An overview of the Romanian Meessiidae, Eriocottidae and Tineidae (Lepidoptera, Tineoidea) summarizing the current knowledge in an updated and annotated checklist

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Summary: An up-to-date reassessment of the Romanian Meessiidae, Eriocottidae and Tineidae fauna is presented. In the Romanian fauna a total of 7 Meessiidae species had been given, but only 6 species, all in *Eudarcia* CLEMENS, 1860, are currently accepted. *Eudarcia balcanicum* (GAEDIKE, 1988) is recorded in Romania for the first time and a photograph of the adult male is provided for the first time. The presence of *E. pagenstecherella* (HÜBNER, 1825) in Romania requires confirmation. The Eriocottidae is represented by only one species. From the total of 83 Tineidae species ever recorded, 76 are currently accepted for the Romanian fauna, 9 of them are the first records: *Nemapogon falstriella* (HAAS, 1881), *Matratinea rufulicaput* SZIRÁKI & SZŐCS, 1990, *Tinea basifasciella* RAGONOT, 1895, *Niditinea truncicolella* (TENGSTRÖM, 1848), *Monopis jussii* KAILA, MUTANEN, HUEMER, KARSHOLT & AUTTO, 2020, *M. weaverella* (SCOTT, 1858), *M. neglecta* ŠUMPICH & LIŠKA, 2011, *Pelecystola fraudulentella* (ZELLER, 1852) and *Wegneria panchalcella* (STAUDINGER, 1871). The presence of *Nemapogon quercicolella* (ZELLER, 1852) needs confirmation. Two species, *Tenaga nigripunctella* (HAWORTH, 1828) and *Monopis christophi* PETERSEN, 1957, are deleted from the checklist in this paper, five others were deleted earlier. Of the three families treated a total of 29 additions and other corrections are provided for the regional distribution of the Romanian fauna. We recommend that the information about the Meessiidae and Tineidae in the latest Romanian checklist (RÁKOSY & GOIA 2021) is replaced by that in this publication.

Key words: Romania, Meessiidae, Eriocottidae, Tineidae, faunistic overview, annotated checklist, first records, deleted species.

Introduction

The Tineoidea are ancient group of Lepidoptera, phylogenetically with a basal position within the Ditrysia, where traditionally the Tineidae, Eriocottidae and Psychidae were included. Two additional families, Meessiidae and Dryadaulidae, earlier treated as subfamilies of the Tineidae, were recently assigned to family status (REGIER et al. 2014). Three of these families, Meessiidae, Ericottidae and Tineidae, are the subject of our present study, a faunistic work summarizing the current knowledge of the Romanian species. The Dryadaulidae, according to current knowledge, is not represented in the Romanian fauna, while the Psychidae will be the subject of a subsequent study.

Apart from the latest checklist (RÁKOSY & GOIA 2021) all of the earlier Romanian literature sources treated the Meessiidae and Tineidae together in a wide sense within the Tineidae (s.l.) family. Tineid moths usually were mentioned in the majority of regional faunistic studies (e.g. FUSS 1850; MANN 1866; REBEL 1911; DIÓSZEGHY 1930a; POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA 1964, 1967, 1968) and catalogues of collections (e.g. POPESCU-GORJ 1964). Their number in the earliest checklists reflects the degree of their knowledge: 19 in CARADJA (1899), 22 in CARADJA (1901), both of which refer to the regions Dobrogea, Muntenia,

Moldova and Oltenia, and 27 in CZEKELIUS (1918) referring to Banat, Crișana and Transylvania.

Their study in Romania was most intense in the middle of the 20th century, when G. Petersen, M. Georgescu and especially I. Căpuşe were involved, recording several species and also describing some as new to science (PETERSEN 1957a, 1957b; GEORGESCU 1962, 1964; CĂPUŞE & GEORGESCU 1962, 1963a, 1963b; CĂPUŞE 1963a, 1966a, 1966b, 1967a, 1967b, 1968a). The work of I. Căpuşe finally resulted in the compilation of the monograph of the Romanian Tineidae (s.l.) (CĂPUŞE 1968b) dealing with 75 recorded species.

In the following decades, except for faunistic studies (e.g. POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA 1974; POPESCU-GORJ & NEMEŞ 1965; NEMEŞ 1972a, 1972b; NEMEŞ & LUNGOCI 1973; POPESCU-GORJ & KÖNIG 1976; RÁKOSY et al. 1994, 1999; WIESER et al. 2000; Kovács et al. 2002; RÁKOSY 2002; RÁKOSY & WIESER 2010) and collection catalogues (e.g. NEMEŞ & DĂNILĂ 1970; KÖNIG 1975; CĂPUŞE & KOVÁCS 1987; SZÉKELY & CERNEA 2007), the Romanian Tineidae (s.l.) were mostly ignored. The only important contributions to the knowledge of the Romanian fauna were the reinstatement of *Infurcitinea romanica* (CĂPUŞE, 1966) to the status of a valid species (GAEDIKE 2010: 15) and the description of *Neurothaumasia tenuipennella* GAEDIKE, 2011 from Banat (GAEDIKE

2011: 359). The first recent checklist of the Romanian Microlepidoptera (POPESCU-GORJ 1984) was entirely based on the above mentioned monograph of CĂPUŞE (1968b) comprising 74 Tineidae (s.l.) species, as were the subsequent two checklists of the Romanian Lepidoptera with 75 Tineidae (s.l.) (RÁKOSY et al. 2003: 26–29), and with respectively 5 Meessiidae and 69 Tineidae species (RÁKOSY & GOIA 2021: 20, 23–26).

Deuterotinea casanella (EVERSMANN, 1844), the only representative of the Eriocottidae in Romania, had already been recorded by MANN (1866) and subsequently given in all the checklists. POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA (1965) transferred the genus Deuterotinea REBEL, 1901 from the Tineidae to the Psychidae, published a description of the species, figured the adult male and the male genitalia, and gathered distributional data, however, the specimens from Balchik mentioned by them currently represent the type material of D. balcanica ZAGULAJEV, 1972: 2 \Diamond , Bulgaria, Balchik, 9.I.1931, prep. genit. 50/ Zagulajev (holotype); 17.XII.1920, prep. genit. 52/ Zagulajev (paratype), leg. A. Ostrogovich, coll. MGAB (POPESCU-GORJ 1992: 138).

Over the last four decades an important amount of tineid material has been collected by the authors, significant changes have taken place in the systematics (REGIER et al. 2014) and the nomenclature of the families and new studies have been published on a European level (GAEDIKE 2015, 2019). All these factors justify the present reassessment of the Romanian Meessiidae, Eriocottidae and Tineidae fauna.

Abbreviations used:

= – synonym;

coll. - collection;

Depr. – Depression;

det. – identified by;

HNHM – Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;

leg. - legit or legere;

LMKK – Landesmuseum Kärnten, Klagenfurt, Austria;

MGAB – "Grigore Antipa" National Museum of Natural History, Bucharest, Romania;

Mts – Mountains;

NHMW – Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria;

SDEI – Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany;

ZMUC – Zoological Museum, Natural History Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Material and methods

To compile this overview we examined a rich material of more than 1800 Romanian specimens. The overwhelming majority came from our own collection

together with the material in the L. Diószeghy collection deposited in the Székely National Museum of Sfântu Gheorghe. Additionally, a few specimens from the collections of M. Brătășeanu (deposited in the Museum of Braşov), V. Albu and V. Dincă were also studied. Some data were kindly provided by Zs. Bálint and G. Katona (curators at HNHM). The genitalia of almost every species were examined. If the identification based on external characters alone was difficult, e.g. in specimens belonging to the genera Tinea and Niditinea, we made as many genitalia preparations as necessary to identify all of the specimens. Identification was made by the authors using the Tineidae volumes of the Microlepidoptera of Europe (GAEDIKE 2015, 2019). The data obtained were compared with the results of a critical reevaluation of the literature. Invasive species are also included.

The systematic list follows the higher classification suggested by REGIER et al. (2014: 9 fig. 3), at generic and at specific level we follow the European checklist from the Tineidae volumes of the Microlepidoptera of Europe (GAEDIKE 2015, 2019). Synonyms are only exceptionally provided when the interpretation of old literature data made it necessary.

An account was compiled of all listed taxa summarizing the current knowledge: the general distribution based on literature; the provision of the most important literature data for the Romanian distribution, in chronological order of their recording in the different regions of the country and also within the regions; and a concise list of the old and recent collecting sites based on the examined material. The regional division of the country follows RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 6–7), but we reduced their number from 8 to 7 by disregarding the very small and very heterogeneous Maramures and Satu Mare (MM SM) and unifying Maramures with Transylvania and Satu Mare with Crișana, in view of their natural zoogeographical relationships. Following the same source we also distinguish 3 categories of records: those records between 1850–1900 we refer as 'very old records', those between 1901-1980 as 'old records' and those records between 1981-2022 we refer as 'recent records'. Detailed data, habitats and collecting methods are given only in the case of the first Romanian or regional records, and of a few rarely recorded species. Concise data about their biology are only given exceptionally. The occurrence of the species for which the literature data are doubtful and no voucher material has been examined is considered uncertain and in need of confirmation.

In the case of the first Romanian records figures of the adults and/or genitalia are provided. The genitalia figures are schematic sketches.

After the accounts of the species of the Meessiidae and Tineidae currently accepted in the Romanian fauna, there follows a second list of the previously recorded, but currently deleted taxa. All of these deleted species are also mentioned in the main lists by their genera, but details are only given in these second lists.

Results

In the present study we deal with 91 species: 7 Meessiidae, 1 Eriocottidae and 83 Tineidae. For each family the currently accepted species and those excluded from the checklist are placed in separate lists.

The list of the Meessiidae currently accepted for the Romanian fauna comprises 6 species of *Eudarcia* CLEMENS, 1860. We examined voucher material of 3 of them and the other 3 are derived from the literature. Eudarcia balcanicum (GAEDIKE, 1988) is recorded for the first time from the country, the presence of E. pagenstecherella (HÜBNER, 1825) is questionable and requires confirmation and E. aureliani (CĂPUȘE, 1967) is recorded for the first time from Banat region. Eudarcia hedemanni (REBEL, 1899) is listed separately because it was recorded by mistake and is not part of our fauna. Three species-level taxa were described from Romanian type material: Meessia herculanella CĂPUȘE, 1966 (currently in Eudarcia), Obesoceras confusellum orientale Căpușe, 1966 (currently a synonym of Eudarcia confusella (HEYDENREICH, 1851)) and Obesoceras aureliani CĂPUȘE, 1967 (currently in Eudarcia) (CĂPUȘE 1966a: 110, 113; 1967a: 113). All of the latter three taxa were treated as endemic to Romania by CAPUSE (1968b) and/or RÁKOSY (1998), but currently we consider that only E. aureliani may be. The adult of E. balcanicum has never been depicted before, and so we provide a photograph of the male (Fig. 1). Two corrections were made to the nomenclature of the Meessiidae used in the latest Romanian checklist (Rákosy & GOIA 2021: 20).

The Eriocottidae comprise only one species in Romania, *Deuterotinea casanella* (EVERSMANN, 1844); we have not examined voucher material.

In the Tineidae 76 species placed in 32 genera are currently accepted, 65 of them were examined and only 11 are derived from the literature. The following 9 species are first records for the Romanian fauna: Nemapogon falstriella (HAAS, 1881), Matratinea rufulicaput Sziráki & Szőcs, 1990, Tinea basifasciella RAGONOT, 1895, Niditinea truncicolella (TENGSTRÖM, 1848), Monopis jussii KAILA, MUTANEN, HUEMER, KARSHOLT & AUTTO, 2020, M. weaverella (SCOTT, 1858), *M. neglecta* ŠUMPICH & LIŠKA, 2011, Pelecystola fraudulentella (ZELLER, 1852) and Wegneria panchalcella (STAUDINGER, 1871). The presence of Nemapogon quercicolella (ZELLER, 1852) in the Romanian fauna needs confirmation. Seven species are removed from the checklist and are listed separately, out of this two, Tenaga nigripunctella (HAWORTH, 1828) and *Monopis christophi* PETERSEN, 1957, are deleted in this paper, the others were deleted earlier. To avoid confusion we remark that Nemapogon

wolffiella KARSHOLT & NIELSEN, 1976 was removed from the latest Romanian checklist by RAKOSY & GOIA (2021: 23, 180, 279) because GAEDIKE (2015: 51) synonymized it with N. koenigi CĂPUȘE, 1967. The material examined also provided data for 21 first records for the different regions of the country: 2 species in Banat, 2 in Crisana, 8 in Dobrogea, 2 in Muntenia, 1 in Oltenia and 6 in Transylvania. RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021) omitted regional records on 4 occasions, 2 in Dobrogea and 1 each in Banat and Oltenia, these are now included. Furthermore, the symbols for Oltenia for Nemapogon hungaricus GOZMÁNY, 1960 and Crisana for Tinea translucens MEYRICK, 1917 in RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 25) must be deleted because we found that for both the voucher material was misidentified. This results in a total of 27 additions and corrections to the regional distribution of the Tineidae in the Romanian fauna. In addition, 11 corrections were also made to the systematics and nomenclature of Tineidae used in the latest Romanian checklist (Rákosy & GOIA 2021: 23-26). Eight species-level Tineidae taxa were described exclusively or partly from Romanian type material: *Nemapogon* heydeni PETERSEN, 1957 (currently a synonym of N. inconditella (LUCAS, 1956)), N. gravosaellus PETERSEN, 1957, N. koenigi Căpușe, 1967, Infurcitinea banatica Petersen, 1961, I. romanica Căpușe, 1966, Myrmecozela danubiella MANN, 1866 (currently in Ceratuncus), Monopis dobrogica GEORGESCU, 1964 (currently a synonym of *M. crocicapitella* (CLEMENS, 1859)) and M. orghidani GEORGESCU, 1964 (currently a synonym of M. pallidella ZAGULAJEV, 1955) (MANN 1866: 349; PETERSEN 1957a: 72, 73; 1961: 120; Georgescu 1964: 589, 590; Căpușe 1966a: 117; 1967a: 109). Of these three species, Nemapogon koenigi, Infurcitinea banatica and I. romanica, were treated as endemic to Romania by CAPUSE (1968b) and/or RAKOSY (1998), but all of them are currently known to be more widely distributed (GAEDIKE 2015: 52, 116, 144). Consequently we can conclude that none of the currently known Romanian Tineidae species are endemic. Three invasive species are treated: Tineola bisselliella (HUMMEL, 1823), Tinea translucens MEYRICK, 1917 and T. pallescentella STAINTON, 1851.

Our observations suggest that the range of *Monopis* pallidella may be expanding and its larva may be detritiphagous.

Conspicuous external morphology characters useful even for the identification of worn specimens are given for two species, *Infurcitinea ignicomella* (HEYDENREICH, 1851) and *Stenoptinea cyaneimarmorella* (MILLIÈRE, 1854), which have not been mentioned in the literature.

Finally, owing to the numerous (54) additions and corrections, we propose the replacement of the Meessiidae and Tineidae in the latest Romanian checklist (RÁKOSY & GOIA 2021: 20, 23–26, 180–182, 274, 277, 278–279) with the following lists.

The systematic list of the Romanian Meessiidae, Eriocottidae and Tineidae

Only the accepted taxa are listed and only those synonyms provided which are necessary for the interpretation of Romanian literature data.

Tineiodea LATREILLE, 1810

Meessiidae ZAGULAJEV, 1958

Eudarcia CLEMENS, 1860 = Meessia HOFMANN, 1898 = Obesoceras PETERSEN, 1957 Eudarcia pagenstecherella (HÜBNER, 1825) = vinculella HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1850 Eudarcia herculanella (CĂPUŞE, 1966) = heraclanella ARDELEAN, 1998, misspelling Eudarcia balcanicum (GAEDIKE, 1988) Eudarcia granulatella (ZELLER, 1852) Eudarcia confusella (HEYDENREICH, 1851) = confusellum orientale CĂPUŞE, 1966 Eudarcia aureliani (CĂPUŞE, 1967)

Eriocottidae Spuler, 1898

Eriocottinae Spuler, 1898

Deuterotinea Rebel, 1901 Deuterotinea casanella (Eversmann, 1844)

Tineidae WALKER, 1854

Euplocaminae Börner, 1939

Euplocamus LATREILLE, 1809 Euplocamus anthracinalis (SCOPOLI, 1763) = anthracinella ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775)

Myrmecozelinae Căpușe, 1968

Myrmecozela Zeller, 1852 Myrmecozela ochraceella (Темдятком, 1848)

Ateliotum Zeller, 1839 Ateliotum hungaricellum Zeller, 1839

Haplotinea DIAKONOFF & HINTON, 1956 Haplotinea ditella (PIERCE & METCALFE, 1938) Haplotinea insectella (FABRICIUS, 1794) = misella ZELLER, 1839

Cephimallota BRUAND, 1851 Cephimallota crassiflavella BRUAND, 1851 = simpliciella HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854 = hasarorum sensu CĂPUŞE, 1968b nec ZAGULAJEV, 1965, misidentification Cephimallota angusticostella (ZELLER, 1839) = libanotica PETERSEN, 1959 = hasarorum Zagulajev, 1965

Nemapogoninae HINTON, 1955

Triaxomera ZAGULAJEV, 1959 Triaxomera fulvimitrella (SODOFFSKY, 1830) Triaxomera parasitella (HÜBNER, 1796)

Archinemapogon ZAGULAJEV, 1962 Archinemapogon yildizae Koçak, 1981 = laterellus Thunberg, 1794 = arcuatella Stainton, 1854 = rcuatella Diószeghy, 1930a, misspelling

Nemaxera ZAGULAJEV, 1964 Nemaxera betulinella (PAYKULL, 1785) = corticella CURTIS, 1834 = emortuella ZELLER, 1839

Nemapogon SCHRANK, 1802 = Anemapogon ZAGULAJEV, 1964 = Longiductus ZAGULAJEV, 1964 Nemapogon inconditella (LUCAS, 1956) = *heydeni* Petersen, 1957 = thomasi Căpușe, 1975 = banatica sensu Căpușe, 1966a; 1968b nec Petersen, 1961, misidentification = hungaricus sensu Căpușe, 1968a; 1968b nec GOZMÁNY, 1960, misidentification Nemapogon gravosaellus PETERSEN, 1957 Nemapogon hungaricus Gozmány, 1960 = inconditella sensu Căpușe, 1968a nec Lucas, 1956, misidentification Nemapogon cloacella (HAWORTH, 1828) = coacellus POPESCU-GORJ, 1970, misspelling Nemapogon koenigi Căpușe, 1967 = *albipunctellus* HAWORTH, 1828 = wolffiella Karsholt & Nielsen, 1976 Nemapogon nigralbella (ZELLER, 1839) Nemapogon quercicolella (ZELLER, 1852) *Nemapogon ruricolella* (STAINTON, 1849) Nemapogon clematella (FABRICIUS, 1781) = arcellus Fabricius, 1777 Nemapogon granella (LINNAEUS, 1758) Nemapogon variatella (CLEMENS, 1859) = personellus PIERCE & METCALFE, 1934 *Nemapogon falstriella* (HAAS, 1881)

Triaxomasia ZAGULAJEV, 1964 *Triaxomasia caprimulgella* (STAINTON, 1851)

Neurothaumasia LE MARCHAND, 1934 Neurothaumasia ankerella (MANN, 1867) = anckerella CARADJA, 1931, misspelling Neurothaumasia tenuipennella GAEDIKE, 2011

Incertae sedis, earlier Meessiinae CĂPUȘE, 1966

Tenaga Clemens, 1862

Lichenovora PETERSEN, 1957 *Tenaga rhenania* (PETERSEN, 1962) *nigripunctella* sensu Căpuşe, 1963 nec HAWORTH, 1828, misidentification

