); 8. VII. 1938. (♀); 22. VIII. 1938. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1290/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY. We reintroduced it into the checklist.
73. *Scrobipalpula psilella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854). Mentioned from Romania by CARADJA (1901: 151).
74. *Scrobipalpula diffluella* (FREY, 1870). Only mentioned from Romania as *Gelechia cacuminum* FREY by CZEKELIUS (1917: 44). Because the actually used synonymy was recently established by HUEMER & KARSHOLT (1998: 55-60) and most of the authors in the past used the name *cacuminum* FREY for the species *Scrobipalpa (Euscrobipalpa) murinella* DUP., the occurrence of *S. diffluella* FREY in Romania requires confirmation (KARSHOLT, pers. comm.).
75. *Scrobipalpula tussilaginis* (FREY, 1867). Included in the list of the Romanian Microlepidoptera by POPESCU-GORJ, (1984: 128).
76. *Phthorimaea operculella* (ZELLER, 1873). Included in the list of Romanian Microlepidoptera (POPESCU-GORJ, 1984: 128), also mentioned by POVOLNÝ (1996: 115). It is considered to be a pest of *Nicotiana tabacum* and *Solanum tuberosum*.
77. *Ephysteris (Ephysteris) promptella* (STAUDINGER, 1859). First time mentioned from Romania by NEMEŞ & LUNGOCI (cited by VICOL, 1997: 192). We found the species in steppe habitats in large number: Ineu (Arad), 23. VII. 1931. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1264/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY; Dobrogea, Munții Măcin, Culmea Pricopanului, 150 m, 12-13. VII. 1993. (4 ex.); 16-17. X. 1993. (1 ex.); 27-28. V. 1994. (1 ex.); 3-4. VIII. 1994. (4 ex.); 14-15. IX. 1994. (30 ex.); 10-11. X. 1997. (2 ex.); Dobrogea, Băneasa, Rezervația Canaraua Fetei, 17. V. 1994. (1 ex.); Dobrogea, Lespezi, 18. V. 1994. (4 ex.), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Distributed in Southern Europe.
78. *Ephysteris (Microcraspedus) insulella* (HEINEMANN, 1870). First mention of the species from Romania: Ineu (Arad), 29. VII. 1929. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1245/♂/ KOVÁCS); 30. VII. 1929. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1244/♂/ KOVÁCS); 13. VI. 1928. (♀); 11. VII. 1936. (♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1243/♀/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY; Dobrogea, Grindul Chituc, Vadu, litoral, 28. VIII. 1999. (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1171/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS, 1 specimen in coll. ZMUC. Large sized species (12-14 mm), forewing pale-yellow mottled with grey, with two black spots. Male genitalia (Fig. 22) characterized by U-shaped anellus emargination and similar shaped saccus. It is widespread in Southern and Eastern Europe, local in Central Europe.
79. *Ephysteris (Microcraspedus) treskensis* POVOLNÝ, 1966. First mention of the species from Romania: Dobrogea, Munții Măcin, Culmea Pricopanului, 150 m, 14-15. IX. 1994. (5 ♀♀), (genitalia preparation no. HH2526/♀/ ZMUC and 1138/♀/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS, 1 specimen in coll. ZMUC, det. O. KARSHOLT. Small sized species (5-7 mm), groundcolour of forewing is pale-yellow, mottled with grey, with two indistinct black spots. Female genitalia (Fig. 23) with large signum. Formerly was known only from Macedonia and Greece.
80. *Caryocolum fischerella* (TREITSCHKE, 1833). Mentioned from Romania by CARADJA (1901: 152) and NEMEŞ & DĂNILĂ (1970: 183).
81. *Caryocolum tischeriella* (ZELLER, 1839). First time mentioned from Romania by KOVÁCS & KOVÁCS (1994: 43).
82. *Caryocolum inflativorellum* (KLIMESCH, 1938). First mention of the species from Romania: Carpații Orientali, Munții Hargita, Bicsad, 6-7. VIII. 1984. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 988/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. The specimen with worn forewings was identified by the examination

