

SEL News

Lepidoptera

The Newsletter of the Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica



Catalogus van de Belgische Lepidoptera

Catalogue of the Lepidoptera of Belgium

The Noctuid moths of Kyrgyzstan



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A kind reminder: please pay your membership fee

Dear SEL members,

Please check whether you have transferred your membership fee for 2017 and previous years:

Ordinary member: 50€

Corporate member: 65€

The membership fee is due on January 1 of every year. Please transfer your (yet missing) membership fee to the account below. Alternatively you may also pay the amount to your local treasurer (see page 27). Thank you!



Rappel pour les paiements

Chers membres de la SEL,

Merci de vérifier que vous avez bien payé votre cotisation pour 2017 et les années précédentes.

Membres ordinaires: 50€

Institutions et entreprises: 65€

La cotisation annuelle est due à compter du 1er janvier. Merci d'opérer le transfert bancaire de vos cotisation 2017 (et éventuellement celles des années précédentes) au compte bancaire ci-dessous. Vous pouvez aussi payer à votre trésorier national, dont la listes est page 27 de SELepidoptera News. Merci d'avance!



Zur Erinnerung: bitte zahlen Sie Ihren Mitgliedsbeitrag

Liebes SEL-Mitglied,

bitte prüfen Sie, ob Sie Ihren Mitgliedsbeitrag für 2017 und die vorangegangenen Jahre bezahlt haben.

Einfache Mitglieder: 50€

Institutionelle Mitglieder: 65€

Ihr SEL-Mitgliedsbeitrag wird immer zum 1. Januar eines jeden Jahres fällig. Bitte überweisen Sie Ihren (ggf. noch ausstehenden) Betrag auf das unten stehende Bankkonto. Alternativ können Sie den Betrag auch an Ihren SEL-Schatzmeister vor Ort (siehe Seite 27) bezahlen. Vielen Dank im Voraus!

Bank: Postbank Köln

IBAN/NCBI: DE63 3701 0050 0195 6505 07

BIC/CIB: PBNKDEFF

(Kto.-Nr.: 0195650507; BLZ: 370 100 50)

NOTE: This is an announcement for finding a new treasurer for the SEL because our current treasurer, Robert Trusch, will step down in 2017. Because the SEL is a society registered in Germany, the treasurer also needs to be from Germany, and that is why this announcement is published in German only.

Nachfolger(in) für den SEL-Schatzmeister gesucht

Robert Trusch, Schatzmeister der SEL; trusch@smnk.de

Die SEL sucht einen neuen Schatzmeister, da der bisherige sein Amt mehr als 10 Jahre ausgeübt hat und für eine erneute Kandidatur nicht mehr zur Verfügung steht. Bisher übten dieses Ehrenamt aus: Dr. Hans-Erkmar Back (1976–1982), Dr. P. Sigbert Wagener (1982–1992), Manfred Sommerer (1992–2004) und Dr. Robert Trusch (2004 voraussichtlich bis 2017).

Der Schatzmeister der SEL ist gemeinsam mit dem Präsidenten und dem Generalsekretär Mitglied des geschäftsführenden Vorstandes unserer Gesellschaft und wird beim Registergericht Mannheim eingetragen. Ein zukünftiger Schatzmeister muss die deutsche Sprache fließend beherrschen und sollte seinen Wohnsitz in Deutschland haben. Erfahrungen in der Vereinsverwaltung sowie im Umgang mit Steuerbehörden und Banken sind von Vorteil.

Die wichtigsten Aufgaben des Schatzmeisters sind:

- Überwachung der Konten der SEL und Buchen aller Umsätze nach Verwendungskategorien (permanent)
- Konto- und Kassenführung in für die Rechnungsprüfer kontrollfähiger Form (permanent)

- Kommunikation mit den lokalen Repräsentanten der SEL („lokale Schatzmeister“) (permanent)
- Umsatzsteuermeldung (¼-jährlich)
- Versand der Mitgliederausweise und Beitrags- sowie Spendenbescheinigungen (jährlich)
- elektronischer Einzug der Beiträge aller Mitglieder, die eine Einzugsermächtigung erteilt haben (jährlich)
- Abgleich der Zahlungen mit der aktuellen Mitgliederliste und Mahnen aller säumigen Mitglieder (mindestens alle zwei Jahre)
- Erklärung zur Gemeinnützigkeit des Vereins (alle drei Jahre, zuletzt erfolgt 05/2016)

Als eine neue Aufgabe erwartet der Vorstand zukünftig die Etablierung eines Systems der Online-Bezahlung zur Erneuerung der Mitgliedschaft sowie möglichst eines online zu beziehenden Ausweises. Ferner soll gemeinsam mit dem Mitgliedersekretär eine Vernetzung von Mitgliederverwaltung und Buchhaltung hergestellt werden.