Matratinea Sziráki, 1990 Matratinea rufulicaput Sziráki & Szőcs, 1990

Infurcitinea SPULER, 1910 = Gozmanytinea CĂPUŞE, 1966 Infurcitinea rumelicella (REBEL, 1903) Infurcitinea banatica PETERSEN, 1961 Infurcitinea ignicomella (HEYDENREICH, 1851) Infurcitinea albicomella (STAINTON, 1851) = albicapilla ZELLER, 1852 Infurcitinea romanica CĂPUŞE, 1966 = olympica auctorum nec PETERSEN, 1958, misidentification = roumanica RÁKOSY, 2013, misspelling Infurcitinea finalis GOZMÁNY, 1959

Lichenotinea Petersen, 1957 Lichenotinea pustulatella (Zeller, 1852)

Ischnoscia MEYRICK, 1895 Ischnoscia borreonella (MILLIÈRE, 1874) = subtilella FUCHS, 1879

Stenoptinea DIETZ, 1905 = Celestica MEYRICK, 1917 Stenoptinea cyaneimarmorella (MILLIÈRE, 1854) = angustipennis HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854 = augustipennis CARADJA, 1899, misspelling

Agnathosia AMSEL, 1954 Agnathosia mendicella ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775) = propulsatella REBEL, 1892 = flavimaculella TOLL, 1942

Tineinae LATREILLE, 1810

Ceratuncus Petersen, 1957 Ceratuncus danubiella (MANN, 1866)

Reisserita AGENJO, 1952 = Cilicorneola sensu CĂPUȘE, 1968b nec ZAGULAJEV, 1956, misidentification Reisserita relicinella (ZELLER, 1839)

Anomalotinea Spuler, 1910 = Fermocelina HARTIG, 1950 Anomalotinea liguriella (MILLIÈRE, 1879) = inquinatella ZELLER, 1852

Trichophaga RAGONOT, 1894 Trichophaga tapetzella (LINNAEUS, 1758) = trapetzella Rákosy & WIESER, 2010, misspelling Trichophaga bipartitella (RAGONOT, 1892) = *bipartiella* auctorum, misspelling = bipartella Székely & CERNEA, 2007, misspelling = abruptella auctorum, nec WOLLASTON, 1858, misidentification Tineola Herrich-Schäffer, 1853 Tineola bisselliella (HUMMEL, 1823) = *biselliella* auctorum, misspelling = *biseliella* auctorum, misspelling = furciferella ZAGULAJEV, 1954 Tinea LINNAEUS, 1758 = Acedes Hübner, 1825 = Tineopis ZAGULAJEV, 1960 Tinea flavescentella HAWORTH, 1828 = merdella Stainton, 1856 Tinea pellionella LINNAEUS, 1758 = *pelionella* auctorum, misspelling Tinea translucens MEYRICK, 1917 = leonhardi Petersen, 1957 Tinea murariella Staudinger, 1859 *= bipunctella* RAGONOT, 1874 Tinea lanella PIERCE & METCALFE, 1934 Tinea dubiella Stainton, 1859 = turicensis Müller-Rutz, 1920 = *translucens* sensu CĂPUȘE, 1968b (partim), misidentification Tinea basifasciella RAGONOT, 1895 Tinea columbariella Wocke, 1877 Tinea pallescentella STAINTON, 1851 = coacticella ZAGULAJEV, 1954 Tinea omichlopis MEYRICK, 1928 = nonimella ZAGULAJEV, 1955 = imella sensu Căpușe & Kovács, 1987 (partim) nec HÜBNER, 1813, misidentification Tinea semifulvella HAWORTH, 1828 = *semifalvella* ARDELEAN, 1998, misspelling Tinea trinotella THUNBERG, 1794 *= ganomella* Treitschke, 1833 = lapella Hübner, 1799 Niditinea PETERSEN, 1957 Niditinea fuscella (LINNAEUS, 1758) = spretella ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775) = fuscipunctella HAWORTH, 1828

= distans Gozmány, 1959

Niditinea striolella (MATSUMURA, 1931)

= piercella Вентінск, 1935

= distinguenda PETERSEN, 1957

Niditinea truncicolella (Темдятком, 1848)

Monopis Hübner, 1825 = Blabophanes Zeller, 1852 = Monopina Zagulajev, 1955 Monopis laevigella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) = rusticella Hübner, 1796 = vestianella Stephens, 1834 Monopis jussii Kaila, Mutanen, Huemer, Karsholt & AUTTO, 2020 Monopis weaverella (SCOTT, 1858) Monopis neglecta ŠUMPICH & LIŠKA, 2011 Monopis obviella ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775) = ferruginella HÜBNER, 1813 Monopis crocicapitella (CLEMENS, 1859) = lombardica HERING, 1889 = dobrogica GEORGESCU, 1964 Monopis imella (HÜBNER, 1813) Monopis pallidella ZAGULAJEV, 1955 = orghidani GEORGESCU, 1964 = christophi sensu CĂPUŞE, 1966b; 1968b nec PETERSEN, 1957, misidentification Monopis fenestratella (HEYDEN, 1863) Monopis monachella (HÜBNER, 1796)

Not assigned to subfamily

Pelecystola MEYRICK, 1920 Pelecystola fraudulentella (ZELLER, 1852)

Hieroxestinae MEYRICK, 1893

Wegneria DIAKONOFF, 1951 Wegneria panchalcella (Staudinger, 1871)

Scardiinae Eyer, 1924

Montescardia AMSEL, 1952 Montescardia tessulatellus (ZELLER, 1846) = boleti sensu Diószeghy, 1930a, misidentification

Scardia Treitschke, 1830 Scardia boletella (Fabricius, 1794) = polypori Esper, 1786

Morophaga HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1853 Morophaga choragella ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775) = boleti FABRICIUS, 1777 = boletti POPESCU-GORJ, 1964, misspelling

Teichobiinae HEINEMANN, 1870

Teichobia HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1853 = *Psychoides* BRUAND, 1854 = *Lambrosetia* STAINTON, 1854 *Teichobia verhuella* (BRUAND, 1854) = *verhuellella* STAINTON, 1854

Annotations

Both the accepted and the deleted taxa are treated.

Tineiodea LATREILLE, 1810, the molecular phylogeny of the superfamily was recently studied by REGIER et al. (2014). Monophyly is strongly supported for the Psychidae, Eriocottidae, Dryadaulidae (not recorded from Romania) and Meessiidae (GAEDIKE

2019: XVIII). The family Psychidae was not included in the present study, but will be treated in a subsequent work.

The annotated systematic list of the Meessiidae currently accepted for the Romanian fauna

Meessiidae ZAGULAJEV, 1958 was recently elevated to family rank based on sequences from only two genera, both previously assigned to the tineid subfamily Meessiinae: Eudarcia CLEMENS, 1860 (represented by the type species E. simulatricella CLEMENS, 1860) and the monobasic Nearctic genus Bathroxena MEYRICK, 1919. They were removed from the Tineidae by REGIER et al. (2014) and form a sister group to all other Ditrysia. The remaining 28 genera (in Romania only 7) previously assigned to the Meessiinae should be regarded as incertae sedis until they can be tested for inclusion in the Meessiidae (REGIER et al. 2014: 10, 17) or other families, and are retained in the Tineidae for the time being (see below). In Europe and Romania currently only the genus Eudarcia is confirmed for this family. However, GAEDIKE (2020) has already included some of the members of the genus Infurcitinea Spuler, 1910 in this family although without any explanation, and in RAJAEI et al. (2023: 126) also the genus Stenoptinea DIETZ, 1905, but to the latter mentioning that their systematic position is uncertain. The authorship of the Meessiidae, similarly as to the former subfamily Meessiinae, previously has been attributed to CĂPUȘE, 1966, however, GAEDIKE in RAJAEI et al. (2023: 125) specified ZAGULYAEV, 1958 as the author of the family name.

Eudarcia CLEMENS, 1860 is distributed worldwide with about 90 species, most diverse in the Palaearctic region (GAEDIKE 2015: 81), with more than 40 species in Europe, with 7 from Romania, but the erroneously reported *E. hedemanni* (REBEL, 1899) had already been removed (RÁKOSY et al. 2003: 351) (see below in the list of the deleted Meessiidae species). *Eudarcia balcanicum* (GAEDIKE, 1988) is reported here for the first time from Romania. According to GAEDIKE (2015: 81) 1860 is the correct year of the description of the genus, not 1880 as given RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 20).

Eudarcia pagenstecherella (HÜBNER, 1825) is distributed from France and Italy through Central Europe to Romania (GAEDIKE 2015: 83). In Romania it has been recorded from Dobrogea (CARADJA 1901: 144 as *Meessia vinculella* HS.), Banat (Băile Herculane) (REBEL 1911: 426) and Crișana (Noroieni forest) (ARDELEAN 1998: 158). According to CĂPUȘE (1968b: 410) the presence of the species is in need of confirmation because the voucher material from Dobrogea was untraceable and therefore may belong to another species, and the re-examined voucher specimens from Banat (deposited in the NHMW) proved to be *E. herculanella* (CĂPUŞE, 1966). We consider the record from the Noroieni forest (ARDELEAN 1998: 158) as doubtful because the genitalia were not studied. Therefore the presence of *E. pagenstecherella* in Romania requires confirmation and the symbol for Banat must be deleted in RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 20).

Eudarcia herculanella (CĂPUȘE, 1966) was described in Meessia from Romania based on a single specimen: Băile Herculane, 8.VII.1964, prep. genit. 956, 1 ♀, leg. & coll. I. Căpușe (Căpușe 1966a: 110). The male was described later based on 5 \bigcirc and 1 \bigcirc , all collected also in Băile Herculane: 1910, prep. genit. 1135/3, 1136/3 and 1137/9/ Căpuşe, leg. H. Rebel, coll. NHMW (CĂPUȘE 1967b: 163-167). One of these males and its genitalia (Băile Herculane, 1910, leg. H. Rebel, prep. genit. 7542 RG, coll. SDEI) were figured by GAEDIKE (2015: 181, 212 fig. 73). Despite these latter specimens being treated by both Căpuşe and Gaedike as an allotype and paratypes, in fact they are not part of the type material, because the species was described based only on a female holotype (CĂPUŞE 1966a: 110). A re-description of the species was given in the monograph of the Romanian Tineidae (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 410). Later in Romania it has been recorded also from Crisana (Noroieni forest) (ARDELEAN 1998: 159 as *heraclanella*), but we consider this doubtful because the genitalia were not studied. Currently the species is also known from Slovenia and Georgia (GAEDIKE 2015: 84). RÁKOSY (1998: 61) treated the species as endemic to Romania and Yugoslavia, however, its presence in Georgia suggests a much wider distribution. CĂPUȘE is the correct name of the author of the species, that (Capuse) used consistently by GAEDIKE (2015; 2019) is a misspelling.

Eudarcia balcanicum (GAEDIKE, 1988) is still a poorly known species, until now only a few males were recorded from scattered localities. It was described based on two specimens collected from Greece and North Macedonia (GAEDIKE 1988: 329 as Obesoceras balcaicum) and based on additional specimens from Greece was re-described by GAEDIKE (2015: 181, 216), in both publications only the male genitalia were figured. Later collecting data of three males from Bulgaria (GAEDIKE 2019: 237) and one from Italy (GAEDIKE 2020: 684) were recorded. The female is unknown. Adults were collected from the end of June to mid August from sea level to 1240 m. First record for the Romanian fauna: Dobrogea, Hagieni forest, 22.VI.2016, prep. genit. 2630/3/ Kovács, 1 \mathcal{A} , leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Figs 1–2). The moth was attracted to artificial light in a low altitude habitat dominated by steppe vegetation with small limestone rock formations, surrounded by plantations of various shrubs and forests. We provide for the first time a photograph of the adult male (Fig. 1).

Eudarcia granulatella (ZELLER, 1852) is distributed in the northern and western Balkan Peninsula and in northern Italy (GAEDIKE 2015: 102). In Romania it has been recorded only from Banat (Băile Herculane) (CĂPUȘE 1966a: 113; 1968b: 419 as *Obesoceras*) and Transylvania (Rimetea) (RÁKOSY & WIESER 2010: 42, 50). We examined recently collected material from Transylvania (Apuseni Mts, Scărița-Belioara, 17.VII.2015, prep. genit. 2624/ δ / Kovács, 4 δ), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Eudarcia confusella (HEYDENREICH, 1851) is distributed from Switzerland, northern Italy and Austria through the Alps and Czech Republic to the Balkan Peninsula including Romania (GAEDIKE 2015: 103). Romanian records are only from Banat (Orşova, Băile Herculane) (REBEL 1911: 426 as *Tinea*; PETERSEN 1957b: 362; CĂPUŞE 1966a: 113 as *Obesoceras confusellum orientale*; 1968b: 422). HANNEMANN (1977: 244) mentions Romania without further details of the general distribution of the species. *Obesoceras confusellum orientale* CĂPUŞE, 1966 was described from Banat (Băile Herculane, Domogled, Crucea Albă, prep. genit. 955, 1 3) (CĂPUŞE 1966a: 113)



Fig. 1. *Eudarcia balcanicum* (GAEDIKE, 1988): adult, male, wingspan 8 mm, Dobrogea, Hagieni forest, 22.VI.2016, prep. genit. 2630, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.



Fig. 2. *Eudarcia balcanicum* (GAEDIKE, 1988): male genitalia in ventral view, same data as fig. 1.

and currently is treated as a synonym of *confusella*, but with the remark that more material is needed to evaluate its correct status (GAEDIKE 2015: 103). CĂPUŞE (1968b: 422) and RÁKOSY (1998: 61) treated *E. confusella orientale* CĂPUŞE, 1966 as endemic to Romania. This taxon was described as *Obesoceras confusellum orientale* CĂPUŞE, 1966 and not *confusela orientale* as given by RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 20).

Eudarcia aureliani (CĂPUȘE, 1967) was described from Oltenia, the type material was collected from the walls of the fortress of the former Danubian island Ada Kaleh, 4.VI.1966, 20 ♂, 16 ♀, leg. A. Popescu-Gorj, the \mathcal{J} holotype and 17 \mathcal{J} and 15 \mathcal{Q} paratypes are deposited in coll. MGAB (CĂPUȘE 1967a: 113 as Obesoceras; POPESCU-GORJ 1992: 137). Paratypes deposited in coll. SDEI were figured (adult \mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{Z} and \bigcirc genitalia) by GAEDIKE (2015: 182, 218, 261). We examined recently collected material from Banat (Dubova, 200-300 m, 17.VI.2021, prep. genit. 2627/2 and 2628/2/ Kovács, 12, 12, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. This is a new regional record for Banat. The type locality of the species, the small (about 1.2 km²) Danubian island Ada Kaleh was situated about 3 km downstream from Orsova and submerged in 1970-1971 during the construction of the Iron Gates plant (1964–1972). So far it was only known from the already submerged type locality, this record is from the same area, but about 10 km to the south-west. RÁKOSY (1998: 61) treated the species as endemic to Romania, which, in view of the current knowledge, is justified.

Taxa of Meessiidae deleted from the Romanian checklist

Eudarcia hedemanni (REBEL, 1899) is distributed in Italy, Austria, France and Switzerland (GAEDIKE 2015: 95). VICOL (1998: 189) mentioned it from Romania referring to the catalogue of the L. Diószeghy collection, but unjustified, based on confusion with *Elachista hedemanni* REBEL, 1899 (Elachistidae), because only the latter species was mentioned there (CĂPUŞE & KOVÁCS 1987: 51). Therefore *Eudarcia hedemanni* (REBEL, 1899) was deleted from the checklist by RÁKOSY et al. (2003: 351).

The annotated systematic list of the Eriocottidae of the Romanian fauna

Eriocottidae SPULER, 1898 is distributed in the entire Old World and the Neotropical region, comprises 2 subfamilies, 12 genera and more than 210 species; in Europe 1 subfamily, 2 genera with 8 species, is known.

Eriocottinae SPULER, 1898 is distributed in Eurasia, Africa and South America, with 5 genera and 25 species (NIEUKERKEN et al. 2011); in Europe 2 genera with 8 species are known.

Deuterotinea REBEL, 1901 is distributed in the Palaearctic region with 3 species in Europe (Fauna Europaea) and 1 in Romania.

Deuterotinea casanella (EVERSMANN, 1844) is distributed from Romania and Ukraine through the southern part of the European part of Russia and the Caucasus to Kazakhstan (ZAGULAJEV 1981: 99). In Romania it has been recorded only from Dobrogea: Tulcea (MANN, 1866: 360 as *Tineola*; CARADJA 1899: 198), Agigea, Comarova forest and Hagieni forest (POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA 1964; 1965: 487; 1967: 183; NEMEŞ & DĂNILĂ 1970: 159).

The annotated systematic list of the Tineidae currently accepted for the Romanian fauna

Tineidae WALKER, 1854 is a family with imperfectly known phylogeny and systematics, divided in 15 subfamilies, and with more than 100 genera and almost 300 species are not assigned to subfamilies (GAEDIKE 2015: XVIII). It is worth to note that following the recent molecular study of REGIER et al. (2014: 9) the systematic position of some subfamilies was modified, e.g. the Scardiinae is placed after the Hieroxestinae, in earlier classifications has been placed after Euplocaminae (GAEDIKE (2015: XIX). It has a worldwide distribution with about 2400 species, currently in Europe 11 subfamilies are known comprising 52 genera with 293 species, and the genus Pelecystola MEYRICK, 1920, not attributed to subfamily, with one species. In Romania 8 subfamilies, 32 genera and 74 species are accepted.

Euplocaminae BÖRNER, 1939 is distributed in the Palaearctic region and comprises 1 genus (GAEDIKE 2019: XIX).

Euplocamus LATREILLE, 1809 comprises 11 described species, in Europe 2 species are known (GAEDIKE 2019: XIX), with 1 in Romania.

Euplocamus anthracinalis (SCOPOLI, 1763) is distributed in central and southern Europe, extending east to the Caucasus (GAEDIKE 2015: 24). In Romania it has been recorded from all the regions: Transylvania (Săcărâmb, Sighișoara, Buza, Ighiel, Retezat Mts, Deva, Hunedoara, Hateg, Tureni, Sibiu, Deva, Cluj, Baia de Cris, Racos - Brasov County, Maramures – Săpânta, Băbeni, Turda Gorge, Bihor Mts, Geoagiu, Vulcan, Rimetea, Simleul Silvaniei, Dumbrava Vadului) (FUSS 1850: 64; CZEKELIUS 1898: 72; ROTHSCHILD 1912a: 32; SZILÁDY 1915: 76; DIÓSZEGHY 1930a: 288; POPESCU-GORJ 1964: 25; Căpuse 1968b: 120; Căpuse & Kovács 1987: 36; SZÉKELY 1996: 71; STĂNESCU & RUȘTI 1997: 319; Mihut 1998: 74; Rákosy 2002: 63; Székely & Cernea 2007: 118; Rákosy & Wieser 2010: 50; Szabóky et al. 2016: 77; Székely & Görbe 2019: 616), Dobrogea (Tulcea, Telita, Băneasa-Canara, Oltina, Negureni) (MANN, 1866: 349; CARADJA 1899: 197; POPESCU-Gorj & Drăghia 1967: 183; Căpușe 1968b: 119; STĂNESCU 1997: 93), Banat (Mehadia, Ogradena, Băile Herculane, Orșova, Timișoara, Ghiroc, Lighet, Remetea Mare, Deva, Minis valley) (Pável 1886: 152; HEDEMANN 1897: 29; REBEL 1911: 425; PETERSEN 1958: 112; Popescu-Gorj 1964: 25; Căpușe 1968b: 119; Nemeş & Dănilă 1970: 157; König 1975: 29; BURNAZ 1993: 176; KÖNIG & WEIDLICH 2001: 734; GAEDIKE 2015: 239), Moldova (Grumăzești, Văratic, Neamț Monastery, Ploșcuțeni, Iași, Buciumeni, Focșani, Bârnova, Tecuci, Ploșcuțeni, Drăgănești, Târgu Neamț, Hârlău, Deleni, Breazu, Orășeni Vale, Ardeoani) (CARADJA 1899: 197; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 120; Nemeş & Dănilă 1970: 157; König 1975: 29; POPESCU-GORJ & KÖNIG 1976: 303; CHIMISLIU 1989: 165; Székely & Cernea 2007: 118; Corduneanu et al. 2008: 114; PAVEL & TOMOZII 2011: 11), Muntenia (București, Comana, Greaca, Pasărea forest, Ilfov County) (CARADJA 1899: 197; 1902: 618; POPESCU-Gorj 1964: 25; Căpușe 1968b: 119; König 1975: 29; Székely 2011: 496 as Euplecamus; Albu & ALBU 2020: 10), Crișana (Ineu, Nadăș, Baia de Criș) (Căpușe 1968b: 119; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 36) and Oltenia (Turnu Severin, Ploștina, Păușa, Saru-Olt forest) (Căpușe 1968b: 119; Stănoiu 1990: 64; STĂNOIU & CHIMIȘLIU 1993: 42). We examined old material from Crișana (Ineu, Baia de Criș), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Transylvania (Bodoc Mts, Călimani Mts, Gurghiului Mts, Harghita Mts, Persani Mts, in the Apuseni Mts Dealul Ceții and Turda Gorge, in the Transylvanian Basin Glodeni, Tg. Mureș and Valea Lungă) and Dobrogea (Canaraua Fetii, Măcin Mts), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. Transitional forms resembling var. monetellus were examined from Crisana (Baia de Criș), Dobrogea (Canaraua Fetii) and Transylvania (Apuseni Mts).