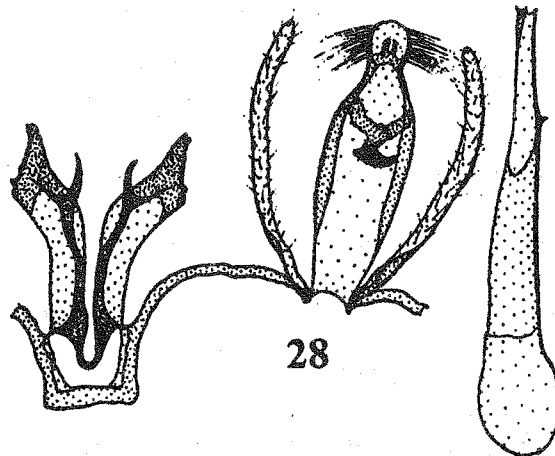


Figs. 22 – 26. 22 - Male genitalia of *Ephysteris (Microcraspedus) insulella* HEIN. (G.P.: 1244); 23 - Female genitalia of *Ephysteris (Microcraspedus) treskensis* POVOLNÝ (G.P.: 1138); 24 - Male genitalia of *Caryocolum inflatirellum* KLIMESCH (G.P.: 988); 25 - Female genitalia of *Caryocolum schleichi* CHRISTOPH (G.P.: 994); 26 - Female genitalia of *Caryocolum cassella* WALKER (G.P.: 1291);

- of the genitalia, which is characterized by straight, basally broadened valva, very broad and pointed sacculus, broad saccus (Fig. 24). Distributed in southern part of Eastern Europe and Asia Minor.
83. *Caryocolum leucomelanella* (ZELLER, 1839). Mentioned from Romania by REBEL (1911: 412), CZEKELIUS (1917: 44), DIÓSZEGHY (1929 - 1930: 124) and NEMEŞ & DĂNILĂ (1970: 183), but it was included in the list of the Romanian Microlepidoptera by POPESCU-GORJ (1984: 128) by mistake as synonym of *C. vicinella* (DOUGLAS, 1851).
84. *Caryocolum schleichi* (CHRISTOPH, 1872). **First mention of the species from Romania:** Munții Apuseni, Munții Trascăului, Cheile Turzii, 30. V. 1986. (♀), (genitalia preparation no. 994/♀/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. The specimen belongs to the nominate subspecies, it is characterized by the yellowish-white head and thorax, dark brown forewing with white basal spot, median fascia reduced to a small spot and subapical transverse fascia separated in two, costal and tornal spots. Female genitalia (Fig. 25) with short tubular antrum and ductus bursae with long lateral sclerotizations. The nominate subspecies is largely distributed in the southern part of Eastern Europe and Western Asia.
85. *Caryocolum klosi* (REBEL, 1917). Only mentioned from Romania by GOZMÁNY (1953: 184).
86. *Caryocolum cassella* (WALKER, 1864). **First mention of the species from Romania:** Munții Retezat, 1300 m, 28. VI. 1937. (♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1291/♀/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY. The species is similar to darkened specimens of *Caryocolum klosi* REBEL, but segment VIII of female genitalia with a pair of drop-shaped processes (Fig. 26).
87. *Caryocolum kroesmanniella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854). **First mention of the species from Romania:** Carpații Orientali, Munții Baraolt, Sf. Gheorghe, 650 m, 3. VIII. 1982. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1005/♂/ KOVÁCS); 19. VIII. 1985. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1006/♂/ KOVÁCS); Carpații Orientali, Munții Bodoc, Bodoc, 14. VII. 1983. (1 ex.), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Similar to *C. huebneri* HAW., but groundcolour of forewing greyish (brownish by *C. huebneri* HAW.), subapical transverse fascia complete and arrow-head like (interrupted by *C. huebneri* HAW.), in the male genitalia (Fig. 27) process of vinculum large, saccus broad and rectangular, aedeagus longer and less sclerotized. Distributed in the mountains of Europe.
88. *Sophronia chilonella* (TREITSCHKE, 1833). Mentioned from Romania by CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS (1987: 60) based on a misidentification of *Sophronia ascalis* GOZMÁNY (see there). It is not included in the present checklist.
89. *Sophronia ascalis* GOZMÁNY, 1951. First time mentioned from Romania by KASY (1965: 7). We found the following material: Ineu (Arad), 28. VI. 1938. (♀); 30. VI. 1938. (1 ex.); 3. VII. 1938. (♀); 26. VII. 1938. (2 ♀♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1209/♀/ KOVÁCS); 1. VIII. 1938. (1 ex.); 19. VI. 1939. (1 ex.); 2. VII. 1939. (1 ex.); 7. VII. 1939. (♂), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY. The species have been misidentified and published in the catalogue of the collection as *Sophronia chilonella* (TREITSCHKE, 1833) (CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS 1987: 60). Distributed in Central Europe.
90. *Stomopteryx remissella* (ZELLER, 1847). Mentioned from Romania by CZEKELIUS (1922-1924: 256). Additional unpublished material: Delta Dunării, Maliuc 3-8. X. 1991. (2 ex.) legit L. RÁKOSY, coll. ZMUC (KARSHOLT, pers. comm.).
91. *Stomopteryx hungaricella* GOZMÁNY, 1957. First time mentioned from Romania by STĂNOIU, BOBĂRNAC & COPĂCESCU (cited by VICOL, 1997: 192). We found the following material: Câmpia Transilvaniei, Vișoara (Câmpia Turzii), 30. VII. 1995. (2 ♂♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1041/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Distributed in Central, Southern and Eastern Europe and Asia Minor.
92. *Syncopacma patruella* (MANN, 1857). Mentioned from Romania by CZEKELIUS (1922-1924: 256) and GOZMÁNY (1953: 184).
93. *Syncopacma incognitana* GOZMÁNY, 1957. **First mention of the species from Romania:** Câmpia Transilvaniei, Vișoara (Câmpia Turzii), 26. VII. 1998. (2 ♂♂) (genitalia preparation no. 1022 and 1056/♂/ KOVÁCS); 11. IX. 1998. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1176/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS, 1 specimen in coll. ZMUC. Small (9-10 mm) species, almost without drawing, male genitalia with characteristic sharp median hooks on the process of vinculum and a minute spine on the tip and at 3/4 of the aedeagus respectively (Fig. 28). Very rare and local species, until now was only known from