Als Schatzmeister nehmen Sie an den jährlichen Vorstandssitzungen der SEL teil, welche an interessanten Plätzen in Europa



Robert Trusch, der bisherige Schatzmeister der SEL

stattfinden. Sie treffen führende Lepidopterologen unseres Kontinents und gestalten die Zukunft der europäischen Gesellschaft für Schmetterlingskunde mit.

Interessenten melden sich bitte beim Präsidenten der SEL, Dr. Erik J. van Nieukerken (E-Mail: nieukerken@naturalis.nl) und/oder beim aktuellen Schatzmeister Dr. Robert Trusch (trusch@smnk.de).



Invitation to the General Meeting of the Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica on April 27, 2017 in Podgora, Croatia

Invitation à l'Assemblée Générale de la Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica du 27 avril 2017 à Podgora en Croatie

Einladung zur Generalversammlung der Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica am 27. April 2017 in Podgora, Kroatien

Carlos Lopez-Vaamonde, SEL General Secretary; carlos.lopez-vaamonde@orleans.inra.fr



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Invitation to the General Meeting of the SEL 2017

All SEL members are cordially invited to attend an Ordinary SEL General Meeting due to take place on Thursday, 27th of April 2017 at the Medora Hotel in Podgora, Croatia. The meeting is planned to begin at 3.30 p.m. and the Council proposes the following agenda. Members unable to attend the General Meeting are referred to paragraph 3 of section 4 in the SEL statutes concerning postal votes.

This invitation is published on December 22, 2016, according to the SEL Statutes, paragraph 4.

Agenda

1. Opening, welcome
2. Report of the SEL Council
3. Report of the Treasurer
4. Auditor's Report
5. Report of the Editor
6. Report of Committee Chairmen
7. Council proposals
8. Discharge of Council, Auditors and Committee Chairmen
9. Appointment of election leader
10. Election of council members
11. Election of committee chairmen
12. Election of Auditors
13. The XXIst SEL Congress, Italy in 2019
14. Members' proposals. Any proposals by members are to be submitted in writing to the General Secretary, Dr. Carlos Lopez Vaamonde (email: carlos.lopez-vaamonde@inra.fr) by 20th April, 2017.
15. General discussion on the future of SEL
16. Any other business

Item 10 "Election of council": The 4-year term of Robert Trusch and Jadranka Rota ends. Both are not available for re-election. The 4-year term of Ordinary council members Andrea Grill and Boyan Zlatkov also ends.

Council is looking for candidates for these functions and will inform members in the next News or a separate message.

Members may also nominate eligible candidates for council. Such nominations must be made in writing to the General Secretary not less than two months before a General Meeting. Such nominations shall be considered valid only if accompanied by a written declaration by the candidate that he/she will accept the office if elected (bye laws 5:2.3).

Item 12 "Election of auditor": The 4-year term of Axel Steiner ends, council is looking for a candidate to replace him.

Invitation à l'Assemblée Générale de la SEL 2017

Invitation à l'Assemblée Générale de la Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica du 27 avril 2017 à Podgora en Croatie.

Tous les membres de la SEL sont cordialement invités à participer à l'Assemblée Générale ordinaire de la SEL qui se tiendra à 15h30, le 27 avril 2017 dans les locaux de l'Hôtel Medora, à Podgora, Croatie. L'ordre du jour établit pas le Conseil est indiqué ci-dessous. Les membres qui ne pourraient participer à cette AG sont invités à se

reporter au §3, section 4 des Statuts de la SEL, qui traite du vote par correspondance.

Conformément aux statuts de la SEL (§4), cette convocation prend effet au 22 décembre 2016.