Myrmecozelinae CĂPUȘE, 1968 is distributed worldwide, comprises about 60 genera with 300 species, in Europe 5 genera with 26 species are known (GAEDIKE 2019: XX), in Romania only 4 genera with 6 species. Myrmecozelinae, as currently defined, is polyphyletic (REGIER et al. 2014: 10). Further studies will be necessary to establish which genera indeed belong here and which must be assigned to other subfamilies.

Myrmecozela ZELLER, 1852 comprises 7 species with Palaearctic and one with Afrotropical distribution, in Europe 5 are recorded (GAEDIKE 2019: 9), and only 1 in Romania.

Myrmecozela ochraceella (TENGSTRÖM, 1848) is distributed in almost the whole of Europe (GAEDIKE 2019: 10). In Romania it has been recorded from Transylvania (Sibiu, July 1946, leg. & coll. E. Worell) (CĂPUŞE 1963: 383; 1968b: 146), Muntenia (Râioasă forest in Ilfov County) (ALBU & ALBU 2020: 8), and according to RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 24) there is an old record also from Moldova. New regional record for Dobrogea: Enisala, 22.VII.2011, prep. genit. 2594/Q/ Kovács, 1 Q, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. The moth was attracted to artificial light.

Ateliotum ZELLER, 1839 comprises 16 described species distributed in the Palaearctic and Afrotropical regions, of the 12 Palaearctic species 6 are known from Europe (GAEDIKE 2019: 15) and only 1 from Romania.

Ateliotum hungaricellum Zeller, 1839 is distributed in the Mediterranean and central Europe, extending east to Middle Asia (GAEDIKE 2019: 16). In Romania it has been recorded from Transylvania (Cisteiu de Mureș, Băile Turzii, Cluj, Viișoara, Turda Gorge, Rimetea) (CZEKELIUS 1918: 53; POPESCU-GORJ 1964: 24; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 143; KOVÁCS et al. 2002: 52; Rákosy 2002: 63; Rákosy & Wieser 2010: 50), Banat (Mehadia, Băile Herculane, Orșova) (CĂPUȘE 1963: 382; 1968b: 143), Oltenia (Ploștina) (CĂPUȘE 1963: 382; 1968b: 143), Crișana (Ineu) (Căpușe 1968b: 143; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 37), Moldova (Tecuci) (Căpușe 1968b: 143; NEMEȘ & DĂNILĂ 1970: 158), Dobrogea (Babadag) (Székely & CERNEA 2007: 118), and according to RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 24) there is a recent record also from Muntenia. We examined old material from Crisana (Ineu), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, Dobrogea (Babadag), leg. & coll. M. Brătășeanu and recently collected material from Transylvania (Transylvanian Basin: Viisoara, Lechința, Chesău, Cheia near Turda) and Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Dobrogei Gorge, Grindul Chituc), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. The old record from Dobrogea was omitted by RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 24).

Haplotinea DIAKONOFF & HINTON, 1956 is Holarctic in distribution, with only 2 species, both recorded in Europe (GAEDIKE 2019: 20) and Romania.

Haplotinea ditella (PIERCE & METCALFE, 1938) is distributed in nearly the whole of Europe, extending east to Turkmenistan and Mongolia (GAEDIKE 2019: 20). In Romania it has been recorded from Dobrogea (Canaraua Fetii, Canaraua) (GEORGESCU 1962; Popescu-Gorj & Drăghia 1967: 183; Căpușe 1968b: 259; Rákosy 2005: 202), Moldova (Suceava) (Popescu-Gorj & Nemeş 1965: 154; Căpuşe 1968b: 259), Crișana (Ineu, Satu Mare) (Căpușe 1968b: 259; Căpuse & Kovács 1987: 38; Ardelean 1998: 158), Transylvania (Retezat Mts, Făgăraș Mts, Sibiu) (Căpușe 1968b: 259; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 38), Muntenia (București) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 259), and according to RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 24) there is an old record also from Oltenia. We examined old material from Crișana (Ineu), Transylvania (Retezat Mts), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, all det. I. Căpușe, and recently

collected material from Transylvania (Bodoc Mts), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. According to GAEDIKE (2019: 2, 20) and BECCALONI et al. (2003) the authors of the species name are PIERCE & METCALFE not PIERCE & DIAKONOFF as given by GAEDIKE (2019: 124, 142, 181) and RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 24).

Haplotinea insectella (FABRICIUS, 1794) is Holarctic in distribution (GAEDIKE 2019: 20). Romanian records are known from Transylvania (Tihuta in Călimani Mts, Buza, Aiud, Turda, Retezat Mts, Sibiu, Viișoara, Rimetea) (Pável 1898: 18 as Tinea misella Z.; ROTHSCHILD 1912a: 32; SZILÁDY 1915: 76; Diószeghy 1935: 125; Căpuşe 1968b: 254; CĂPUȘE & Kovács 1987: 38; Kovács et al. 2002: 52; RÁKOSY & WIESER 2010: 50), Moldova (Grumăzești, Suceava, Rădăuți, Tecuci) (CARADJA 1899: 197; Popescu-Gorj & Nemeş 1965: 154; Căpuşe 1968b: 254; NEMEş & DĂNILĂ 1970: 159), Crișana (Ineu, Satu Mare) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 254; ARDELEAN 1998: 158), Oltenia (Turnu Severin) (NEMES 1972a: 203) and Dobrogea (Cocos Monastery, Horia) (POPESCU-GORJ 1976: 160; WIESER et al. 2000: 31). We examined from Transylvania old (Retezat Mts, leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, det. I. Căpușe) and recently collected material (Ciuc Mts, Ciuc Depr., Harghita Mts, Perşani Mts, Giurgeului Depr., Bicaz Gorge, Bodoc Mts, Buzăului Mts, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).

Cephimallota BRUAND, 1851 comprises 11 described species, 10 with Palaearctic and one with Nearctic distribution, in Europe 5 were recorded (GAEDIKE 2019: 22), and 2 in Romania.

Cephimallota crassiflavella BRUAND, 1851 is widely distributed in southern and central Europe and extends east to Armenia and south to northwestern Africa (GAEDIKE 2019: 25). In Romania it has been recorded from Banat (Băile Herculane, Prislop, Biger) (REBEL 1911: 426 as Tinea simpliciella HS.; ROTHSCHILD 1912b: 180; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 267 misidentified as hasarorum), Transylvania (Bazna, Saschiz) (CZEKELIUS 1918: 53; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 267 misidentified as *hasarorum*), Muntenia (Mironesti) (CARADJA 1931: 343) and Crisana (Turulung, Hodod) (Ardelean 1998: 158; Gaedike & Mally 2011: 125; BÁLINT & KATONA 2015: 6). We examined recently collected material from Transylvania (Racu), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. CĂPUȘE (1968b: 263) assumed that he did not find voucher material in the Romanian collections and the presence of the species needed confirmation, but in fact he misidentified this species with C. hasarorum ZAGULAJEV, 1965, currently a synonym of C. angusticostella (see below). In the L. Diószeghy collection two species were identified, hasarorum and libanotica by CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS (1987: 38); we re-examined the material and all proved to be C. angusticostella (ZELLER, 1839). It is worth mentioning that C. hasarorum ZAGULAJEV, 1965 is the synonym of *C. angusticostella* and not of *C. crassiflavella* as erroneously stated by RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 25), but with the remark that in the Romanian literature misidentified *C. crassiflavella* were reported as *C. hasarorum* (for details see below).

Cephimallota angusticostella (Zeller, 1839) is distributed in Europe and extends east to Turkey and Armenia (GAEDIKE 2019: 26). Romanian records are known from Banat (Băile Herculane) (Căpușe 1966a: 103; 1967a: 110; 1968b: 269 as libanotica), Oltenia (Topolnița cave near Cireșu) (Căpușe 1966a: 103; 1967a: 110; 1968b: 269), Dobrogea (Băneasa, Cocos Monastery) (Căpușe 1967a: 110; 1968b: 269; POPESCU-GORJ 1976: 160; GAEDIKE & MALLY 2011: 125), Crișana (Ineu, Satu Mare) (CĂPUȘE 1966a: 103; CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS 1987: 38 as hasarorum and libanotica; ARDELEAN 1998: 158), Transylvania (Bazna, Retezat Mts, Bicaz Gorge,) (CĂPUȘE 1967a: 110, 112; 1968b: 267; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 38; SZABÓKY 1994: 348) and according to RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 24) there is an old record also from Muntenia. We examined old material from Crisana (Ineu), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Dobrogea (Măcin Mts), Transylvania (Turda Gorge, Cheia near Turda) and Banat (Băile Herculane), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. The two synonyms, C. hasarorum ZAGULAJEV, 1965 and C. libanotica PETERSEN, 1959, were treated as different species by CĂPUŞE (1968b: 263, 267) while the genitalia of C. hasarorum (figures 137 A, B, E and 138A) were misinterpreted: the figures 137A and B (males) are similar to fig. 26, and 137E and 138A (females) with fig. 32 in GAEDIKE & MALLY (2011: 120, 122) and represent C. crassiflavella. Those figured as C. libanotica are correct, and represent C. angusticostella. There is some confusion in GAEDIKE (2019: 26) in the section 'similar species' where the differences between the two species are treated. For the correctly interpreted differences see the section 'differential diagnosis' in GAEDIKE & MALLY (2011: 121-123).

Nemapogoninae HINTON, 1955 is Holarctic in distribution except for one Australian monotypic genus, however, some *Nemapogon* SCHRANK, 1802 species have become pests and distributed worldwide. It comprises 10 genera with about 100 species, in Europe 7 genera (GAEDIKE 2019: XX) with 51 species are known, in Romania only 6 genera with 18 species.

Triaxomera ZAGULAJEV, 1959 is Palaearctic in distribution, with 5 species, 4 of them in Europe (GAEDIKE 2015: 32), in Romania 2 are known. The correct year of the description of the genus is 1959 and not 1859 as given by RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 23).

Triaxomera fulvimitrella (SODOFFSKY, 1830) is distributed in central and northern Europe, extending

east to the Russian Far East (GAEDIKE 2015: 32). In Romania it has been recorded from Transylvania (Covasna, Retezat Mts) (ABAFI-AIGNER 1903: 192 as Tinea; CZEKELIUS 1918: 53; DIÓSZEGHY 1930a: 288; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 170), Muntenia (Târgoviște) (ALBU & Albu 2020: 10), Oltenia (Cozia) (Albu & Albu 2020: 10) and according to RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 24) there is an additional old record from Crisana. We examined old and recent material from Transylvania (Retezat Mts: 1100 m, 20.VI.1937, prep. genit. 616/♂/ Kovács, 1 ∂, leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy; Perşani Mts, Bicaz Gorge, Bodoc Mts, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács). The specimen from the L. Diószeghy collection was misidentified and published as Incurvaria vetulella (ZETTERSTEDT, 1840) f. circulella ZETTERSTEDT, 1840 by CĂPUȘE & Kovács (1987: 30). The recent record from Oltenia was omitted by RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 24).

Triaxomera parasitella (Hübner, 1796) is distributed in the whole of Europe, Turkey and Canada, it was probably introduced into the latter (GAEDIKE 2015: 35). Romanian records are known from Moldova (Grumăzești, Burdujeni forest, Tecuci, Bârnova, Suceava, Buciumeni, Ploșcuțeni) (CARADJA 1899: 197 as Tinea; POPESCU-GORJ & NEMES 1965: 154; Căpușe 1968b: 176; Nemeș & Dănilă 1970: 158), Muntenia (Azuga) (CARADJA 1902: 618), Banat (Băile Herculane) (REBEL 1911: 425; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 176; NEMEȘ & DĂNILĂ 1970: 158), Transylvania (environs of Orăștie, Retezat Mts, Cluj, Sibiu, Someșul Rece valley) (CZEKELIUS 1918: 53; DIÓSZEGHY 1935: 125; Popescu-Gorj 1964: 23; Căpușe 1968b: 176; CĂPUȘE & Kovács 1987: 37) and Crișana (Ineu, Satu Mare) (Căpușe 1968b: 176; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 37; ARDELEAN 1998: 158). We examined old material from Crișana (Ineu), Transylvania (Retezat Mts), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Transylvania (Bodoc Mts, Harghita Mts, Persani Mts, in the Transylvanian Basin Glodeni, Tg. Mureş and Viisoara), Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Greci, 250 m, 26.V.2007, prep. genit. 2647/♀/ Kovács, 1 ♀), Oltenia (Batoți, 14.V.2016, 1 ♂) and Muntenia (Stânca Tohani), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. These are new regional records for Dobrogea and Oltenia.

Archinemapogon ZAGULAJEV, 1962 is distributed in the whole Palaearctic region, currently with 5 described species, only 1 in Europe (GAEDIKE 2015: 36) and Romania.

Archinemapogon yildizae KOÇAK, 1981 is distributed in almost the whole Palaearctic region (GAEDIKE 2015: 37). In Romania it has been recorded from Transylvania (Retezat Mts) (DIÓSZEGHY 1930a: 288 as *Tinea rcuatella*; 1930b: 23 as *arcuatella* STT.; POPESCU-GORJ 1964: 23 as *Nemapogon laterellus*; CĂPUŞE & KOVÁCS 1987: 38; BURNAZ 1993: 177), Muntenia (Sinaia) (CĂPUŞE 1968b: 248) and according to RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 24) there is a recent record also from Moldova. We examined old and recent material from Transylvania (Retezat Mts, leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy; Bicaz Gorge and Bodoc Mts, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács).

Nemaxera ZAGULAJEV, 1964 is a monotypical genus.

Nemaxera betulinella (PAYKULL, 1785) is distributed in central and northern Europe, extending east to Siberia (GAEDIKE 2015: 38). Romanian records are known only from Transylvania (Retezat Mts, environs of Sf. Gheorghe) (DIószEGHY 1935: 125; CĂPUŞE 1968b: 181 as emortuella ZELLER; KOVÁCS & KOVÁCS 1994: 42) and Muntenia (Băneasa forest in București) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 181). We examined recent material from Transylvania (Baraolt Mts, Perșani Mts), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Nemapogon SCHRANK, 1802 is distributed in the Palaearctic, Nearctic and Oriental regions, most diverse in the Palaearctic region (GAEDIKE 2015: 39), with 39 species in Europe, in Romania 13 were recorded, but 2 of them, *N. picarella* (CLERCK, 1759) and *N. signatellus* PETERSEN, 1957, were deleted (see below in the list of the deleted Tineidae species).

Nemapogon inconditella (LUCAS, 1956) is distributed in the Palaearctic region from Morocco throughout most of Europe and Turkey to Siberia and China (GAEDIKE 2015: 41). In Romania it has been recorded from Banat (Orsova) (PETERSEN 1957a: 73 as heydeni), Dobrogea (Hagieni forest, Periprava, Danube Delta) (POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA 1967: 183; 1968b: 231; Székely 2006: 58), Moldova (Lespezi, Gârboavele forest) (CĂPUŞE 1966b: 287; OLARU & NEMES 1969: 127), Crișana (Ineu, Satu Mare, Viile Satu Mare) (Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 38; ARDELEAN 1998: 158), Oltenia (Topolnița cave near Cireşu, 27.VI.1964, prep. genit. 953, 1 ♀, leg. & coll. I. Căpușe, Râmnicu Vâlcea, 7.VIII.1967, 1 ♀, leg. Delia Vlad) (CĂPUȘE 1966a: 117, 118 figs 35-36a; 1968b: 430, 431 figs 235 D-E all misidentified as Gozmanytinea banatica (PETERSEN, 1961); 1968a: 248 misidentified as N. hungaricus), and according to RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 23) there is a recent record also from Transylvania. We examined old material from Crișana (Ineu, Aldești) and Transylvania (Retezat Mts), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Oltenia (Craiova), Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Dobrogei Gorge, Enisala, Crucea, Sipote, Hagieni forest, Dumbrăveni, Ostrov) and Transylvania (Ciuc Mts, Gurghiului Mts, Baraolt Mts), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. Its synonym N. heydeni PETERSEN, 1957 was described from Austria, France and Romania (Banat), paratypes are from Orşova, 13/14.VI.1909, 2 \bigcirc , coll. Leonhard in SDEI (PETERSEN 1957a: 73), while N. thomasi Căpuşe, 1975

from Funtana in Croatia (CĂPUȘE 1975: 66). The old record from Banat was omitted by RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 23).

Nemapogon gravosaellus PETERSEN, 1957 was described on material collected in Romania (holotype: Banat, Orșova, 10.VII.1919, 1 \bigcirc , leg. M. Hilf, coll. Leonhard in SDEI) and Croatia (PETERSEN 1957a: 72; CĂPUŞE 1968b: 202; GOZMÁNY & SZŐCS 1965: 130). Its currently known distribution ranges from Italy, Austria and Slovakia through the Balkan Peninsula to Ukraine, Turkey, Georgia and Israel (GAEDIKE 2015: 45).

Nemapogon hungaricus Gozmány, 1960 is distributed in southern and central Europe from Italy to southern European Russia, northwards to Hungary and Slovakia (GAEDIKE 2015: 49; 2019: 241). In Romania has been reorded from Dobrogea (Greci, Babadag) (WIESER et al. 2000: 31) and according to RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 23) there is an old record also from Muntenia. The record from Oltenia (Râmnicu Vâlcea, 7.VIII.1967, 1 ♀, leg. Delia Vlad) (CĂPUȘE 1968a; 1968b: 216) was based on misidentification, the figured female and its genitalia (CAPUSE 1968a: 246-247 figs 1-2) are similar to the figures 27a in GAEDIKE (2015: 180, 243) and represent N. inconditella. Therefore the symbol for Oltenia in RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 23) must be deleted. We examined recently collected material from Dobrogea (Canaraua Fetii, Dobrogei Gorge, Hagieni forest, Dumbrăveni) and Banat (Dubova, 23.IX.2019, prep. genit. 2673/ \bigcirc / Kovács, 1 \bigcirc), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. It is a new regional record for Banat.