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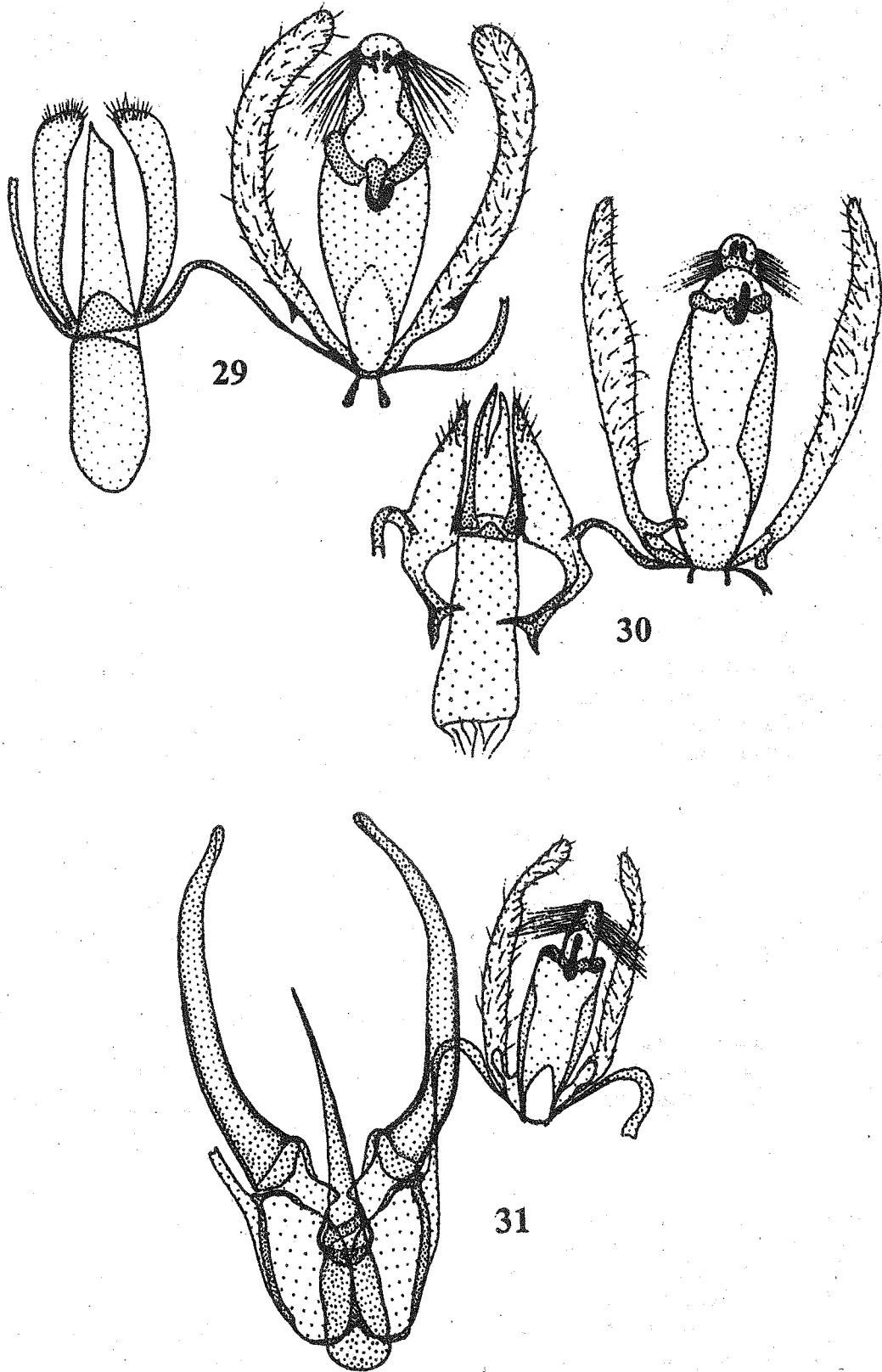


28

Figs. 27 - 28. Male genitalia of: 27 - *Caryocolum kroesmanniella* H. S. (G.P.: 1005); 28 - *Syncopacma incognitana* GOZMÁNY (G.P.: 1022);

Austria. Specimens have been collected in steppe habitat at light.

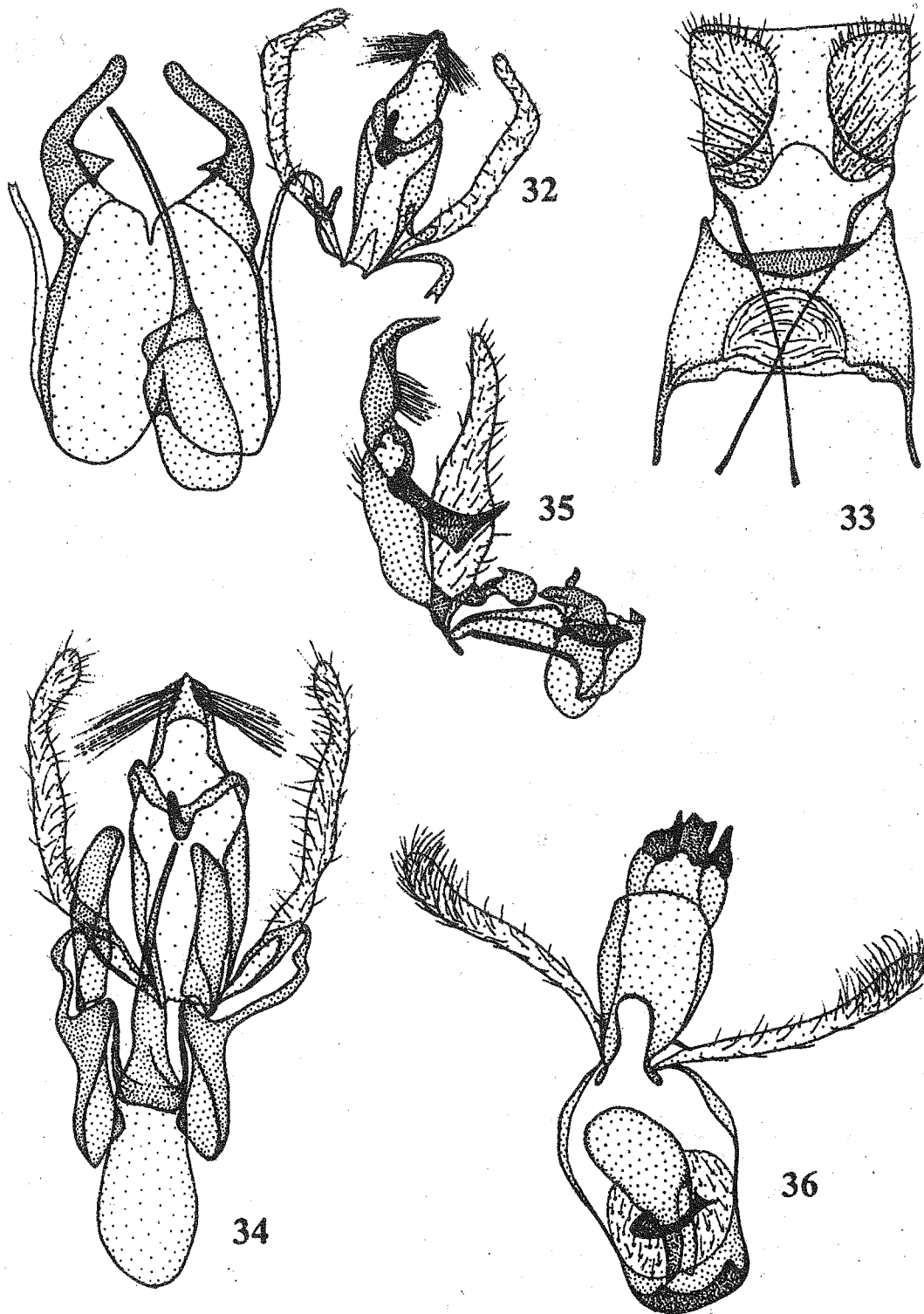
94. *Syncopacma sangiella* (STAINTON, 1863). First mention of the species from Romania: Ineu (Arad), 8. VI. 1935. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1213/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY, misidentified and published as *Aproaerema anthyllidella* HBN. by CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS (1987: 60); Carpații Orientali, Munții Baraolt, Vecer, 600 m, 1. VIII. 1982. (♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1073/♀/ KOVÁCS); Carpații Orientali, Munții Baraolt, Ariușd, 600 m, 10. VIII. 1999. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1040/♂/ KOVÁCS); Carpații Orientali, Munții Harghita, Bicsad, 1-3. VII. 1984. (♂); 19-20. VI. 1986. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1070/♂/ KOVÁCS); Carpații Orientali, Munții Ciucului, Șumuleul Mare, 700 m, 21. VIII. 1993. (2 ♂♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1024/♂/ KOVÁCS); Câmpia Transilvaniei, Toldal (Mureș), 13. V. 1989. (1 ex.); Câmpia Transilvaniei, Viișoara (Câmpia Turzii), 30. VII. 1995. (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1037/♂, 1031/♀ and 1042/♀/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Larger species (9-11 mm), the costal and tornal spots usually present, yellowish-white; male genitalia with a pair of finger-like processes of vinculum (Fig. 29). Distributed in Europe and Asia Minor.
95. *Syncopacma larseniella* GOZMÁNY, 1957. First mention of the species from Romania: Material examined: Carpații Orientali, Cheile Bicazului, 4. VII. 1987. (♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1192/♀/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Similar to *Syncopacma cinctella* CL., but on the distal part of the eighth segment of the female genitalia there is a lens-shaped sclerotization (Fig. 33). Distributed in Western and Central Europe.
96. *Syncopacma wormiella* (WOLFF, 1958). First mention of the species from Romania: Câmpia Transilvaniei, Lechința (Mureș), 31. VIII. 1996. (2 ♂♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1075 and 1183/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Similar to *Syncopacma cinctella* CL., but small sized (8-9 mm), with distinct white or yellowish-white transversal fascia, process of vinculum triangular (Fig. 30). Local species, distributed in Central and Northern Europe. Specimens have been collected in a steppe habitat at light.