Nemapogon cloacella (HAWORTH, 1828) is distributed in the whole Palaearctic region, and introduced in Canada (GAEDIKE 2015: 51). Romanian records are known from Banat (Băile Herculane, Timișoara) (HEDEMANN 1897: 29; REBEL 1911: 426; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 200), Transylvania (Sibiu, Aiud, Retezat Mts, Turnu Roşu, Cluj, Ciucaș Mts, Săcele, Turda Gorge, Rimetea, Iazi in Plopis Mts, Bicaz Gorge, Lempes hill) (CZEKELIUS 1898: 72 as *Tinea*; Szilády 1915: 76; Diószeghy 1930a: 288; Petersen 1957a: 70; Căpușe 1968b: 201; Popescu-Gorj 1970: 333 as coacellus; CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS 1987: 38; RÁKOSY et al. 1994: 72; Székely 1996: 72; Rákosy 2005: 202; Rákosy & Wieser 2010: 50; Szabóky et al. 2016: 77; ALBU & ALBU 2018: 18), Muntenia (București, Azuga, Tigveni forest in Arges County, Pitești, Bucegi Mts) (Caradja 1899: 197; 1902: 618; Căpușe 1968b: 201; 1974b: 68; POPESCU-GORJ 1995: 172), Moldova (Grumăzești, valley of the Bârlad river, Vatra Dornei, Rădăuți, Slătioara forest, Suceava, Agapia, Ardeoani) (Caradja 1901: 144; 1905: 243; Hormuzaki 1907: 102; Căpușe 1968b: 201; Peiu & Nemeș 1970: 52; Nemeş & Dănilă 1970: 158; Nemeş 1974: 205; Pavel & Томоzи 2011: 11), Crişana (Valea lui Mihai, Ineu) (ROTHSCHILD 1913: 82; CĂPUŞE 1968b: 200; CĂPUŞE & KOVÁCS 1987: 38) and Oltenia (Ploștina, Cloșani) (CĂPUŞE 1968b: 201). We examined old material from Crișana (Ineu) and Transylvania (Retezat Mts), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Transylvania (Perșani Mts, Harghita Mts, Bodoc Mts, Bicaz Gorge, Hășmaș Mts, Ciuc Mts, Ciuc Depr., Gurghiului Mts, Bucegi Mts, Piatra Craiului Mts, Retezat Mts, Bârsei Depr., in the Transylvanian Basin Glodeni and Toldal), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. It is the most common and widespread *Nemapogon* species in the Eastern Carpathians.

Nemapogon koenigi Căpușe, 1967 was described from Transylvania (Brasov, 15.VI.1966, prep. genit. 1207, 1 ♂, coll. I. Căpușe) (Căpușe 1967a: 109), later also mentioned from Turnu Roşu and the Cibin Mts (PETERSEN 1963: 7 as N. albipunctellus; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 207; HANNEMANN 1977: 193). The holotype of N. koenigi (as well as the entire I. Căpușe collection) is untraceable, probable destroyed. Currently it is the replacement name for N. albipunctella (HAWORTH, 1828), which is a homonym of Tinea albipunctella [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775 (currently valid in Depressaria). The earlier replacement name, N. wolffiella KARSHOLT & NIELSEN, 1976, was very recently synonymized by GAEDIKE (2015: 51). It is distributed in Europe (except the Iberian Peninsula and the southern parts of the Balkan Peninsula) and the Caucasus (GAEDIKE 2015: 51-53). We examined recently collected material from Transylvania (Perşani Mts, Harghita Mts, Bodoc Mts), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. In the Romanian literature this species was mentioned consistently twice, as N. koenigi and also as N. albipunctellus, in both the monograph of the Romanian Tineidae (CĂPUSE 1968b: 202, 204) and in the checklist of the Romanian Microlepidoptera (POPESCU-GORJ 1984: 118), while as N. wolffiella and also as N. koenigi in the catalogue of Romanian Lepidoptera (Rákosy et al. 2003: 27). Only in the latest Romanian checklist is N. koenigi mentioned as the valid name with both N. albipunctellus and N. wolffiella given as synonyms, however the latter was also given as a deleted species (RÁKOSY & GOIA 2021: 23, 180, 279), but in fact it is not a deleted species, but simply a synonym. Rákosy (1997: 61) treated N. koenigi as endemic to Romania, but according to its current status evidently it is not.

Nemapogon nigralbella (ZELLER, 1839) is distributed in nearly all of Europe (GAEDIKE 2015: 55). In Romania it has been recorded from Moldova (Tecuci, Rădăuți, Suceava) (CĂPUŞE 1968b: 242; NEMEŞ & DĂNILĂ 1970: 158 as Longiductus; NEMEŞ & LUNGOCI 1973: 235), Crișana (Ineu) (CĂPUŞE & Kovács 1987: 38), Oltenia (Rânca-Parâng) (STĂNOIU 1990: 64; STĂNOIU & CHIMIȘLIU 1993: 42) and the recent record symbol for Transylvania in Rákosy et al. (2003: 28) and Rákosy & GOIA (2021: 24) was based on unpublished material: Eastern Carpathians, Bicaz Gorge, 24–25.VII.1987, 1 \bigcirc , leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. We examined also an old specimen from Crişana (Ineu, 10.VIII.1935, 1 \bigcirc , leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy) and another recently collected specimen from the Eastern Carpathians: Perşani Mts, Vârghiş Gorge, 600–900 m, 22.VIII.2009, 1 \Diamond , leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Nemapogon quercicolella (ZELLER, 1852) is a central European species (GAEDIKE 2015: 59). In Romania it has been recorded from Dobrogea (Ciucurova, Eforie Sud) (MANN, 1866: 349 as *Tinea*; CARADJA 1899: 197), Transylvania (Buza) (ROTHSCHILD 1912a: 32), Moldova (Tecuci) (NEMEŞ & DĂNILĂ 1970: 158) and Banat (Timișoara) (KÖNIG 1975: 28). CĂPUŞE (1968b: 230) assumed that the record from Eforie Sud was based on misidentification. All other records are also doubtful because their genitalia were not studied. Therefore the presence of this species in Romania requires confirmation.

Nemapogon ruricolella (STAINTON, 1849) is distributed in Europe (except Scandinavia) and Turkey (GAEDIKE 2015: 60). The very few Romanian records are from Banat (Orşova, Mehadia) (PETERSEN 1957a: 76; CĂPUŞE 1968b: 224; GAEDIKE 2015: 206 figs 48a, 48f), Crişana (Ineu) (CĂPUŞE 1968b: 224) and Transylvania (Cluj) (CĂPUŞE 1968b: 224). The correct year of the description of the species is 1849 (GAEDIKE 2015: 59) and not 1859 as given by GAEDIKE (2015: 5) and RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 24).

Nemapogon clematella (FABRICIUS, 1781) is distributed in Europe and the Caucasus (GAEDIKE 2015: 61). In Romania it has been recorded from Transylvania (Sibiu, Retezat Mts, Bihor Mts, Cluj, Săcele) (CZEKELIUS 1898: 72 as Tinea arcella F.; DIÓSZEGHY 1930a: 288; 1930b: 23; POPESCU-GORJ 1964: 23; Căpușe 1968b: 220; Burnaz 1993: 177; SZÉKELY & CERNEA 2007: 118), Moldova (Grumăzești, Vatra Dornei, Rădăuți, Suceava, Păltinoasa, Rediu forest, Agapia) (CARADJA 1899: 197; POPESCU-Gorj & Nemeş 1965: 153; Nemeş 1972b: 180; 1974: 205; MARCU & RÁKOSY 2002: 24), Banat (Băile Herculane, Orșova, Mehadia) (HEDEMANN 1897: 29; REBEL 1911: 425; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 220), Crișana (Ineu) (Căpușe 1968b: 220; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 38), Muntenia (Bucegi Mts) (POPESCU-GORJ 1995: 172) and according to RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 24) there is an old record also from Oltenia. We examined old material from Crișana (Ineu, leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy and Transylvania (Săcele), leg. & coll. M. Brătășeanu, and recently collected material from Transylvania (Harghita Mts, Ciuc Mts) and Dobrogea (Dumbrăveni), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Nemapogon granella (LINNAEUS, 1758) is a worldwide distributed cosmopolitan pest species with

a Palaearctic origin (GAEDIKE 2015: 65). In Romania it has been recorded from all the regions: Dobrogea (Tulcea, Hagieni forest, Comarova forest, Greci, Canaraua Fetii, Babadag) (MANN, 1866: 349 as Tinea; Caradja 1899: 197; Popescu-Gorj & Drăghia 1967: 183; WIESER et al. 2000: 31; SZÉKELY & CERNEA 2007: 118), Moldova (Grumăzești, Vatra Dornei, Muncel, Pojorîța, Rădăuți, Suceava, Furceni forest, Drăgănești forest, Burdujeni forest, Slătioara forest, Tecuci, Ardeoani) (CARADJA 1899: 197; HORMUZAKI 1907: 102; Popescu-Gorj & Nemes 1965: 153; Сарияе 1968b: 194; Реги & Nemes 1970: 52; Nemes & Dănilă 1970: 158; Marcu & Rákosy 2002: 24; PAVEL & TOMOZII 2011: 12), Transylvania (Vâlcele in Baraolt Mts, Aiud, Retezat Mts, Cluj, Sibiu, environs of Sf. Gheorghe, Turda Gorge, Brasov, Codlea, Meziad cave, Merești cave, Rimetea) (CZEKELIUS 1905: 83; Szilády 1915: 76; Diószeghy 1930a: 288; 1930b: 23; Popescu-Gorj 1964: 22; Căpușe 1968b: 194; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 37; Kovács & Kovács 1994: 42; Rákosy 2002: 63; Székely & Cernea 2007: 118; Rákosy 2005: 202; Rákosy & Wieser 2010: 50; ALBU & ALBU 2018: 18), Banat (Orsova, Timișoara, Mehadia, Băile Herculane) (REBEL 1911: 425; Popescu-Gorj 1964: 22; Căpușe 1968b: 194; KÖNIG 1975: 28), Muntenia (București) (POPESCU-GORJ 1964: 22; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 194), Crișana (Ineu, Satu Mare) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 194; CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS 1987: 37; ARDELEAN 1998: 158) and Oltenia (Plostina, Cloșani, Craiova) (Căpușe 1968b: 194; Stănoiu & CHIMIŞLIU 1993: 42). We examined old material from Crișana (Ineu), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, Dobrogea (Canaraua Fetii, Babadag) and Transylvania (Retezat Mts, leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy; Braşov and Codlea, leg. & coll. M. Brătășeanu), and recently collected material only from Transylvania (Trei Scaune Depr., Ciuc Depr., Ciuc Mts, in the Apuseni Mts the Someșului Rece valley), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. The female genitalia figured by CĂPUȘE (1968b: 186 figs 84 C–D) differ from those figured by GAEDIKE (2015: 250 fig. 53) having in the structure of the ostium a short bristled ventral process. Similar variation was mentioned by GAEDIKE (2015: 63) referring to N. gerasimovi ZAGULAJEV, 1961, but the systematic importance of this structure is still unknown.

Nemapogon variatella (CLEMENS, 1859) is widespread in the Palaearctic region, and introduced in Central and South America (GAEDIKE 2015: 66). Romanian records are known from Dobrogea (grindul Caraorman, Sărăturile and Letea in the Donau Delta, Greci) (POPESCU-GORJ et al. 1972: 183; POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA 1974: 158; POPESCU-GORJ 1985: 67; WIESER et al. 2000: 31; SZÉKELY 2006: 58), Banat (Mehadia, Timișoara, Băile Herculane) (CĂPUȘE 1963: 377 as *personellus*; 1968b: 209; POPESCU-GORJ 1964: 23), Transylvania (Sibiu, Cluj, Turda Gorge, Rimetea, Zalău–Ortelec) (CĂPUȘE 1963: 1; POPESCU-GORJ 1964: 23; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 209; RÁKOSY 2002: 63; RÁKOSY & WIESER 2010: 50; SZABÓKY et al. 2016: 77), Moldova (Suceava, Iași, Gârboavele forest, Rediu forest, Agapia) (POPESCU-GORJ & NEMES 1965: 153; Căpușe 1968b: 209; Olaru & Nemeș 1969: 127; Nemeş & Dănilă 1970: 158; Nemeş 1972b: 180; 1974: 205; Marcu & Rákosy 2002: 24; Pavel & Томоzи 2011: 12), Oltenia (Ploștina, Cloșani, Lotru Mts) (Căpușe 1963: 1; Székely & Cernea 2007: 118), Crișana (Ineu) (Căpușe 1968b: 209; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 38) and Muntenia (București) (Căpușe 1968b: 209). We examined old material from Crisana (Ineu), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Transylvania (Trei Scaune Depr., Baraolt Mts, Ciuc Mts, Ciuc Depr., in the Transylvanian Basin Glodeni, Toldal and Lechința), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács and Muntenia (Breaza in Buzău County), leg. & coll. V. Dincă.

Nemapogon falstriella (HAAS, 1881) is distributed in Europe from the British Isles (one record only and possibly accidentally introduced), France, Italy and Croatia through Austria, Germany, Czech Republic and Slovakia to Denmark (type locality) and Sweden, also recorded from Azerbaijan (WOLFF 1975: 102; GAEDIKE 2015: 71; 2019: 241; R. J. Heckford and S. D. Beavan pers. comm.). First record for the Romanian fauna: Dobrogea, Dobrogei Gorge, 29.VII.2000, prep. genit. 2604/ \mathcal{Q} / Kovács, 1 \mathcal{Q} , leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Fig. 3). The specimen is worn, identified only through the study of the genitalia. It was attracted to artificial light in a habitat with spectacular large limestone rock formations surrounded by a mosaic of steppe vegetation and remnants of xerothermic mixed forest dominated by Carpinus orientalis MILL.



Fig. 3. *Nemapogon falstriella* (HAAS, 1881): segment VIII, antrum and posterior part of ductus bursae of female genitalia in ventral view, Dobrogea, Dobrogei Gorge, 29.VII.2000, prep. genit. 2604, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

at low altitude. The author of the species name is often incorrectly given as BANG-HAAS (e.g. PETERSEN 1957a: 84; BECCALONI et al. 2003).

Triaxomasia ZAGULAJEV, 1964 is Palaearctic in distribution, with 2 species, 1 in Europe (GAEDIKE 2015: 72) and Romania.

Triaxomasia caprimulgella (STAINTON, 1851) is distributed in almost the whole of Europe (GAEDIKE 2015: 73). In Romania only a few records are known from Transylvania (Sibiu) (CZEKELIUS 1918: 53 as Tinea), Banat (Băile Herculane) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 164) and Crişana (Noroieni forest) (ARDELEAN 1998: 157 as Nematopogon). We examined old material from Crișana (Ineu, 29.VI.1941, prep. genit. 2751/3/ Kovács, 1 ♂, leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy), recently collected material from Transylvania (Persani Mts, Vârghiş Gorge, 700 m, 25.VI.2004, 1 ♂; Gurghiului Mts, Brădești, 700 m, 1.VII.2012, prep. genit. 2603/\2/ Kovács, 1 ♀) and Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Greci, 250 m, 18.VI.2016, prep. genit. 2622/3/ Kovács, 1 3; 27.VI.2020, prep. genit. 2623/3/ Kovács, 2 3), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. These are new regional records for Crisana and Dobrogea. The old material was found among the unidentified specimens of the L. Diószeghy collection. The recently collected specimens were collected in daytime within mixed forests by netting around old deciduous trees or attracted to light at night.

Neurothaumasia LE MARCHAND, 1934 is Palaearctic in distribution, with 7 species, 4 of which in Europe (GAEDIKE 2015: 74) and 2 in Romania.

Neurothaumasia ankerella (MANN, 1867) is widespread in southern and central Europe, recorded in Denmark, also in north-western Africa and eastwards to Iran and Kazakhstan (GAEDIKE 2015: 75; 2019: 242; O. Karsholt pers. comm.). Romanian records are known from all the regions: Muntenia (București, Mironești, Pasărea forest) (CARADJA 1899: 197 as Tinea; 1905: 243; 1931: 343 as anckerella; POPESCU-Gorj 1964: 23; Căpușe 1968b: 159; Székely 2011: 496), Banat (Prislop, Timișoara) (ROTHSCHILD 1912b: 180; POPESCU-GORJ 1964: 23), Dobrogea (Cocoș Monastery, Hagieni forest, Comarova forest, Periprava, C. A. Rosetti, grindul Sărăturile and Letea in the Donau Delta, Târgușor, Techirghiol, Eforie Sud, Greci, Horia, Bugeac forest, Agigea, Hagieni forest) (Caradja 1929: 61; Popescu-Gorj & Drăghia 1967: 183; 1968: 231; 1974: 158; Căpușe 1968b: 159; Popescu-Gorj 1976: 160; 1985: 67; König 1975: 28; WIESER et al. 2000: 31; SZÉKELY 2006: 58; SZÉKELY & CERNEA 2007: 117), Moldova (Tecuci, Gârboavele forest) (Căpușe 1968b: 159; Olaru & Nemeș 1969: 127; Nemeş & Dănilă 1970: 158; Marcu & Rákosy 2002: 24), Crișana (Șiclău, Ineu, Satu Mare, Carei, Noroieni forest) (Căpușe 1968b: 159; NEMEș & Dănilă 1970: 158; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 37;

ARDELEAN 1998: 158), Oltenia (Ploștina, Ocnele Mari) (CĂPUŞE 1968b: 159; SZÉKELY & CERNEA 2007: 117) and Transylvania (Turda Gorge) (RÁKOSY 2002: 63). We examined old material from Crișana (Ineu), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Dobrogea (Canaraua Fetii, Măcin Mts, Hagieni forest, Dobrogei Gorge, Ostrov), Transylvania (Lechința), Oltenia (Hinova, Schela Cladovei), Banat (Dubova), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács and Muntenia (Breaza in Buzău County), leg. & coll. V. Dincă.

Neurothaumasia tenuipennella GAEDIKE, 2011 was described based on specimens collected in Romania, Greece (Crete, Lesvos), Croatia and Egypt, the holotype originates from Banat (Dubova, 150 m, 15.VII.2005, prep. genit. 7100/Å/ Gaedike, leg. B. Skule, C. Hviid, E. Vesterhede, coll. ZMUC), but the data for the collecting site are published with incorrect spellings ("Romana, Carao-Severin, MunUit, Alma, Dubova, …") (GAEDIKE 2011: 359), correctly they should be: România, Caraș Severin [County], Munții Almăjului, Dubova. Later it has been recorded from Spain, France, Italy and Bulgaria (GAEDIKE 2015: 77; 2019: 242). New record for Dobrogea: Ostrov (Piatra), Terasele Dunării, 28.VI.2020, 1 Å, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Incertae sedis, a group of 28 genera and almost 200 species which previously were assigned to the Meessiinae CĂPUȘE, 1966 and are currently still retained in the Tineidae, e.g. in GAEDIKE (2015: 78-164), even though the type genus *Eudarcia* CLEMENS, 1860 and the Nearctic Bathroxena MEYRICK, 1919 were assigned to a different family, the Meessiidae, by REGIER et al. (2014). This is a temporarily accepted compromise, because these genera were not included in the genetic study and they should be regarded as incertae sedis until they can be tested for inclusion in the Meessiidae (REGIER et al. 2014: 10, 17) or other families. However, GAEDIKE (2020) has already included some of the members of the genus Infurcitinea Spuler, 1910 in the Meessiidae although without any explanation and in RAJAEI et al. (2023: 126) also the genus Stenoptinea DIETZ, 1905, but mentioning that their systematic position is uncertain. They are worldwide in distribution (GAEDIKE 2015: XX), in Europe 10 genera and 76 species are known, in Romania 7 genera with 12 species.

Tenaga CLEMENS, 1862 has a worldwide distribution, in Europe 2 species are known (GAEDIKE 2019: 78), both were recorded from Romania, but *T. nigripunctella* (HAWORTH, 1828) is excluded from the checklist (see below in the list of the deleted Tineidae).

Tenaga rhenania (PETERSEN, 1962) is distributed in southern and central Europe (GAEDIKE 2015: 79). In Romania it has been recorded only from Muntenia: București, 26.VI.1957, $1 \stackrel{{}_{\sim}}{_{\sim}}$, $1 \stackrel{{}_{\sim}}{_{\sim}}$; 27.VIII.1958, $1 \stackrel{{}_{\sim}}{_{\sim}}$, leg. I. Căpuşe (CĂPUŞE 1963: 382 misidentified as *Lichenovora nigripunctella* HAWORTH, 1828; 1966a: 110 as *Lichenovora*; 1968b: 406). HANNEMANN (1977: 240) mentions Romania without further details of the general distribution of the species. See also to *T. nigripunctella* in the list of the deleted Tineidae.

Matratinea SZIRÁKI, 1990 is a Palaearctic genus with 3 species, of which 1 is European (GAEDIKE 2015: 80), herewith recorded from Romania.

Matratinea rufulicaput SZIRÁKI & SZŐCS, 1990 is distributed in Hungary (type locality), Czech Republic, Slovakia, Croatia, Bulgaria and Greece (GAEDIKE 2015: 80; 2019: 236; TOKÁR et al. 2021: 4). First record for the Romanian fauna: Dobrogea, Măcin Mts, Greci, 250 m, 1.VII.2015, 1 \bigcirc ; 18.VI.2016, prep. genit. 2621/ \eth / Kovács, 1 \circlearrowright , 1 \bigcirc ; 27.VI.2020, 1 \bigcirc , leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Figs 4–5). The moths were attracted to artificial light in a low mountain habitat with a mosaic of *Quercus*



Fig. 4. *Matratinea rufulicaput* SZIRÁKI & SZŐCS, 1990: adult, female, wingspan 8.5 mm, Dobrogea, Măcin Mts, Greci, 250 m, 1.VII.2015, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.



Fig. 5. *Matratinea rufulicaput* SZIRÁKI & SZŐCS, 1990: male genitalia in ventral view, Dobrogea, Măcin Mts, Greci, 250 m, 18.VI.2016, prep. genit. 2621, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

pubescens WILLD. dominated mixed forest alternating with steppe vegetation, both mainly with small granite rock formations. These are the correct spellings of the authors' of the genus and species names, those (SZIRAKI and SZIRAKI & SZÖCS, respectively) used by GAEDIKE (2015: 6, 80, 181, 211, 255, 297) are misspellings.

Infurcitinea SPULER, 1910 is distributed in the Palaearctic, Oriental and Neotropical regions. It is a species-rich genus with almost 100 described species, the overwhelming majority of them in the Palaearctic region (GAEDIKE 2015: 111). Currently 57 species are known from Europe, 8 of which were recorded from Romania, but I. captans GOZMÁNY, 1960 and I. olympica PETERSEN, 1958 were excluded from the checklist (see below in the list of the deleted Tineidae). The systematic position of the genus is currently under study. The absence of the dorsal abdominal spines of the Infurcitinea pupa, a feature shared with Eudarcia CLEMENS, 1860 currently placed in the Meessiidae, and also with the recently established Dryadaulidae (REGIER et al 2014: 17; HECKFORD & HOARE 2022: 85), is a strong argument for its misplacement in the Tineidae, most of which have such spines. GAEDIKE (2020; in RAJAEI et al. 2023: 126) has already placed some of the members of the genus Infurcitinea in the Meessiidae, although without any explanation.

Infurcitinea rumelicella (REBEL, 1903) is recorded from scattered localities throughout southern Europe from Portugal to Ukraine, and extends east to Armenia and Turkmenistan (GAEDIKE 2015: 113). In Romania it has been recorded from Banat (Băile Herculane) (CĂPUŞE 1966a: 117; 1968b: 438) and according to RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 24) also from Moldova. We examined recently collected material from Dobrogea (Canaraua Fetii, 17.V.1994, prep. genit. 2616/3/ Kovács, 6 ♂; 30.V.2014, 1 ♂; Sipote, 31.V.2014, 3 ∂; Măcin Mts, Greci, 250 m, 18.VI.2016, prep. genit. 2620/3 Kovács, 5 3; Măcin Mts, Pricopanului peak, 19.VI.2016, prep. genit. 2606/♂/ Kovács, 8 ♂; Dobrogei Gorge, 20.VI.2016, prep. genit. 2619/3/ Kovács, 2 \mathcal{A}) and Banat (Dubova), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. It is a new regional record for Dobrogea. The moths were attracted to artificial light.

Infurcitinea banatica PETERSEN, 1961 was described from Banat (Orșova, 11.VII.1909, prep. genit. 16/G. Petersen, 2 ♂, leg. M. Hilf, coll. Leonhard in SDEI) as a nomina nova for *I. confusella* sensu PETERSEN, 1957 (PETERSEN 1961: 120; GAEDIKE 2015: 184–185 fig. 117). Currently it is also known from Greece, Albania, North Macedonia and Croatia (GAEDIKE 2015: 116). In Romania it has also been mentioned from Banat (without further details) by GOZMÁNY & SZŐCS (1965: 154), Orșova (CĂPUȘE 1966a: 117 as *Gozmanytinea*; 1968b: 430) and Oltenia (Topolnița cave near Cireșu) (CĂPUȘE 1966a: 117;

1968b: 430). According to BALDIZZONE (1983: 22) the description and the figures of the female genitalia published by CĂPUŞE (1966a: 117, 118 figs 35–36a as *Gozmanytinea*; 1968b: 430, 431 figs 235D–E) are incorrect, based on a misidentified species of *Nemapogon* SCHRANK, 1802. The female genitalia were figured correctly by BALDIZZONE (1983: plate 3 fig. 9) based on a series of both sexes collected in North Macedonia (Ochrid). RÁKOSY (2013: 69) treated the species as palaeoendemic to Romania, but obviously this is not correct, being widely distributed in the Balkan Peninsula.

Infurcitinea ignicomella (Heydenreich, 1851) is distributed from France and Italy through central Europe to Norway and European Russia (GAEDIKE 2015: 121) and Bulgaria (GAEDIKE 2019: 238). Romanian records are known from Muntenia (București) (CARADJA 1901: 144 as Tinea; CĂPUȘE 1966a: 117; 1968b: 440) and Dobrogea (Eforie Sud) (Caradja 1929: 61; Căpușe 1968b: 440). Hannemann (1977: 245) mentions Romania without further details of the general distribution of the species. We examined recently collected material from Transylvania (Eastern Carpathians, Bicaz Gorge, 1200 m, 13-14.VII.1990, 1 3; 4.VII.2012, 1 3; Ciuc Mts, Sumuleu valley, 650 m, 17.VII.2004, 1 ♂; Muhar, 1100 m, 9.VI.2016, 1 ∂; 31.V.2018, 1 ∂; Harghita Mts, Bagolykő, 1500 m, 15.VII.2017, prep. genit. 2632/3/ Kovács, 1 3; Szeles Vésze, 1450 m, 15.VII.2017, 1 ♂; Mohoş peat bog, 1000 m, 10.VII.2011, 1 ♂; Băile Harghita, 1200 m, 4.VII.2019, 1 d), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. It is a new regional record for Transylvania. In the male (female was not examined) the last segment of the abdomen is covered with yellow scales, similarly coloured to the head brush, a conspicuous character useful even for the identification of worn specimens, and not mentioned in the literature.

Infurcitinea albicomella (STAINTON, 1851) is widely distributed in nearly the whole of Europe including also the British Isles (but where it is only known from one very small locality), from Sweden in the north to Ukraine in the east, and outside Europe in Turkey and Georgia (GAEDIKE 2015: 140; HECKFORD & HOARE 2022). In Romania it has been recorded from Banat (Băile Herculane, Orsova, Mehadia) (HEDEMANN 1897: 29; REBEL 1911: 426; PETERSEN 1957b: 366; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 444), Transylvania (Turnu Roșu) (CZEKELIUS 1918: 53 as Tinea; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 444), Muntenia (Mironești, Comana, Pitești) (CARADJA 1931: 343; CĂPUSE 1968b: 444; 1974b: 68), Crișana (Ineu, Satu Mare, Noroieni forest) (Căpușe 1966a: 117; 1968b: 444; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 40; ARDELEAN 1998: 159), Oltenia (Turnu Severin) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 444) and according to RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 24) there is a recent record also from Dobrogea.

We examined old material from Crișana (Ineu),

leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, det. I. Căpușe, and recently collected material from Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Pricopan peak, 150 m, 19.VI.2016, prep. genit. $2634/3^{\circ}$ and $2635/3^{\circ}/$ Kovács, $14^{\circ}, 2^{\circ}$), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

romanica Căpușe, Infurcitinea 1966 was described from Oltenia (Topolnița cave near Cireșu, holotype: 26.VI.1962, prep. genit. 893, ♂, leg. V. Decu; paratypes: 27.VI.1964, prep. genit. 954, 2 \bigcirc , leg. I. Căpușe) (Căpușe 1966a: 117). Later it was synonymized with *I. olympica* PETERSEN, 1958 by GAEDIKE (1983), but recently, following the study of a β specimen collected from Banat (the environs of Sasca Montana in Caras Severin County), it was removed from synonymy and the adult and its genitalia figured by GAEDIKE (2010: 15; 2015: 186, 230). It was also mentioned from Transylvania (Rimetea) by RÁKOSY & WIESER (2010: 43, 50 as olympica). Its currently known distribution also includes the Pirin Mts and the environs of Blagoevgrad in Bulgaria (GAEDIKE 2015: 144; 2019: 238). We examined recently collected material from Transylvania (Apuseni Mts, Piatra Secuilor (Rimetea), 5.VII.2000, prep. genit. 2638/3/ Kovács, $8 \stackrel{?}{\rightarrow}, 9 \stackrel{?}{\rightarrow};$ Scărița-Belioara, 17.VII.2015, prep. genit. 2633/ \bigcirc /Kovács, 2 \bigcirc , 4 \bigcirc) and Banat (Dubova, 200–300 m, 17.VI.2021, prep. genit. 2640/3/ Kovács, 5 \bigcirc), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. In the checklist of RÁKOSY et al. (2003: 26) it was given as a synonym of I. olympica Petersen, 1958. CĂPUȘE (1968b: 442) and RÁKOSY (1997: 61) treated the species as endemic to Romania, later as a palaeoendemic taxon (Rákosy 2013: 69 as roumanica), but probably it is not, being much more widely distributed.

Infurcitinea finalis GOZMÁNY, 1959 is distributed from France and Spain through southern and central Europe to European Russia (GAEDIKE 2015: 146). In Romania it has been recorded from Crisana (Ineu) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 446) and according to RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 24) also from Transylvania. We examined recently collected material from Dobrogea (Canaraua Fetii, 12–13.VII.1993, prep. genit. 2610/3/ Kovács, $3 \land 2 \$; Dobrogei Gorge, 29.VII.2000, $1 \$; Măcin Mts, Greci, 250 m, 26.V.2007, 2 ♂; 23.VII.2011, 1 ♀; 15.VI.2012, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 1.VII.2015, 5 ♀; 18.VI.2016, prep. genit. 2609/♂/ Kovács, 3 ♂, 7 ♀; 27.VI.2020, 19 ♀) and Transylvania (Eastern Carpathians, Vârghiş Gorge, 600–800 m, 27.VII.2004, 2 ♀; 7.VIII.2010, 1 \mathcal{Z} , 1 \mathcal{Q} ; Apuseni Mts, Turda Gorge, 16.VII.2015, prep. genit. 2639/ \eth / Kovács, 1 \circlearrowright , 1 \bigcirc), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. It is a new regional record for Dobrogea.

Lichenotinea PETERSEN, 1957 is a monotypical genus (GAEDIKE 2015: 149).

Lichenotinea pustulatella (ZELLER, 1852) is known from scattered records throughout Europe, from France and Spain through Italy, Austria, Germany, Belgium to the Balkan Peninsula and Romania and also from Turkey (GAEDIKE 2015: 150). In Romania it has been recorded only from Oltenia (Motru Sec at Călugăreni, Topolnița cave near Cireșu) (CĂPUȘE 1966a: 120; 1968b: 450; RÁKOSY 2005: 202). New regional record for Dobrogea: Dobrogei Gorge, 28.V.2007, prep. genit. 2626/3/ Kovács, 1 3, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. The moth was attracted to artificial light.

Ischnoscia MEYRICK, 1895 is a monotypical genus (GAEDIKE 2015: 151).

Ischnoscia borreonella (MILLIÈRE, 1874) is known from scattered records throughout Europe from Great Britain, France and Spain through Germany, Czech Republic, Switzerland to Croatia and Romania (GAEDIKE 2015: 151). In Romania it is known only from Banat (de după Cârșa cave near Carașova village) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 454; HANNEMANN 1977: 250; RÁKOSY 2005: 202).

Stenoptinea DIETZ, 1905 is a Holarctic genus represented with only 1 species in the Palaearctic region and 2 species in North America (GAEDIKE 2015: 156).

Stenoptinea cyaneimarmorella (MILLIÈRE, 1854) is widespread in the Palaearctic region (GAEDIKE 2015: 157; 2019: 239). Romanian records are known from Moldova (Grumăzești) (CARADJA 1899: 197 as Tinea augustipennis HS.; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 403 as Celestica angustipennis), Banat (Orsova) (REBEL 1911: 426; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 403) and Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Greci, 300 m, 22.VIII.2004, leg. Ch. Wieser, coll. LMKK) (BOLD Systems, accessed 6 November 2022). We examined old material from Crisana (Ineu, 2.VII.1938, 1°), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Pricopanului peak, 250 m, 13–25.VIII.2006, 1 ♂; Ostrov (Piatra), Lunca Dunării, 28.VI.2020, 1 \checkmark) and Transylvania (Glodeni, Mures County, 11.VII.2020, 1 d), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. These are new regional records for Crisana, Dobrogea and Transylvania. The old material was found among the unidentified specimens of the L. Diószeghy collection, the recent material was attracted to artificial light. The very end of the last abdominal segment of the male is covered with white scales, a conspicuous character evident even in worn specimens and not mentioned in the literature.

Agnathosia AMSEL, 1954 is a Palaearctic and Afrotropical genus, with 2 species in Europe (GAEDIKE 2015: 159), 1 of them recorded also from Romania.

Agnathosia mendicella ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775) is distributed from France and Italy through central and eastern Europe to Georgia and China (GAEDIKE 2015: 159). In Romania

it has been recorded only from Moldova (Vatra Dornei, Rădăuți, Suceava) (HORMUZAKI 1907: 101 as *propulsatella* RBL.; CĂPUȘE 1966a: 109; 1968b: 397), HANNEMANN (1977: 239) mentions Romania without further details of the general distribution of the species.

Tineinae LATREILLE, 1810 has a worldwide distribution, comprises 41 genera and about 350 species, in Europe 16 genera and 67 species are known (GAEDIKE 2019: XXI), in Romania 8 genera and 31 species.

Ceratuncus PETERSEN, 1957 is Palaearctic in distribution, with 4 species, 3 of them known from Europe (GAEDIKE 2019: 31), 1 from Romania.

(MANN, 1866) Ceratuncus danubiella was described as Myrmecozela from an unspecified number of specimens from Dobrogea (Tulcea) by MANN (1866: 349) and transferred to Ceratuncus by PETERSEN (1957a: 105). It is distributed throughout southern Europe, northwards to Austria, and in Asia from Turkey through the Caucasus to Iran (GAEDIKE 2019: 32). In Romania later it has been recorded from Dobrogea (Eforie Sud, Constanța) (CARADJA 1931: 340; VICOL 1996: 245) and Moldova (valley of the Bârlad river, Tecuci, Drăgănești) (CARADJA 1902: 618; Căpușe 1968b: 278; Nemeș & Dănilă 1970: 159; Pavel & Tomozii 2011: 12). Gaedike (2019: 185) figured the female genitalia of a specimen collected in Romania, which was dissected by G. Petersen and may be from Tulcea, part of the type material (PETERSEN 1957a: 105). We examined recently collected material from Dobrogea (Pricopan peak and Cerna in the Măcin Mts, Grindul Chituc, Dobrogei Gorge, Gura Dobrogei, Capidava) and Muntenia (Câmpia Bărăganului, Balta Albă, 3.V.2018, prep. genit. 2644/ \eth / Kovács, 4 \circlearrowright), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. It is a new regional record for Muntenia. The males fly freely in the morning or rest on the tip of the grass-blades.

Reisserita AGENJO, 1952 is Palaearctic in distribution, with 21 species, 9 of them known from Europe (GAEDIKE 2019: 34), 1 from Romania.

Reisserita relicinella (ZELLER, 1839) is distributed from Austria and the Czech Republic to European Russia and Turkey (GAEDIKE 2019: 38). In Romania it has been recorded from Banat (Orşova, Băile Herculane, Lugoj) (REBEL 1911: 426; PETERSEN 1957a: 114; GOZMÁNY & SZŐCS 1965: 135; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 281 as *Cilicorneola*; KÖNIG 1975: 28), Crișana (Ineu) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 281; CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS 1987: 39), Muntenia (Comana, București) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 281), Moldova (Iași, Suceava) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 281), Dobrogea (Cocoș Monastery, Greci, Horia) (POPESCU-GORJ 1976: 160; WIESER et al. 2000: 31) and according to Rákosy & GOIA (2021: 25) there is an old record also from Oltenia. We examined old material from Crișana (Ineu) and Transylvania (Retezat Mts, 1100 m, 2.VIII.1937, 1 \checkmark), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Dobrogea (Enisala, Măcin Mts, Dumbrăveni) and Transylvania (Turda Gorge, 16.VII.2015, prep. genit. 2602/ \heartsuit / Kovács, 1 \diamondsuit), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. It is a new regional record for Transylvania. In GAEDIKE (2019: 38) the species name is attributed to HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1853.

Anomalotinea SPULER, 1910 is a Mediterranean and Middle Asian genus with 13 described species, 3 of them known from Europe (GAEDIKE 2019: 41), only 1 in Romania.

Anomalotinea liguriella (MILLIÈRE, 1879) is distributed from North Africa through south Europe from Spain to Kazakhstan and outside of Europe to Turkey and the Caucasus (GAEDIKE 2019: 41). In Romania it has been recorded only once from Dobrogea (Limanul cave) by CĂPUŞE (1968b: 287 as *Fermocelina inquinatella* Z.). We examined recently collected material also from Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Dobrogei Gorge, Hagieni forest, Capul Doloşman, Enisala), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. The adults were attracted to artificial light from mid June to the end of July.

Trichophaga RAGONOT, 1894 has a worldwide distribution, but is probably of Palaearctic and Afrotropical origin, with 9 species, 4 of which in Europe (Gaedike 2019: 43) and 2 in Romania.

Trichophaga tapetzella (LINNAEUS, 1758) is widespread in the Palaearctic region, introduced in all other regions (GAEDIKE 2019: 44). In Romania it has been recorded from Transylvania (Sibiu, Şincai, Aiud, Cluj, Cisteiu de Mureș, Turda Gorge, Meziad cave, Rimetea) (CZEKELIUS 1901: 86; ROTHSCHILD 1912a: 32; Szilády 1915: 76; Popescu-Gorj 1964: 23; Сарияе 1968b: 294; Rákosy 2002: 63; Rákosy 2005: 202; RÁKOSY & WIESER 2010: 50 as trapetzella), Banat (Timișoara) (POPESCU-GORJ 1964: 23; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 294), Crișana (Ineu) (Căpușe 1968b: 294; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 39), Muntenia (București) (Căpușe 1968b: 294) and Dobrogea (Constanța, Agigea, Eforie Sud and in the Donau Delta Letea and Caraorman) (Сарияе 1968b: 294; Nemeş & Dănilă 1970: 159; MARCU & RÁKOSY 2002: 24). We examined old and recent material from Crisana (Ineu, leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy; Halmeu and Domănești, leg. T. Sike, coll. S. & Z. Kovács).