97. *Syncopacma ochrofasciella* (TOLL, 1936). First mention of the species from Romania: Carpații Orientali, Munții Baraolt, Sf. Gheorghe, 650 m, 13. VI. 1982. (♀); 14. VII. 1982. (2 ♀♀); 3. V. 1986. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1087/♂/ KOVÁCS); Glodeni (Mureș), 28-30. VII. 1986. (♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1077/♀/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Similar to *Syncopacma cinctella* CL., but small sized (8-10 mm), process of vinculum long and horn-shaped (Fig. 31). Euro-Siberian species, very local in Central Europe.
98. *Syncopacma montanata* GOZMÁNY, 1957. The species has been described from Romania (Munții Retezat) (GOZMÁNY, 1957). We found the following material: [no locality data], 30. VI. 1928. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1197/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY (found in the unidentified material of the collection); Toldal (Mureș), 23. VII. 1988. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1067/♂/ KOVÁCS); Carpații Orientali, Munții Perșani, Cheile Vârghișului, 700 m, 23. V. 1999. (3 ♂♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1064/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS, 1 specimen in coll. ZMUC.
99. *Syncopacma albifrontella* (HEINEMANN, 1870). First time mentioned from Romania by (CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS, 1987: 61). We revised the material and we found only the following three specimens: Ineu (Arad), 26. VII. 1936. (1 ex.), (det. I. CĂPUȘE); 20. VII. 1935. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1222/♂/ KOVÁCS); 31. VII. 1938. (1 ex.), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY. The other specimens mentioned in the catalogue have been misidentified, they are in fact *Monochroa sepicolella* H. S. (see also there). It is a local species, distributed in Central and Northeastern Europe.
100. *Syncopacma vinella* (BANKES, 1898). First time mentioned from Romania by CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS, (1987: 61), but based on a misidentification, the three mentioned specimens of the L. DIÓSZEGHY collection are in fact *Mompha subbistrigella* HAW. (Ineu (Arad), 20. III. 1931.), *Aproaerema anthyllidella* HBN. (Ineu (Arad), 19. VI. 1931., genitalia preparation no. 1215/♀/ KOVÁCS) and *Iwaruna klimeschi* WOLFF (Ineu (Arad), 24. V. 1935., genitalia preparation no. 1214/♂/ KOVÁCS). We found the following material: Depresiunea Trei Scaune, Mestecănișul de la Reci, 550 m, 12. V. 1983. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1089/♂/ KOVÁCS); Carpații Orientali, Munții Baraolt, Sf. Gheorghe, 650 m, 11. VII. 1985. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1065/♂/ KOVÁCS); 13. V. 1989. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1046/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS, 1



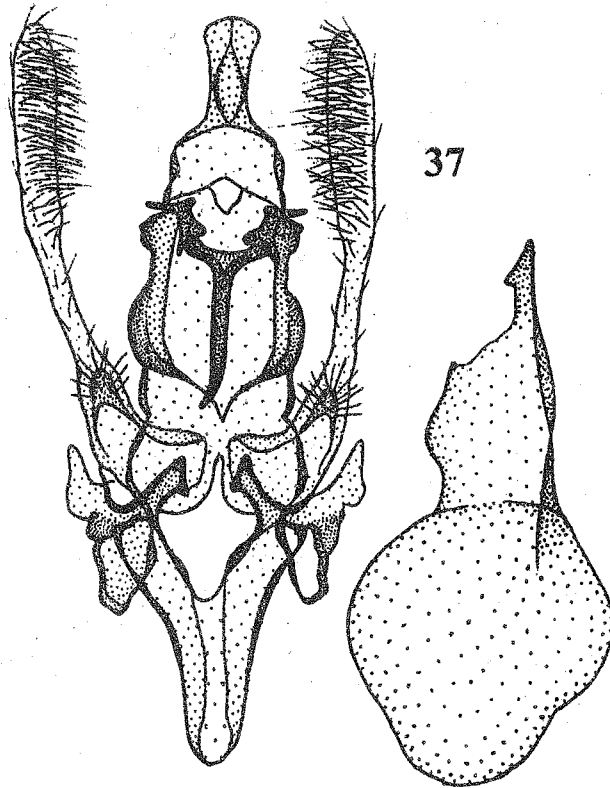
Figs. 29 - 31: Male genitalia of: 29 - *Syncopacma sangiella* STT. (G.P.: 1070); 30 - *Syncopacma wormiella* WOLFF (G.P.: 1075); 31 - *Syncopacma ochrofasciella* TOLL (G.P.: 1087);