Trichophaga bipartitella (RAGONOT, 1892) is widespread in the Mediterranean, recorded also from the southern parts of the Palaearctic region from the Canary Islands to the Far East (GAEDIKE 2019:

46). Romanian records are known from Dobrogea (Agigea, Mangalia, Hagieni forest, Periprava, C. A. Rosetti, Eforie Sud, grindul Sărăturile, Caraorman and Letea in Donau Delta, Greci) (CĂPUȘE 1963: 378 as abruptella WOLL.; 1968b: 296; POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA 1967: 183; 1974: 158; POPESCU-GORJ et al. 1972: 183; Popescu-Gorj 1985: 67; König 1975: 28; WIESER et al. 2000: 31 as bipartiella; MARCU & Rákosy 2002: 25; Székely 2006: 58; Székely & CERNEA 2007: 117 as bipartella), Transylvania (Cluj) (Popescu-Gorj 1964: 23; Căpușe 1968b: 269), Crișana (Ineu) (Căpușe 1968b: 296), Muntenia (Nucet-Dâmbovița) (Căpușe 1968b: 296; König 1975: 28), Moldova (Iași) (Căpușe 1968b: 296) and according to RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 25) there is a recent record also from Banat. We examined recently collected material from Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Dobrogei Gorge, Cetatea Histria, Grindul Chituc, Vama Veche, Hagieni forest, Jurilovca, Enisala, Cotu Văii, Dumbrăveni), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. Most of the Romanian data were recorded under the name T. abruptella (WOLLASTON, 1858) in the period which predates GAEDIKE & KARSHOLT (2001: 165), who demonstrated that T. abruptella is not synonymous with T. bipartitella, but the homonym of the currently valid T. robinsoni GAEDIKE & KARSHOLT, 2001, a distinct species distributed in north-western Africa, the Canary Islands and Madeira (GAEDIKE 2019: 47). Therefore, in Rákosy et al. (2003: 28) and in Rákosy & GOIA (2021: 25) "Trichophaga bipartiella [sic!, correctly *bipartitella*] (RAGONOT, 1892) = *abruptella* WOLLASTON, 1850 [sic!, correctly 1858]" is incorrect as *abruptella* is not a synonym of *bipartitella*.

Tineola HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1853 is a worldwide distributed monotypical genus (GAEDIKE 2019: 50).

Tineola bisselliella (HUMMEL, 1823) is invasive in Europe (LOPEZ-VAAMONDE et al. 2010: 655). Romanian records are known from the whole country: Dobrogea (Tulcea) (MANN 1866: 349 as Tinea biselliella), Transylvania (Sibiu, Cluj, Hateg, Rimetea, environs of Sf. Gheorghe, Săcele, Viișoara, Turda Gorge, Brasov) (CZEKELIUS 1898: 72; POPESCU-GORJ 1964: 23; Căpușe 1968b: 302; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 39; Kovács & Kovács 1994: 42 as biseliella; Székely 1996: 72; Kovács et al. 2002: 52; Rákosy 2002: 63; Rákosy & Wieser 2010: 50; Albu & Albu 2018: 18), Moldova (Grumăzești, Tecuci, Drăgănești) (Caradja 1899: 198; Căpușe 1968b: 302; Nemeș & DĂNILĂ 1970: 159), Banat (Timișoara) (POPESCU-GORJ 1964: 23), Muntenia (București, Sinaia, Ilfov County) (CARADJA 1899: 198; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 302, 305 as furciferella; POPESCU-GORJ 1995: 172; ALBU & ALBU 2016: 77; 2020: 10), Crișana (Ineu, Satu Mare) (Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 39; Ardelean 1998: 158) and Oltenia (Craiova) (STĂNOIU & CHIMIȘLIU 1993: 42). We examined old material from Crisana (Ineu), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy and Transylvania (Hateg)

leg. G. Könczei, coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Transylvania (Trei Scaune Depr., Baraolt Mts, Ciuc Depr., Bicaz Gorge, Ciuc Mts, in the Apuseni Mts the Întregalde Gorge, in the Transylvanian Basin Viișoara), Muntenia (București) and Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Hagieni forest), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. It was included twice in the checklist of the Romanian Microlepidoptera by POPESCU-GORJ (1984: 117), with this name and also with its synonym *T. furciferella* ZAGULAJEV, 1954. The very old record from Dobrogea was omitted by RÁKOSY et al. (2003: 28) and RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 25).

Tinea LINNAEUS, 1758 has a worldwide distribution, with about 70 described species, about 25 of them from the Palaearctic region, some of which have become pests and are now cosmopolitan, 16 species are known from Europe (GAEDIKE 2019: 53) and 12 from Romania.

Tinea flavescentella HAWORTH, 1828 is widely distributed in north-western Africa and southern Europe, from scattered localities in central Europe, northwards to Ireland and Denmark (GAEDIKE 2019: 54). In Romania it has been recorded from Dobrogea (Eforie Sud) (CĂPUŞE 1966a: 104; 1968b: 333), Moldova (Suceava) (CĂPUŞE 1968b: 333) and according to RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 25) there is a recent record also from Banat. HANNEMANN (1977: 222) mentions Romania without further details of the general distribution of the species. The female genitalia figured by CĂPUŞE (1966a: 105 figs 4–5; 1968b: 332 figs 173 B–C) are misidentified, and in fact represent *T. dubiella*.

Tinea pellionella LINNAEUS, 1758 is known from the whole Palaearctic region, also from India, New Zealand, Canada and the U.S.A. (GAEDIKE 2019: 55). Romanian records are known from Dobrogea (Tulcea, Eforie Sud) (MANN 1866: 349; CARADJA 1929: 61; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 322), Moldova (Grumăzești, Vatra Dornei, Suceava, Tecuci, Botoșani, Agapia, Hemeiuși) (CARADJA 1899: 198; HORMUZAKI 1907: 102; Popescu-Gorj & Nemeş 1965: 154; Căpuşe 1968b: 322; NEMEŞ 1974: 205; OLENICI et al. 2007: 16), Transylvania (Sibiu, Retezat Mts, Cluj, environs of Sf. Gheorghe, Săcele, Turda Gorge, Rimetea) (CZEKELIUS 1900: 153; DIÓSZEGHY 1935: 125; Popescu-Gorj 1964: 23; Căpușe 1968b: 322; Kovács & Kovács 1994: 42 as pelionella; Székely 1996: 72; Rákosy 2002: 63; Rákosy & Wieser 2010: 50), Banat (Ieșelnița, Băile Herculane, Mehadia, Orsova, Timisoara) (ROTHSCHILD 1912b: 180; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 322; KÖNIG 1975: 28), Crișana (Ineu, Satu Mare) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 322; CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS 1987: 39; ARDELEAN 1998: 158) and Muntenia (București) (Căpușe 1968b: 322; Albu & Albu 2016: 77). We examined old material from Crisana (Ineu) and Transylvania (Retezat Mts), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Transylvania (Baraolt Mts, Trei Scaune Depr., Bârsei Depr., Buzăului Mts, Bicaz Gorge, Harghita Mts, Ciuc Depr., in the Transylvanian Basin Tg. Mureș and Lechința) and Dobrogea (Dumbrăveni), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Tinea translucens MEYRICK, 1917 currently is a cosmopolitan species of South-Asian origin, in the north restricted to a synanthropic indoor existence (GAEDIKE 2019: 57). In Romania it has been recorded from Banat (Timişoara) (CĂPUŞE 1963: 378 as leonhardi; 1968b: 324), Moldova (Suceava, Itcani) (Сарияе 1966b: 287; 1968b: 324; Nemes 1972a: 203; NEMEȘ & LUNGOCI 1973: 235), Muntenia (București) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 324), Transylvania (Cluj) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 324) and Oltenia (Balota) (NEMEŞ 1972a: 203). CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS (1987: 39) recorded one specimen from Transylvania (Retezat Mts) and 11 from Crisana (Ineu). We re-examined the material in the L. Diószeghy collection, the specimen from the Retezat Mts proved to be T. pellionella, those from Ineu are T. columbariella. Therefore, the symbol for Crișana must be deleted in Rákosy & GOIA (2021: 25).

Tinea murariella STAUDINGER, 1859 is a Mediterranean species, also recorded from Germany and Romania, introduced in South America (GAEDIKE 2019: 58). Romanian records are only known from Oltenia (Ciungetu in Căpățânii Mts) (CĂPUȘE 1966a: 104; 1968b: 335) and Banat (Timișoara) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 335).

Tinea lanella PIERCE & METCALFE, 1934 was described from Great Britain and also known from Spain and Romania (GAEDIKE 2019: 59). In Romania it has been recorded only from Muntenia (București) (CĂPUȘE 1963: 378; 1968b: 336).

Tinea dubiella STAINTON, 1859 is distributed in the whole Palaearctic region, introduced into the Oriental, Afrotropical, Australian and Nearctic regions (GAEDIKE 2019: 62). Only a few old Romanian records are known from Dobrogea (Eforie Sud) (CĂPUȘE 1963: 380 as turicensis), Moldova (Suceava) (Popescu-Gorj & Nemeş 1965: 154; Căpuşe 1968b: 330), Crișana (Ineu) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 330), Muntenia (București) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 330) and according to RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 25) there is a recent record from Dobrogea. HANNEMANN (1977: 222) mentions Romania without further details of the general distribution of the species. The female genitalia were misidentified and figured as T. flavescentella by CĂPUȘE (1966a: 105 figs 4-5; 1968b: 332 figs 173 B–C).

Tinea steueri PETERSEN, 1966 is distributed from the central European countries through the Scandinavian

and Baltic states to European Russia, Romania and Greece, extending east to Turkey (GAEDIKE 2019: 63). In Romania it was included in the last two checklists (Rákosy et al. 2003: 28, 213; Rákosy & GOIA 2021: 25, 181) based on unpublished field records from Crișana communicated by Gaedike (Băile Episcopiei, 22.V.1913, 1 \bigcirc , leg. G. S. Robinson) and others from the S. & Z. Kovács collection (Halmeu, Satu Mare County, 19.VII.1999, prep. genit. 1479/&/ Kovács, 1 d, leg. T. Sike; Domănești, Satu Mare County, 11.VII.2000, prep. genit. 1482/ \mathcal{Q} / Kovács, 1 \mathcal{Q} , leg. T. Sike). The latter two specimens were reared from owl pellets. We also examined recently collected material from Transylvania (Baraolt Mountains, Ariuşd, Csókás, 600 m, 27.V.2010, prep. genit. 2706/♀/ Kovács, 1 ♀; 13.VI.2013, 1 ♀; 13.VI.2015, 1 \mathcal{O}), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. The latter specimens were attracted to artificial light and represent a new regional record for Transylvania.

Tinea basifasciella RAGONOT, 1895 is distributed in the Mediterranean, northwards to Bulgaria and eastwards to Iran (GAEDIKE 2019: 65). First record for the Romanian fauna: Dobrogea, Enisala, 22.VII.2011, 1 \bigcirc ; Dobrogei Gorge, 20.VI.2016, 1 \bigcirc ; Cotu Văii, 25.VIII.2017, prep. genit. 2716/ \bigcirc / Kovács, 1 \bigcirc ; 16.VIII.2019, 2 \bigcirc , 1 \bigcirc ; Dumbrăveni, Canara, 26.VIII.2017, 1 \bigcirc , 1 \bigcirc , leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Figs 6–7). All were attracted to artificial light in low altitude habitats covered by steppe vegetation with limestone rock formations surrounded by agricultural fields and small patches of mixed forests or plantations of various shrubs and forests.

Tinea columbariella WOCKE, 1877 is distributed in the entire Palaearctic region, recorded from North America and introduced in Australia (GAEDIKE 2019: 66). Romanian records are known from Transylvania (Cibin Mts, Cluj) (PETERSEN 1963: 13; CĂPUȘE 1963: 380; 1968b: 349), Moldova (Suceava, Gârboavele forest) (Popescu-Gorj & Nemeș 1965: 154; Căpușe 1968b: 349; Olaru & Nemeş 1969: 127; Pavel & Томоzи 2011: 12), Dobrogea (Periprava, Danube Delta) (POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA 1968: 232; SZÉKELY 2006: 59) and Crişana (Ineu) (CĂPUŞE & Kovács 1987: 40). We examined old material from Crișana (Ineu), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy and recently collected material from Transylvania (Trei Scaune Depr., Baraolt Mts, Ciuc Depr., Ciuc Mts, Gurghiului Mts, in the Transylvanian Basin Glodeni, Lechința and Viisoara), Muntenia (București, 11.V.1995, prep. genit. 2687/3/Kovács, 1 3), Crișana (Domănești) and Dobrogea (Cheile Dobrogei, Capidava), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. The moths were attracted to artificial light. It is a new regional record for Muntenia.

Tinea pallescentella STAINTON, 1851 is a Neotropical species, introduced in North America, Australia, New Zealand and Europe, in the latter is

widespread in the central and northern parts and only in scattered localities in the south (GAEDIKE 2019: 67–68). In Romania it has been recorded solely from Moldova (Suceava) (CĂPUŞE 1966b: 287; 1968b: 328; NEMEŞ & LUNGOCI 1973: 235). New regional record for Transylvania: Transylvanian Basin, Tg. Mureş, 3.VI.1984, prep. genit. 2757/ \mathcal{Q} / Kovács, 1 \mathcal{Q} , leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Tinea omichlopis MEYRICK, 1928 is distributed throughout the Palaearctic region, except its northern parts (GAEDIKE 2019: 69). Romanian records are only known from Dobrogea (Eforie Sud, Hagieni



Fig. 6. *Tinea basifasciella* RAGONOT, 1895: adult, female, wingspan 13 mm, Dobrogea, Enisala, 22.VII.2011, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.



Fig. 7. *Tinea basifasciella* RAGONOT, 1895: segment VIII, antrum and posterior part of ductus bursae of female genitalia in ventral view, Dobrogea, Cotu Văii, 22.VIII.2017, prep. genit. 2716, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

forest) (CĂPUŞE 1966a: 106 as nonimella ZAG.; 1968b: 387 as Monopis; POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA 1967: 183) and Crișana (Ineu) (CĂPUŞE 1968b: 387). We examined old material from Crișana (Ineu, 29.VII.1938, prep. genit. $2755/\mathcal{Q}/$ Kovács, $1 \mathcal{Q}$), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Dobrogea (Lespezi, Vama Veche, Măcin Mts, Hagieni forest, Jurilovca, Dobrogei Gorge, Enisala), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. The specimen from Ineu was misidentified and published as Monopis imella by CĂPUŞE & Kovács (1987: 40).

Tinea semifulvella HAWORTH, 1828 is distributed throughout Europe, extending east to Iran (GAEDIKE 2019: 69). In Romania it has been recorded from Transylvania (Baraolt Mts-Vâlcele, Şincai, Cluj, Jigodin, environs of Sf. Gheorghe, Rimetea, Ugrutiu-Sălaj) (Czekelius 1905: 83; Rothschild 1912a: 32; Popescu-Gorj 1964: 24; Căpușe 1968b: 346; Kovács & Kovács 1994: 42; Rákosy & Wieser 2010: 50; Szabóky et al. 2016: 77), Banat (Fibiş, Băile Herculane, Timișoara) (CĂPUȘE 1963: 380; Căpușe 1968b: 346; König 1975: 29), Moldova (Suceava, Zugreni) (POPESCU-GORJ & NEMES 1965: 154; Căpușe 1968b: 346; Peiu & Nemeș 1970: 52) and Crișana (Ineu, Satu Mare) (Căpușe 1968b: 346; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 40; Ardelean 1998: 158 as semifalvella). HANNEMANN (1977: 225) mentions Romania without further details of the general distribution of the species. We examined old material from Crișana (Ineu), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Transylvania (Harghita Mts, Baraolt Mts, Trei Scaune Depr., Giurgeului Depr., Persani Mts, in the Transylvanian Basin Glodeni and Toldal), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Tinea trinotella THUNBERG, 1794 is known from the whole Palaearctic region (GAEDIKE 2019: 71). Romanian records are known from Moldova (Grumăzești, Suceava, Tișiței Gorge) (CARADJA 1899: 198 as lapella Hb.; Popescu-Gorj & Nemeş 1965: 154; Сарияе 1968b: 342; Nemeş & Lungoci 1973: 235; Rákosy et al. 1998: 20), Transylvania (Sibiu, Retezat Mts, Cluj, Cibin Mts, Săcele, Viișoara, Turda Gorge, Rimetea) (Czekelius 1901: 86; Diószeghy 1935: 125; Popescu-Gorj 1964: 24; Căpușe 1968b: 342; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 40; Székely 1996: 72; Kovács et al. 2002: 52; Rákosy 2002: 63; Rákosy & Wieser 2010: 50), Banat (Băile Herculane) (REBEL 1917: 45; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 342), Dobrogea (Periprava, Letea in Donau Delta, Greci) (POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA 1968: 232; POPESCU-GORJ 1985: 67; WIESER et al. 2000: 31; Székely 2006: 58), Crisana (Ineu) (CĂPUȘE & Kovács 1987: 40), Oltenia (Craiova) (STĂNOIU & CHIMIŞLIU 1993: 42) and according to RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 25) there is a recent record also from Muntenia. We examined old material from Crisana (Ineu) and Transylvania (Retezat Mts), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Transylvania (Viișoara, Lechința, Glodeni and Toldal in the Transylvanian Basin, Harghita Mts, Bicaz Gorge, Gurghiului Mts, Perșani Mts, Trei Scaune Depr., Baraolt Mts, Bârsei Depr., in the Apuseni Mts the Turda Gorge and Râmeț), Moldova (Șaru Dornei), Dobrogea (Canaraua Fetii, Hagieni forest, Grindul Chituc, Dobrogei Gorge, Capidava, Dumbrăveni, Ostrov, Jurilovca, Enisala) and Muntenia (Stânca Tohani), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Niditinea PETERSEN, 1957 has a worldwide distribution, with 13 species, but in Australia only 1 species, probable introduced. In the Palaearctic region 7 species are known, 3 in Europe (GAEDIKE 2019: 71) and Romania.

Niditinea fuscella (LINNAEUS, 1758) is distributed in the entire Palaearctic region, also known from the Nearctic region and was introduced in Australia (GAEDIKE 2019: 72). In Romania it has been recorded from all the regions: Dobrogea (Tulcea, C. A. Rosetti, grindul Sărăturile and Caraorman in Danube Delta, Eforie Sud, Cocoș Monastery) (MANN 1866: 349 as Tinea spretella S. V.; CARADJA 1929: 61; Popescu-Gorj & Drăghia 1968: 232; 1974: 158; Căpușe 1968b: 310; Popescu-Gorj et al. 1972: 183; Popescu-Gorj 1976: 160; Székely 2006: 58), Moldova (Grumăzești, Vatra Dornei, Rădăuți, Suceava, Molini, Gârboavele forest, Zlătunoaia, Rediu forest, Agapia, Ardeoani) (CARADJA 1899: 198 as Tinea fuscipunctella Hw.; HORMUZAKI 1907: 102; Popescu-Gorj & Nemes 1965: 154; Căpuse 1968b: 310; Olaru & Nemeş 1969: 127; Nemeş & Dănilă 1970: 159; Nemeş 1972b: 180; 1974: 205; Marcu & Rákosy 2002: 25; Pavel & Tomozii 2011: 12), Muntenia (București, Nucet-Dâmbovița, Bucegi Mts, Ilfov County) (CARADJA 1899: 197; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 310; Popescu-Gorj 1995: 172, Albu & Albu 2020: 10), Transylvania (Sibiu, Şincai, Turda, Aiud, Retezat Mts, Cluj, Brad, Jigodin, Cisnădioara, Miercurea Niraj, Ciucaș Mts, Săcele, Racoș-Brașov County, Turda Gorge, Rimetea, Sibisel) (CZEKELIUS 1900: 152; ROTHSCHILD 1912a: 32; SZILÁDY 1915: 76; DIÓSZEGHY 1930a: 288; POPESCU-GORJ 1964: 23; Căpușe 1968b: 310; Rákosy et al. 1994: 72; Székely 1996: 72; Rákosy 2002: 63; Rákosy & Wieser 2010: 50; ALBU & ALBU 2018: 18), Banat (Băile Herculane, Timișoara, Mehadia) (REBEL 1911: 426; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 310), Crișana (Ineu, Satu Mare) (Căpușe 1968b: 310; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 39; Ardelean 1998: 158) and Oltenia (Cloșani, Topolnița cave near Cireșu, Craiova) (Căpușe 1968b: 310; Székely & CERNEA 2007: 117). We examined old material from Crisana (Ineu) and Transylvania (Retezat Mts), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Transylvania (Trei Scaune Depr., Baraolt Mts, in the Transylvanian Basin Glodeni and Lechinta), Dobrogea (Canaraua Fetii, Capidava, Ostrov), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács and Muntenia (Istrița hill in Buzău County), leg. & coll. V. Dincă.