- specimen in coll. ZMUC. It is a species with slender forewing without drawing and with extremely broad saccus on the male genitalia (Fig. 32). European species. This record should be considered the first mention of the species from Romania.
101. *Syncopacma linella* (CHRÉTIEN, 1904). First time mentioned from Romania by STĂNOIU, BOBĂRNAC & COPĂCESCU (cited by VICOL, 1997: 192), also mentioned by ELSNER & al. (1999: 51). We found the following material: Dobrogea, Grindul Chituc, Vadu, litoral, 28. VIII. 1999. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1062/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Central European species. The specimen has been collected on the Black-Sea coast at light.
102. *Syncopacma species*. Probably an undescribed species treated under the number 306 in ELSNER & al. (1999: 52). It is closely related to *Syncopacma suecicella* WOLFF, but forewing is slender, process of vinculum also slender, the proximal, tubular part of the aedeagus longer and the distal part shorter and thinner (Fig. 34). Material examined: Carpații Orientali, Cheile Bicazului, 8-9. VI. 1988. (1 ♂, 1 ♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1082/♂/ KOVÁCS); 11-12. VIII. 1988. (2 ♂♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1085/♂/ KOVÁCS); 21-23. IV. 1989. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1184/♂/ KOVÁCS); 26-27. VIII. 1989. (1 ♂, 1 ♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1086/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS, 1 specimen in coll. ZMUC.
103. *Iwaruna klimeschi* WOLFF, 1958. First mention of the species from Romania: Ineu (Arad), 21. V. 1935. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1216/♂/ KOVÁCS); 24. V. 1935. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1214/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY, misidentified and published as *Syncopacma vinella* BANKES by CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS (1987: 60); Câmpia Transilvaniei, Toldal (Mureș) 19. VIII. 1984. (♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1066/♀/ KOVÁCS); Munții Apuseni, Munții Trascăului, Cheile Turzii, 30. V. 1986. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1063/♂/ KOVÁCS); Câmpia Transilvaniei, Căpușu de Câmpie 18. V. 1996. (2 ♂♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1029 and 1173/♂/ KOVÁCS); Câmpia Transilvaniei, Vișoara (Câmpia Turzii), 30. VII. 1995. (♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1182/♀/ KOVÁCS); 1. VI. 1996. (3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1030/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Similar to *Iwaruna biguttella* DUP., but yellow mottling and black spots of forewing less evident, costal and tornal spots slender, uncus and gnathos larger, valva broader, tip of aedeagus broad, with sharp lateral process (Fig. 35). Distributed in Central Europe, frequent in warm places.
104. *Anacamptis timidella* (WOCKE, 1887). First time mentioned from Romania by RÁKOSY & WIESER (2000). We found the following material: Carpații Orientali, Munții Bodoc, Valea Sütő, 600 m, 9. VII. 1982. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1094/♂/ KOVÁCS); Dobrogea, Băneasa, Rezervația Canaraua Fetii, 12-13. VII. 1993. (3 ♂♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1093/♂/ KOVÁCS); Câmpia Transilvaniei, Vișoara (Câmpia Turzii), 30. VII. 1995. (♀), (genitalia preparation no. 939/♀/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Distributed in Southern and Central Europe.
105. *Crossobela trinotella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1856). First mention of the species from Romania: Dobrogea, Băneasa, Rezervația Canaraua Fetii, 28-29. V. 1992. (♀); 17. V. 1994. (2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1016/♂/ KOVÁCS) (Fig. 36); Dobrogea, Lespezi, 18. V. 1994. (♀), (genitalia preparation no. 860/♀/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Wingspan 10-13 mm, forewing yellow, dark brown along edges, with three distinct dark brown spots. Male genitalia is weak and slender (Fig. 36). Mediterranean species, distributed in Southern Europe and Central Asia.
106. *Anarsia eleagnella* KUZNETSOV, 1957. Only mentioned from Romania by POPESCU-GORJ (1985a: 113).
107. *Holcophora stactices* STAUDINGER, 1871. Only mentioned from Romania by ELSNER & al. (1999: 55).
108. *Dichomeris marginella* (FABRICIUS, 1781). Mentioned from Romania by CARADJA (1901: 154).
109. *Dichomeris barbella* (DENIS & SCHIFFER-MÜLLER, 1775). Species mentioned from Romania by ROTHSCHILD (1912: 29), CZEKELIUS (1917: 46) (as *barbellus* HÜBNER) and CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS (1987: 61), but not included in the list of the Romanian Microlepidoptera (POPESCU-GORJ, 1984: 129). Recently recorded also by VICOL (1997: 192). Additional unpublished data: Câmpia Transilvaniei, Vișoara (Câmpia Turzii), 5. VII. 1995. (2 ♂♂); 4. IV. 1998. (3 ♂♂); 23. IV. 1998. (2 ♂♂); 26. VII. 1998. (4 ♂♂); 22. VII. 1999. (♂); Câmpia Transilvaniei,