Niditinea striolella (MATSUMURA, 1931) is distributed in the Palaearctic and Nearctic regions (GAEDIKE 2019: 73). Romanian records are known from Transylvania (Cibin Mts) (PETERSEN 1963: 12; Căpușe 1968b: 312; Gaedike 2019: 161), Moldova (Suceava) (POPESCU-GORJ & NEMES 1965: 154 as piercella; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 312) and Crișana (Ineu, Satu Mare) (CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS 1987: 39; ARDELEAN 1998: 158). We examined old material from Crisana (Ineu) and Transylvania (Retezat Mts), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Transylvania (Ciuc Mts, Harghita Mts, Bicaz Gorge, Perșani Mts, Giurgeului Depr., Bodoc Mts, in the Apuseni Mts the Întregalde Gorge and Scărița-Belioara, in the Transylvanian Basin Glodeni) and Banat (Dubova, 200-300 m, 23.IX.2019, prep. genit. 2724/3/Kovács, 1 3), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. It is a new regional record for Banat.

Niditinea truncicolella (TENGSTRÖM, 1848) is Palaearctic in distribution, in Europe is known from the mountain regions (GAEDIKE 2019: 75). First record for the Romanian fauna: Transylvania, Eastern Carpathians, Ciuc Mts, Racu, Cseretető, 650 m, 27.V.2003, prep. genit. 2613/Q/ Kovács, 1 Q; 8.VI.2004, 1 Q, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Figs 8–9). The moths were attracted to artificial light in the mountain region in a secondary semi-natural meadow surrounded by agricultural fields in the vicinity of a small spruce forest and a settlement.

Monopis HÜBNER, 1825 has a worldwide distribution, with more than 85 species, about 25 species are known from the Palaearctic region, 16 of them recorded from Europe (GAEDIKE 2019: 86) and 12 from Romania, but *M. nigricantella* (MILLIÈRE, 1872) and *M. christophi* PETERSEN, 1957 are excluded from the checklist (see below in the list of the deleted Tineidae).

Monopis laevigella ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775) is distributed in the Palaearctic and Nearctic regions (GAEDIKE 2019: 87). However, the specimens barcoded from the Nearctic region fall in two clusters which are highly distinct from and not placed as sister to the Palaearctic M. laevigella and M. jussii clade, suggesting that they represent distinct taxa not closely related to *M. laevigella* (MUTANEN et al. 2020: 178). In Romania it has been recorded from all the regions: Dobrogea (Tulcea) (MANN, 1866: 349 as Tinea; CARADJA 1899: 197 as Blabophanes rusticella HB.; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 360), Transylvania (Sibiu, Cluj, Sincai, Retezat Mts, Cibin Mts, environs of Sf. Gheorghe, Viişoara, Turda Gorge, Rodnei Mts, Meziad cave, Rimetea, Brasov, Sibisel) (CZEKELIUS 1898: 72; ROTHSCHILD 1912a: 32; DIÓSZEGHY 1930a: 288; 1930b: 23; Petersen 1963: 14; Popescu-Gorj 1964: 24; Căpușe 1968b: 360; Căpușe & Kovács

1987: 40; Kovács & Kovács 1994: 42; Kovács et al. 2002: 52; Rákosy 2002: 63; 2005: 202; DINCĂ & GOIA 2005: 131; Rákosy & WIESER 2010: 50; ALBU & ALBU 2018: 18), Moldova (Grumăzeşti, Vatra Dornei, Suceava, Rarău Mts, Burdujeni forest, Buda) (CARADJA 1899: 197; HORMUZAKI 1907: 101; POPESCU-GORJ & NEMEŞ 1965: 154; CĂPUŞE 1968b: 360; NEMEŞ 1972b: 180; PAVEL & TOMOZII 2011:



Fig. 8. *Niditinea truncicolella* (TENGSTRÖM, 1848): adult, female, wingspan 10.5 mm, Eastern Carpathians, Ciuc Mts, Racu, Cseretető, 650 m, 8.VI.2004, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.



Fig. 9. *Niditinea truncicolella* (TENGSTRÖM, 1848): female genitalia in ventral view, Eastern Carpathians, Ciuc Mts, Racu, Cseretető, 650 m, 27.V.2003, prep. genit. 2613, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

12), Muntenia (București, Bucegi Mts) (CARADJA 1899: 197; Căpușe 1968b: 360; Popescu-Gorj 1995: 172), Crișana (Ineu) (Căpușe 1968b: 360; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 40), Banat (Băile Herculane, Timișoara) (Căpușe 1968b: 360) and Oltenia (Cireșu, Cloșani, Stogu Mount in Vâlcea County, Craiova) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 360). We examined old material from Crișana (Ineu) and Transylvania (Retezat Mts), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Moldova (Ceahlău Mts), Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Ostrov), Transylvania (Bodoc Mts, Bicaz Gorge, Harghita Mts, Hăşmaş Mts, Baraolt Mts, Trei Scaune Depr., Persani Mts, Ciuc Mts, Giurgeului Depr., in the Apuseni Mts Rimetea and Râmet, in the Transylvanian Basin Viisoara and Glodeni), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács and Muntenia (Bucegi Mts, Făgăraș Mts, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács; Breaza in Buzău County, leg. & coll. V. Dincă).

Monopis jussii Kaila, Mutanen, Huemer, KARSHOLT & AUTTO, 2020 was recently described from Finland (type locality), Norway, Sweden, Italy (South Tyrol) and Germany (Bavarian Alps) (MUTANEN et al. 2020). First record for the Romanian fauna: Transylvania, Eastern Carpathians, Harghita Mts, Luci peat bog, 1000 m, 26.VI.2006, 1 \bigcirc ; 10.VI.2013, 2 ♂; 5.VI.2019, 1 ♂, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. Because M. jussii cannot be identified by the genital characters (MUTANEN et al. 2020: 167-168) the identification was based on external characters alone, consisting in the darker forewing, as it is less mottled with pale scales, and grey fringes without a line (Fig. 10). The genetic markers, the best clue to separate this species from the externally similar M. laevigella, have not yet been studied in the Romanian specimens. The moths were attracted to light, or beaten from bushes and trees in the daytime in a peat bog surrounded by spruce forests. The vegetation and the fauna of the Luci peat bog is significant, above all being the southernmost site of Betula nana L. in Europe (Pop 1960: 61, 332) and the only site of Argyroploce concretana (WOCKE, 1862) (Tortricidae) in the Carpathians (Kovács & Kovács 2002: 51).

Monopis weaverella (SCOTT, 1858) is distributed in scattered localities throughout the Palaearctic region and recorded from Canada in the Nearctic region (GAEDIKE 2019: 88). First record for the Romanian fauna: Transylvania, Eastern Carpathians, Bicaz Gorge, 4.VII.1987, prep. genit. 2734/ \Im / Kovács, 1 \Im ; 26–28.VI.1989, 4 \Im ; Harghita Mts, Mohoş peat bog, 1000 m, 8.VI.2009, 1 \Im ; Luci peat bog, 1000 m, 11.VI.2010, 1 \Im ; Gréces peak, 900 m, 30.V.2017, 1 \Im ; Ciuc Depr., Sâncrăieni Ciuc, Borsáros, 1988. VI.11, 1 \Im , leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Figs 11–12). Most of the moths were attracted to light in habitats dominated by spruce forests.

Monopis neglecta ŠUMPICH & LIŠKA, 2011 is

known from Central Europe and Iran (GAEDIKE 2019: 89). First record for the Romanian fauna: Transylvania, Retezat Mts, 900 m, 1929.VI.27, 1 \Diamond , leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy; Sibişel, Hunedoara County, 31.VIII.2001, prep. genit. 2373/ \Diamond / Kovács, 1 \Diamond , leg. T. Balas, coll. V. Albu; Glodeni, Mureş County, 20.VIII.2008, prep. genit. 2736/ \Diamond / Kovács, 1 \Diamond ; 21.VI. 2012, 1 \Diamond ; Perşani Mts, Vârghiş Gorge, 600–900 m, 7.VIII.2010, 1 \Diamond ; Baraolt Mts, Ariuşd,



Fig. 10. *Monopis jussii* KAILA, MUTANEN, HUEMER, KARSHOLT & AUTTO, 2020: adult, male, wingspan 18 mm, Eastern Carpathians, Harghita Mts, Luci peat bog, 1000 m, 5.VI.2019, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Csókás, 3.VIII.2015, 2 3; Dobrogea, Cotu Văii, 25.VIII.2017, 1 3; Dumbrăveni, 26.VIII.2017, 1 3; Banat, Dubova, 200–300 m, 17.VI.2021, 1 3, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Figs 13–14). All were attracted to artificial light in various habitats from low altitude up to 900 m.

Monopis obviella ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775) is distributed in nearly all of Europe, extending east to the Caucasus, Turkey and Iran (GAEDIKE 2019: 92). Romanian records are known from the whole country: Transylvania (Ocna Sibiului, Sibiu, Cisnădioara, Cluj, Retezat Mts, Turda Gorge, Rimetea) (CZEKELIUS 1900: 152 as Blabophanes ferruginella HB.; POPESCU-GORJ 1964: 24; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 369; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 40; Rákosy 2002: 63; RÁKOSY & WIESER 2010: 50), Moldova (Grumăzești, Vatra Dornei, Suceava, Burdujeni forest, Gârboavele forest, Rediu forest) (CARADJA 1901: 143; Popescu-Gorj & Nemeş 1965: 154; Căpușe 1968b: 369; Olaru & Nemeş 1969: 127; Nemeş 1972b: 181), Muntenia (Azuga, Bucegi Mts, București) (CARADJA 1902: 618; Popescu-Gorj 1995: 172; Albu & Albu 2016: 77), Dobrogea (Hagieni forest, Liliecilor cave at Gura Dobrogei, Hagieni forest, Greci) (POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA 1967: 183; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 369;



Fig. 11. *Monopis weaverella* (SCOTT, 1858): adult, male, wingspan 15 mm, Eastern Carpathians, Harghita Mts, Gréces peak, 900 m, 30.V.2017, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.



Fig. 13. *Monopis neglecta* ŠUMPICH & LIŠKA, 2011: adult, male, wingspan 12 mm, Dobrogea, Cotu Văii, 22. VIII.2017, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.



Fig. 12. *Monopis weaverella* (SCOTT, 1858): male genitalia, Eastern Carpathians, Bicaz Gorge, 1250 m, 4.VII.1984, prep. genit. 2734, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.



Fig. 14. *Monopis neglecta* ŠUMPICH & LIŠKA, 2011: male genitalia, Glodeni (Mureș County), 20.VIII.2008, prep. genit. 2736, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

WIESER et al. 2000: 31), Crişana (Ineu, Satu Mare, Carei) (CĂPUŞE 1968b: 369; CĂPUŞE & KOVÁCS 1987: 40; ARDELEAN 1998: 158), and according to RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 26) there are old records also from Banat and Oltenia. We examined old material from Crişana (Ineu) and Transylvania (Retezat Mts), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Transylvania (Harghita Mts, Ciuc Mts, Ciuc Depr., Gurghiului Mts, Trei Scaune Depr., Baraolt Mts, Perşani Mts, in the Apuseni Mts Rimetea), Dobrogea (Măcin Mts, Dobrogei Gorge, Canaraua Fetii, Dumbrăveni, Cotu Văii, Hagieni forest) and Muntenia (Stânca Tohani), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Monopis crocicapitella (CLEMENS, 1859) is known from the Palaearctic, Nearctic and Australian regions, in Europe mainly from the central and southern European countries and northwards to the British Isles (GAEDIKE 2019: 93). In Romania it has been recorded from Transylvania (Sibiu) (CZEKELIUS 1918: 53 as lombardica Hw.; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 374), Muntenia (București, Ștefănești) (CĂPUȘE 1963: 1; Popescu-Gorj 1964: 24; Căpușe 1968b: 374), Dobrogea (Liliecilor Cave at Gura Dobrogei, Hagieni forest) (Căpușe 1963: 1; 1968b: 374, 388; Căpușe & GEORGESCU 1963; GEORGESCU 1964: 589 as dobrogica; POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA 1967: 183), Oltenia (Topolnița cave near Cireșu, Craiova) (Căpușe 1968b: 374), Banat (Timişoara, Băile Herculane) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 374; 1974a: 77) and Crișana (Ineu, Satu Mare) (Căpușe 1968b: 374; Ardelean 1998: 158). We examined recently collected material from Muntenia (București, Stânca Tohani) and Dobrogea (Cetatea Histria, Ostrov, Dobrogei Gorge), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. The material from Crisana (Ineu) deposited in the L. Diószeghy collection (CĂPUȘE & Kovács 1987: 40) was misidentified and in fact it is M. obviella. GEORGESCU (1964: 589) described Monopis dobrogica Georgescu, 1964 from Dobrogea (Liliecilor Cave at Gura Dobrogei, 31.X.1962, prep. genit. 1209, 1 3, leg. M. Dumitrescu, coll. Institute of Speleology Bucharest) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 388), and is currently a junior synonym of M. crocicapitella (GAEDIKE 2019: 92). RÁKOSY (1998: 61) treated dobrogica as endemic to Romania, but currently this status is no longer justified.

Monopis imella (HÜBNER, 1813) is distributed in nearly the entire Palaearctic region (GAEDIKE 2019: 94). In Romania it has been recorded from the whole country: Dobrogea (Tulcea, Mangalia, Comorova forest, Eforie Sud, Hagieni forest) (MANN, 1866: 349 as *Tinea*; CARADJA 1899: 197 as *Blabophanes*; POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA 1967: 183; CĂPUŞE 1968b: 378), Banat (Băile Herculane, Prislop, Timişoara, Mehadia) (HEDEMANN: 1897: 29; ROTHSCHILD 1912b: 180; CĂPUŞE 1968b: 378), Transylvania (Surduc, Cluj, Retezat Mts, Cibin Mts, Sibiu, Cisteiu de Mureş, Viişoara, Turda Gorge, Huda lui Papară cave, Rimetea) (ROTHSCHILD 1912a: 32; Petersen 1963: 15; Popescu-Gorj 1964: 24; Căpușe 1968b: 378; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 40; Kovács et al. 2002: 52; Rákosy 2002: 63; 2005: 202; Rákosy & WIESER 2010: 50), Crișana (Valea lui Mihai, Ineu, Satu Mare) (ROTHSCHILD 1913: 82; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 378; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 40; Ardelean 1998: 158), Moldova (Suceava, Tecuci, Burdujeni forest, Rădăuți) (Popescu-Gorj & Nemeș 1965: 154; Căpușe 1968b: 378; Nemeş & Dănilă 1970: 159; Marcu & Rákosy 2002: 24; Pavel & Tomozii 2011: 12), Oltenia (Topolnița cave near Cireșu, Cloșani, Filiași) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 378) and Muntenia (București) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 378). We examined old material from Crisana (Ineu), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Oltenia (Craiova), Transylvania (Baraolt Mts, Ciuc Mts, Ciuc Depr., Persani Mts, in the Apuseni Mts the Turda Gorge, in the Transylvanian Basin Viișoara, Lechința, Toldal and Glodeni), Dobrogea (Capidava, Canaraua Fetii, Sipote, Lespezi, Hagieni forest, Vama Veche, Grindul Chituc, Jurilovca, Dobrogei Gorge, Măcin Mts) and Muntenia (Stânca Tohani), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Monopis pallidella ZAGULAJEV, 1955 is distributed from Italy, Serbia, Slovakia, Romania, Ukraine and European Russia through Central Asia to China (GAEDIKE 2019: 97; TOKÁR et al. 2021: 6). In Romania it has been recorded from Transylvania (Sura Mare cave in Sureanu Mts) (GEORGESCU 1964: 594 as orghidani; CĂPUȘE 1966b: 289; 1968b: 380 as christophi, 382), Oltenia (Turnu Severin) (NEMES 1972a: 203) and Moldova (Suceava, Rediu forest) (CĂPUȘE 1966b: 287; 1968b: 382; Nemeş 1972a: 203; Nemeş & Lungoci 1973: 235). We examined recently collected material from Transylvania (Bicaz Gorge, Giurgeului Depr., Ciuc Mts, Ciuc Depr., Gurghiului Mts, Trei Scaune Depr., Baraolt Mts, in the Apuseni Mts the Turda Gorge and Rimetea, in the Transylvanian Basin Toldal, Lechința and Glodeni), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. Most of the specimens were attracted to artificial light, but several specimens were collected around hay and other dried vegetal detritus, where the moths were flying freely in the late afternoon together with Hypsopygia costalis (FABRICIUS, 1775) (Pyralidae). The larva of the latter species is known to feed on hay and dried vegetal detritus (SLAMKA 2006: 36), and so we presume the same may also be the pabulum of the larva of *M. pallidella*. Our collecting data suggest that the range of the species may be expanding. GEORGESCU (1964: 594) described *M. orghidani* GEORGESCU, 1964 from the Sura Mare cave (Sureanu Mts), and which is currently the junior synonym of M. pallidella (GAEDIKE 2019: 97) (see also M. christophi PETERSEN, 1957 in the list of the deleted taxa).

Monopis fenestratella (HEYDEN, 1863) is distributed in central and northern Europe,

southwards to Romania and Ukraine, extending east to Siberia (GAEDIKE 2019: 98). Romanian records are known only from Transylvania (Sibiu, Meziad cave) (CZEKELIUS 1918: 53; CĂPUŞE 1963: 381; 1968b: 385; RÁKOSY 2005: 202) and Crişana (Ineu) (CĂPUŞE 1968b: 385). HANNEMANN (1977: 237) mentions Romania without further details of the general distribution of the species.

Monopis monachella (HÜBNER, 1796) is distributed throughout the Palaearctic region and in the Nearctic region (GAEDIKE 2019: 99). In Romania it has been recorded from all the regions: Dobrogea (Tulcea, Oltina, in the Donau Delta Periprava, C. A. Rosetti, Sulina, grindul Sărăturile, Caraorman and Letea) (Mann, 1866: 349 as Tinea; Caradja 1899: 197 as Blabophanes; POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA 1967: 183; 1968: 232; 1974: 158; Căpuşe 1968b: 365; POPESCU-GORJ et al. 1972: 183; POPESCU-GORJ 1985: 67; Marcu & Rákosy 2002: 24; Székely 2006: 58), Transylvania (Câmpia Transilvaniei, Ocna Sibiului, Cluj, Bicaz Gorge, Covasna, Cibin Mts, Bihor Mts, Cluj, Sincai, Aiud, Cefa, Retezat Mts, Cisteiu de Mures, Săcele, Băbeni, environs of Sf. Gheorghe, Turda Gorge, Vlădeni, Hărman, Codlea, Rimetea, Aghireș-Sălaj, Dumbrava Vadului) (Pável 1897: 18; Czekelius 1898: 72; Rothschild 1912a: 32; Szilády 1915: 76; Petersen 1963: 16; Popescu-Gorj 1964: 24; 1970: 333; Căpușe 1968b: 365; König 1975: 29; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 40; BURNAZ 1993: 177; SZÉKELY 1996: 72; MIHUT 1998: 74; Kovács & Kovács 1994: 42; Rákosy 2002: 63; SZÉKELY & CERNEA 2007: 117; RÁKOSY & WIESER 2010: 50; SZABÓKY et al. 2016: 77; SZÉKELY & GÖRBE 2019: 616), Muntenia (București, Voinești, Stefănești, Pasărea forest) (CARADJA 1899: 197; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 365; Székely 2011: 497), Banat (Mehadia, Timișoara, Remetea Mare, Satchinez, Peciul Nou forest, Nera Gorge) (REBEL 1911: 425; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 365; König 1975: 29; Burnaz 1993: 177; König & WEIDLICH 2001: 734), Moldova (Suceava, Rădăuți, Tarcău, Tecuci, Drăgănești, Orășeni Vale, Ardeoani) (Popescu-Gorj & Nemes 1965: 154; Căpușe 1968b: 365; Nemeş & Dănilă 1970: 159; Marcu & Rákosy 2002: 24; CORDUNEANU et al. 2008: 114; PAVEL & Томоzи 2011: 12), Crişana (Ineu, Satu Mare) (Căpușe 1968b: 365; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 40; ARDELEAN 1998: 158) and according to RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 26) there is an old record also from Oltenia. We examined old material from Crisana (Ineu) and Transylvania (Retezat Mts), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Transylvania (Trei Scaune Depr., Bârsei Depr., Bodoc Mts, Baraolt Mts, Harghita Mts, Ciuc Depr., Ciuc Mts, Giurgeului Depr., in the Transylvanian Basin Glodeni and Toldal) and Dobrogea (Cetatea Histria, Grindul Chituc, Hagieni forest), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Not assigned to subfamily

Pelecystola MEYRICK, 1920 is distributed in the Holarctic, Afrotropical and Oriental regions, with 6 described species, 2 of them are known from the Palaearctic region, and only 1 from Europe (GAEDIKE 2019: 100) which is recorded also from Romania.