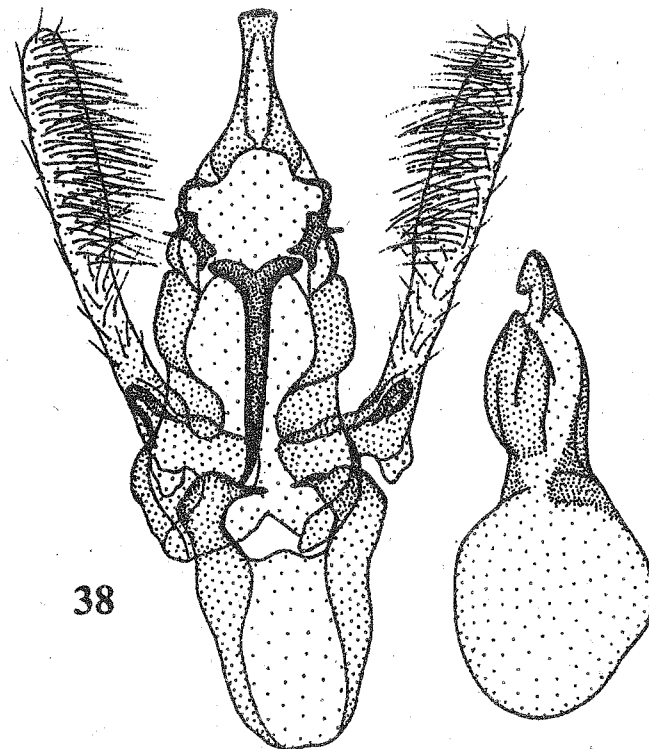




Figs. 32 - 36. 32 - Male genitalia of *Syncopacma vinella* BANKES (G.P.: 1089); 33 - Female genitalia of *Syncopacma larseniella* GOZMÁNY (G.P.: 1192); 34 - Male genitalia of *Syncopacma species* (G.P.: 1082); 35 - Male genitalia of *Iwaruna klimeschi* WOLFF (G.P.: 1173); 36 - Male genitalia of *Crossobela trinotella* H. S. (G.P.: 1016);



37



38

Figs. 37 - 38. Male genitalia of: 37 - *Helcystogramma lutatella* H. S. (G.P.: 937); 38 - *Helcystogramma arulensis* REBEL (G.P.: 1301);

- Lechința (Mureș), 17. V. 1996. (♂), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Distributed in Central and Southern Europe and Asia Minor.
110. *Acanthophila latipennella* (REBEL, 1937). First time mentioned from Romania by KOVÁCS & KOVÁCS (1994: 48).
111. *Brachmia procurcella* REBEL, 1903. Mentioned from Romania by NEMES (cited by VICOL, 1997: 192), but not included in the list of the Romanian Microlepidoptera (POPESCU-GORJ, 1984). We also didn't include it in the present checklist.
112. *Brachmia inornatella* (DOUGLAS, 1950). Mentioned from Romania by CZEKELIUS (1922-1924: 256). Additional unpublished material: Delta Dunării, Letea, 18-19. VI. 1993. (1 ex.), legit L. RÁKOSY, coll. ZMUC (KARSHOLT, pers. comm.).
113. *Helcystogramma lineolella* (ZELLER, 1839). Mentioned from Romania by (POPESCU-GORJ, 1984: 130, 1985b: 68).
114. *Helcystogramma lutatella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854). First mention of the species from Romania: Dobrogea, Munții Măcin, Culmea Pricopanului, 150 m, 3-4. VI-II. 1994. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1102/♂/ KOVÁCS); Câmpia Transilvaniei, Vișoara (Câmpia Turzii), 30. VII. 1995. (1 ♂, 1 ♀), (genitalia preparation no. 937/♂/ KOVÁCS); Carpații Orientali, Munții Baraolt, Ariușd, 600 m, 10. VIII. 1999. (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1101/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS. Forewing is light yellowish-brown, with four distinct black spots, male genitalia is characterized by the large lateral lobe on the base of the valva (Fig. 37). Distributed in all Europe. Specimens have been collected in warm steppe habitats at light.
115. *Helcystogramma arulensis* (REBEL, 1929). First mention of the species from Romania: Ineu (Arad), 26. VI. 1927. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1224/♂/ KOVÁCS); 3. VIII. 1929. (♂); 1. VIII. 1936. (♀), 27. VII. 1938. (1 ♂, 1 ♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1301/♂/ KOVÁCS); 3. VIII. 1938. (♂); 23. VI. 1939. (1 ex.), legit & coll. L. DIÓSZEGHY, one specimen misidentified and published as *Acompsia cinerella* CL. by CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS (1987: 61), the other specimens have been found in the unidentified material of the collection. Similar to *Helcystogramma lutatella* H. S., but white along the wing venation. The male genitalia is characterized by the narrow uncus, broad valva and wide saccus (Fig. 38). Distributed in Southern Europe, local in Central Europe.
116. *Acompsia minorella* REBEL, 1899. Mentioned from Romanian by CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS (1987: 61), but based on a misidentification of *Acompsia cinerella* CL. It is not included in the present checklist.
117. *Thiotricha subocellea* (STEPHENS, 1834). First time mentioned from Romania by KOVÁCS & KOVÁCS (1994: 45).

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Zoltán KOVÁCS & Sándor KOVÁCS  
Str. László Ferenc Bl. 3 A / 16  
RO-4000 Sf. Gheorghe, Romania  
e-mail: kovacs@nextra.ro  
adonis@cosys.ro

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