Pelecystola fraudulentella (ZELLER, 1852) is distributed in Europe, known only from Slovenia (type locality), Sweden, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Corsica in France (GAEDIKE 2019: 100). First record for the Romanian fauna: Transylvania, Eastern Carpathians, Perşani Mts, Vârghiş Gorge, 600–900 m, 12.VI.2010, 1 ♂, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Fig. 15). The moth was attracted to light in a mixed forest on a limestone substrate.

Hieroxestinae MEYRICK, 1893 has a worldwide distribution, comprises 11 genera with about 290 species, in Europe 3 genera with 6 species are known (GAEDIKE 2019: XX), in Romania only 1 species.

Wegneria DIAKONOFF, 1951 is distributed in the Afrotropical, Oriental and Palaearctic regions, with 17 described species, but only 1 of them from Europe (GAEDIKE 2019: 105) which is also recorded from Romania.

Wegneria panchalcella (STAUDINGER, 1871) is known from scattered localities throughout southern Europe from the Canary Islands to Cyprus, in Central Europe only from Hungary and Slovakia, extending east to Turkey, Azerbaijan and Russia (GAEDIKE 2019: 105; TOKÁR & BUSCHMANN 2012; TOKÁR et al. 2021: 6). First record for the Romanian fauna: Crişana, Ineu, 12.VII.1936, 1 ♂; 23.VII.1936, prep. genit. 2761/♂/ Kovács, 1 ♂, leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy; Dodrogea, Jurilovca, Capul Doloşman, 20.VIII.2009, 1 ♂; Măcin Mts, Greci, 250 m, 22.VIII.2009, prep. genit. 2740/♂/ Kovács, 1 ♂, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács (Figs 16–17). The specimens from Crişana were found among the unidentified specimens of the L. Diószeghy collection, those from Dobrogea were



Fig. 15. *Pelecystola fraudulentella* (ZELLER, 1852): adult, male, wingspan 17 mm, Eastern Carpathians, Vârghiş Gorge, 600–900 m, 12.VI.2010, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

attracted to light in xerothermic steppe habitats at low altitudes.

Scardiinae EYER, 1924 has a worldwide distribution, most diverse in the Neotropical and Indo-Australian regions, in the Palaearctic region 5 genera with 19 species are known, in Europe 3 genera with 5 species (GAEDIKE 2019: XX), in Romania also 3 genera with only 3 species. It is worth to note that following a recent molecular study the systematic position of the Scardiinae was modified, currently is placed after the Hieroxestinae (REGIER et al. 2014: 9), in earlier classifications has been placed after Euplocaminae (GAEDIKE 2015: XIX).

Montescardia AMSEL, 1952 is Holarctic in distribution (GAEDIKE 2015: 26).

Montescardia tessulatellus (ZELLER, 1846) is distributed in Europe except the Iberian Peninsula and the British Isles (GAEDIKE 2015: 27). In Romania it has been recorded from Transylvania (Păltiniș in Cibin Mts, Covasna, Retezat Mts, Cluj, Sibiu, Făgăraș Mts,



Fig. 16. *Wegneria panchalcella* (STAUDINGER, 1871): adult, male, wingspan 9 mm, Ineu, 12.VII.1936, leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy.



Fig. 17. *Wegneria panchalcella* (STAUDINGER, 1871): male genitalia in ventral view, Dobrogea, Măcin Mts, Greci, 250 m, 22.VIII.2009, prep. genit. 2740, leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács.

Harghita Mts, Piatra Craiului Mts, Luci peat bog in Harghita Mts, Turda Gorge, Rodnei Mts) (CZEKELIUS 1901: 86; Abafi-Aigner 1903: 192; Gozmány 1953: 184; Popescu-Gorj 1964: 24; Căpușe 1968b: 137; Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 37; Szabóky 1994: 348; Rákosy 2002: 63; Dincă & Goia 2005: 131), Muntenia (Bucegi Mts, București, Ștefănești, Predeal, Sinaia) (POPESCU-GORJ 1964: 24; 1995: 171; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 137), Moldova (Deia, Suceava, Bârnova, Slătioara forest) (HORMUZAKI 1907: 101; POPESCU-Gorj & Nemeş 1965: 154; Căpuşe 1968b: 137; PEIU & NEMEȘ 1970: 52), Crișana (Ineu, Satu Mare) (CĂPUȘE & KOVÁCS 1987: 37, ARDELEAN 1998: 159) and according to RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 23) there is an old record also from Oltenia. We examined old material from Transylvania (Retezat Mts), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, and recently collected material from Transylvania (Bodoc Mts, Bicaz Gorge, Hășmaș Mts, Perșani Mts, Harghita Mts, Giurgeului Depr., Ciuc Mts, Retezat Mts), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. According to GAEDIKE (2015: 26) ZELLER is the correct author of the species name not LIENIG & ZELLER as RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 23) stated.

Scardia TREITSCHKE, 1830 is distributed in the Palaearctic, Oriental, Nearctic and Neotropical regions, with 6 known species, only 1 in Europe (GAEDIKE 2015: 28) and Romania.

Scardia boletella (FABRICIUS, 1794) is distributed in the mountains of Europe and northern Europe, extending south to northern Greece and east to Siberia (GAEDIKE 2015: 29). Romanian records are known from Transylvania (Săcărâmb, Dealu Geoagiului, Cluj, Retezat Mts, Someșul Rece valley, Racoș-Brașov County, Vlădeni) (Fuss 1850: 62 as Euplocamus boletellus; SZILÁDY 1915: 76; POPESCU-GORJ 1964: 24 as polypori; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 133; SZÉKELY 1996: 71; SZÉKELY & CERNEA 2007: 117), Banat (Băile Herculane, Orșova) (UHRYK 1904: 146; REBEL 1911: 425; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 133), Dobrogea (Tulcea) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 133), Moldova (Tecuci, Grumăzești, Ardeoani) (Căpușe 1968b: 133; NEMEș & Dănilă 1970: 158; Pavel & Tomozii 2011: 12), Muntenia (Azuga) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 133) and according to RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 23) there is an old record also from Oltenia. According to GOZMÁNY (1953: 184) all Scardia boleti F. specimens listed from the Retezat Mountains by DIÓSZEGHY (1930a: 288) and deposited in the HNHM were misidentified and belong to Montescardia tessulatellus. We examined recently collected material from Transylvania (Vrancei Mts, Persani Mts), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. We consider the record from Săcărâmb to be doubtful (Fuss 1850: 62), because this species was not mentioned later in the checklists of the Transylvanian Lepidoptera by CZEKELIUS (1898: 72; 1918: 53).

distributed in the Old World, with 14 species, 2 of them occurring in Europe (GAEDIKE 2015: 30), only 1 in Romania.

Morophaga choragella ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775) is widespread in almost the whole Palaeartctic region from western Europe to Iran, Kazakhstan and Siberia (GAEDIKE 2015: 32). In Romania it has been recorded from all the regions: Transylvania (Câmpia Transilvaniei, Dorna valley, Ocna Sibiului, Brașov, Orăștie, Bicaz Gorge, Cluj, Săcele, Turda Gorge, Rodnei Mts-Valea Vinului, Retezat Mts, Bicaz Gorge, Jigodin, Sibiu, Someşul Rece valley, Prejmer, Vlădeni, Baraolt Mts-Lempeș hill, Rimetea) (Pável 1897: 107 as boleti F.; 1898: 18; CZEKELIUS 1897: 85; 1898: 72; 1918: 53; ROTHSCHILD 1913: 82; DIÓSZEGHY 1930a: 288; POPESCU-GORJ 1964: 24; 1970: 333 as boletti F.; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 130; Nemeş & Dănilă 1970: 158; Căpuşe & Kovács 1987: 37; Szabóky 1994: 348; Székely 1996: 71; Rákosy 2002: 63; Dincă & Goia 2005: 131; Székely & CERNEA 2007: 117; RÁKOSY & WIESER 2010: 50), Dobrogea (Tulcea, Cocos Monastery, Letea in Donau Delta, Greci, Horia) (MANN 1866: 349; CARADJA 1899: 197; POPESCU-GORJ 1976: 160; 1985: 67; WIESER et al. 2000: 31; Székely 2006: 58), Muntenia (Azuga, Sinaia, București, Ciucaș Mts, Bucegi Mts, Ilfov County) (CARADJA 1901: 143; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 130; Nemeș & Dănilă 1970: 157; Popescu-Gorj 1995: 171; ALBU & ALBU 2020: 10), Moldova (Grumăzești, Suceava, Tecuci, Bârnova, Izvoru Muntelui, Muncel Mts) (Caradja 1901: 143; Popescu-Gorj & Nemeș 1965: 154; Căpușe 1968b: 130; Nemeș & Dănilă 1970: 157; Marcu & Rákosy 2002: 23; Pavel & Томоzи 2011: 12), Crișana (Ineu, Satu Mare, Băile Noroieni) (Căpușe & Kovács 1987: 37; Ardelean 1998: 159), Banat (Timișoara, Băile Herculane, Bigar fontain) (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 130; KÖNIG 1975: 29; KÖNIG & WEIDLICH 2001: 734) and Oltenia (Plostina, Râmnicu Vâlcea) (Căpușe 1968b: 130; Székely & Cernea 2007: 117).

We examined old material from Transylvania (Harghita Mts, Retezat Mts), leg. & coll. L. Diószeghy, (Prejmer, Brașov, Vlădeni, Baraolt Mts-Lempeș hill) and Oltenia (Râmnicu Vâlcea), leg. & coll. M. Brătășeanu, and recently collected material from Transylvania (Harghita Mts, Baraolt Mts, Ciuc Mts, Perșani Mts, in the Apuseni Mts Scărița-Belioara, in the Transylvanian Basin Glodeni and Toldal) and Moldova (Saru Dornei peat bog), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. According to Gozmány (1953: 184) all boleti F. specimens listed from the Retezat Mountains by DIÓSZEGHY (1930a: 288) and deposited in the HNHM were misidentified and belong to Montescardia tessulatellus. This statement was confirmed by Zs. Bálint & G. Katona (pers. comm.). However, in the L. Diószeghy collection in Sf. Gheorghe there is one M. choragella voucher specimen from the Retezat Mts (1700 m, 26.VII.1929, 1 ♂ without abdomen).

Teichobiinae HEINEMANN, 1870 is distributed in the

Palaearctic and Oriental regions, comprises 3 genera with 22 species, in Europe 1 genus with 2 species are known (GAEDIKE 2019: XXI), only 1 species in Romania. It is worth to note that this subfamily has not been included in the recent molecular study of REGIER et al. (2014: 6), the systematic position is following GAEDIKE (2019: XXI).

Teichobia HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1853 is a Palaearctic genus, with 4 species, 2 of them are known from Europe (GAEDIKE 2019: 110) and 1 from Romania. According to GAEDIKE (2019: 109) this is the currently accepted genus name not *Psychoides* BRUAND, 1854 as given by RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 26), by the latter also the year of the description (1853) was incorrect. POPESCU-GORJ (1984: 118) also gives the synonym *Lamprosetia* [sic!] STAINTON, 1854, whose correct spelling is *Lambrosetia* (GAEDIKE 2019: 6).

Teichobia verhuella (BRUAND, 1854) is distributed throughout most of Europe (GAEDIKE 2019: 111). Romanian records are known from Banat (Băile Herculane) (HEDEMANN 1897: 29; REBEL 1911: 425), Moldova (Văratic) (CARADJA 1901: 146) and Muntenia (Azuga) (CARADJA 1902: 618).

We examined recently collected material from Transylvania (Eastern Carpatians, Bicaz Gorge, 19– 20.VII.1985, 1 \bigcirc ; 20–21.VII.1986, 1 \circlearrowright ; Harghita Mts, Jigodin Ciuc, 670 m, 6.VI.2013, 1 \circlearrowright ; Perşani Mts, 600–900 m, 6.VI.2017, 1 \circlearrowright) and Banat (Băile Herculane), leg. & coll. S. & Z. Kovács. It is a new regional record for Transylvania. This species was omitted from the monograph of the Romanian Tineidae (CĂPUŞE 1968b). According to GAEDIKE (2019: 111) 1854 is the correct year of the description of the species, as well as its synonym *verhuellella* STAINTON, 1854, both years incorrectly given in RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 26).

Taxa deleted from the checklist of Romanian Tineidae

Nemapogon picarella (CLERCK, 1759) is widely distributed in the central and western European countries and in scattered localities in the entire Palaearctic region (GAEDIKE 2015: 54). It was included in the monograph of the Romanian Tineidae by CĂPUŞE (1968b: 235 as *Longiductus*) as a species which may be expected to occur in the northern part of Romania. It was not included in the Romanian checklist by POPESCU-GORJ (1984: 118), but VICOL (1998: 190) added it referring to the above mentioned monograph of CĂPUŞE (1968b: 235). Although the species was never recorded from Romania it was already deleted from the checklist by RÁKOSY et al. (2003: 351).

Nemapogon signatellus PETERSEN, 1957 is distributed from Italy through the Mediterranean countries, eastwards to Israel, Jordan and Iran

(GAEDIKE 2015: 58; 2019: 241). It was included in the monograph of the Romanian Tineidae by CĂPUȘE (1968b: 230 as *Anemapogon*) as a species which may be expected to occur in the southern part of Romania. It was not included in the Romanian checklist by POPESCU-GORJ (1984: 118), but VICOL (1998: 190) mentioned it referring to the monograph of CĂPUȘE (1968b: 230). Although the species was not recorded from Romania it was already removed from the checklist by RÁKOSY et al. (2003: 351).

Tenaga nigripunctella (HAWORTH, 1828) is distributed in the Palaearctic, Afrotropical and Nearctic regions, in Europe confirmed records are mainly from the southern parts, all records from Austria, Switzerland, Bulgaria and Romania are treated as uncertain and in need of confirmation (GAEDIKE 2015: 79). In Romania it has been recorded from Muntenia (București, 26.VI.1957, 1 3, 1 2) (CĂPUȘE 1963: 382 as Lichenovora), but later CĂPUȘE (1966a: 110) stated that in his earlier publication the species was misidentified and in fact the record refers to Lichenovora rhenania PETERSEN, 1962. Therefore in the monograph of the Romanian Tineidae only this latter species was given by CĂPUȘE (1968b: 406). But these corrections of CĂPUȘE (1966a: 110; 1968b: 406) were ignored and only T. nigripunctella was listed by POPESCU-GORJ (1984: 118 as Lichenovora) and later both Tenaga species were included in the subsequent Romanian checklists (Rákosy et al. 2003: 26; Rákosy & GOIA 2021: 24). Because the same genitalia figure was published twice, first as Lichenovora nigripunctella (Hw.) in CĂPUȘE (1963: 382, fig. 5) and later as L. rhenania PT. in CĂPUȘE (1968b: 406, fig. 214), in which the shape of the vinculum (without pointed tip) and valva (narrower in the distal half) fit T. rhenania figured by GAEDIKE (2015: 211, fig. 70), in agreement with CĂPUȘE (1966a: 110) that the single record of T. nigripunctella was a misidentification, we herewith delete it from the Romanian checklist.

Infurcitinea captans GOZMÁNY, 1960 is distributed in southern and central Europe (GAEDIKE 2015: 117) and the British Isles (HECKFORD & HOARE 2022). It was included in the monograph of the Romanian Tineidae as a species which may be expected to occur in the south-western part of Romania, however, the figured female genitalia published without locality data (CĂPUȘE 1968b: 431, fig. 235 C, 432 as Gozmanytinea) do not belong to this species. GAEDIKE (2015: 264, fig. 119) shows the correct female genitalia. Obviously it was not included in the Romanian checklist by POPESCU-GORJ (1984: 118), but VICOL (1998: 190) added it referring to the above mentioned monograph of CĂPUȘE (1968b: 432). Although the species was never recorded from Romania it was already excluded from the checklist by Rákosy et al. (2003: 351).

Infurcitinea olympica PETERSEN, 1958 is distributed

in Greece (Olympus Mts), Italy and North Macedonia (GAEDIKE 2015: 143; 2020: 685). Because *I. romanica* CĂPUŞE, 1966 was synonymized with *I. olympica* by GAEDIKE (1983) in the Catalogue of the Romanian Lepidoptera (RÁKOSY et al. 2003: 26) it was included with this latter name. Recently GAEDIKE (2010: 15) removed it from synonymy, therefore in the latest Romanian checklist *I. romanica* was re-introduced and *I. olympica* deleted by RÁKOSY & GOIA (2021: 24, 278).

Monopis nigricantella (MILLIÈRE, 1872) is distributed in the western Mediterranean from the Canary Islands eastwards to south-eastern Bulgaria (GAEDIKE 2019: 95). In Romania it has been recorded from Muntenia (București) by CARADJA (1899: 197 as *Blabophanes*). CĂPUȘE (1968b: 375) was not able to find a voucher specimen and concluded that the record was based on misidentification. It was included in the Romanian checklist by POPESCU-GORJ (1984: 119 as *nigricautella*) as a species which needs confirmation. With reference to its distribution RÁKOSY et al. (2003: 351) deleted it from the Romanian checklist.

Monopis christophi PETERSEN, 1957 is distributed from the southern part of European Russia and western Kazakhstan to Siberia and China, the record from Sicily is suspected to be a mislabeling (GAEDIKE 2019: 97). Romanian records are known from Transylvania (Sura Mare cave) (GEORGESCU 1964: 590 as orghidani; CĂPUȘE 1968b: 380), Moldova (Suceava) (CĂPUȘE 1966b: 287; 1968b: 380; NEMEŞ & LUNGOCI 1973: 235). The synonymy of M. orghidani GEORGESCU, 1964 with M. christophi established by CĂPUȘE (1966b: 287; 1968b: 378) was not confirmed, but *M. orghidani* was attributed to *M.* pallidella ZAGULAJEV, 1955 by GAEDIKE (2019: 96). The genitalia of both *M. christophi* and *M. pallidella* figured by CĂPUȘE (1966b: figs 2-5; 1968b: figs 196-199) fall within the variation of *M. pallidella* figured by GAEDIKE (2019: 170, 204). Therefore we delete M. christophi from the Romanian checklist.

Conclusions

The Meessiidae, Eriocottidae and Tineidae fauna was relatively well known within the Romanian Microlepidoptera owing to the intense activity of the researchers in the middle of the 20th century: G. Petersen, M. Georgescu, I. Căpuşe, A. Popescu-Gorj and I. Drăghia. In the following half century the study of these families was almost totally ignored. Recently the first results of the molecular studies (REGIER et al. 2014) opened new perspectives in the systematics of these families. The faunistic studies on a continental level published in the last few years (GAEDIKE 2015, 2019) ensure the possibility of their identification and facilitate their study. The present work is the first result of these positive impacts. With this contribution the number of the known species of the three treated families in the Romanian fauna has grown by more than 10 %. The 10 species of Meessiidae and Tineidae recorded for the first time, the 2 deleted taxa, the total of 29 additions and corrections to their regional distribution in the Romanian fauna and a further 13 corrections referring to the systematics and nomenclature of these families used in the Romanian checklists fully justify the necessity of the replacement of the Meessiidae and Tineidae in the latest checklist (RÁKOSY & GOIA 2021) with these lists.

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