Programme :

1. Ouverture
2. Rapport d'activités du Conseil
3. Rapport financier
4. Rapport des auditeurs comptables
5. Rapport de l'éditeur
6. Rapport du responsable des comités
7. Propositions du Conseil
8. Quitus aux Conseil, au trésorier et au responsable des comités
9. Désignation du superviseur des élections
10. Election des membres du Conseil
11. Election du responsable des comités
12. Election des auditeurs comptables
13. Le XXI^{ème} congrès de la SEL en Italie, en 2019
14. Propositions des membres. Les propositions ou suggestions de membres doivent être adressées par écrit au secrétaire général, Dr. Carlos Lopez Vaamonde, (courriel: carlos.lopezvaamonde@inra.fr) avant le 20 avril 2017.
15. Discussion prospective pour les futurs congrès
16. Autres sujets

Précision pour le point 10 « Election des membres du Conseil » : Le mandat de 4 ans de Jadranka Rota et de Robert Trusch se termine. Ni l'un ni l'autre ne sont rééligibles. Le mandat de 4 ans d'Andrea Grill et de Boyan Zlatkov, membres ordi-

naires du Conseil, vient également à échéance.

Le Conseil recherche des volontaires pour ces fonctions et informera les membres du nom des candidats via les Nouvelles ou par la messagerie électronique. Les membres peuvent se porter candidat au Conseil en déclarant leur candidature par écrit auprès du secrétaire général, au minimum 2 mois avant la tenue de l'Assemblée Générale. Conformément aux statuts de la SEL (§ 5 :2.3) cette candidature ne sera valide que si elle est accompagnée d'un engagement écrit, à tenir le rôle postulé après l'élection.

Précision pour le point 12 « Election des auditeurs comptables » : Le mandat de 4 ans d'Axel Steiner vient à terme, Le Conseil lui recherche un successeur.

(Traduit par Eric Drouet)

Einladung zur Generalversammlung der SEL 2017

Alle SEL-Mitglieder sind herzlich zur SEL-Generalversammlung eingeladen, die am Donnerstag, den 27. April 2017 im Medora Hotel in Podgora, Kroatien, stattfinden wird. Der Veranstaltungsbeginn ist für 15.30 Uhr geplant. Der Vorstand schlägt die nachste-

hende Agenda vor. Mitglieder, die nicht an der Generalversammlung teilnehmen können, werden bezüglich Briefwahl auf Paragraph 4 Abschnitt 3 der SEL-Satzung verwiesen. Fristgerecht in Übereinstimmung mit den Statuten der SEL (§4:1) wird diese Einladung am 22. Dezember 2016 veröffentlicht.

Agenda

1. Eröffnung, Begrüßung
2. Bericht des SEL-Vorstandes
3. Bericht des Schatzmeisters
4. Bericht der Rechnungsprüfer
5. Bericht des Editors
6. Bericht des Vorsitzenden des Komitees
7. Vorschläge des Vorstandes
8. Entlastung des Vorstandes, der Rechnungsprüfer und der Komiteevorsitzenden
9. Ernennung des Wahlleiters
10. Wahl des Vorstandes
11. Wahl der Komiteevorsitzenden
12. Wahl der Rechnungsprüfer
13. Der XXI. SEL-Kongress in Italien 2019
14. Mitgliedervorschläge. Jegliche Mitgliedervorschläge müssen bis zum 20. April 2017 in schriftlicher Form an den SEL-Generalsekretär Dr. Carlos Lopez Vaamonde (E-Mail: carlos.lopezvaamonde@inra.fr) geschickt werden.
15. Allgemeine Diskussion über die Zukunft der SEL
16. Weitere Diskussionspunkte.

Zu Punkt 10 "Wahl des Vorstandes": Die jeweils 4-jährige Amtszeit von Robert Trusch und Jadranka Rota enden. Beide stehen zur Wiederwahl nicht zur Verfügung. Die jeweils 4-jährige Amtszeit als Einfache Vorstandsmitglieder von Andrea Grill und Boyan Zlatkovic enden ebenfalls.

Der Vorstand sucht nach Kandidaten für diese Ämter und wird die Mitglieder im nächsten Newsletter oder in einer gesonderten Nachricht informieren.

Mitglieder können auch geeignete Kandidaten für den Vorstand vorschlagen. Solche Vorschläge müssen in schriftlicher Form spätestens zwei Monate vor der Generalversammlung beim SEL-Generalsekretär eingereicht werden. Derlei Nominierungen sind nur gültig, wenn ihnen eine schriftliche Erklärung des Kandidaten beiliegt, in der der Kandidat seine Bereitschaft zur Amtsaufnahme im Fall der Wahl erklärt (Geschäftsordnung 5:2.3).

Zu Punkt 12 "Wahl der Rechnungsprüfer": Die 4-jährige Amtszeit von Axel Steiner endet und der Vorstand sucht einen Kandidaten, um ihn zu ersetzen.

(Übersetzt von Franziska Bauer)



Changes to the list of members – Änderungen zur Mitgliederliste – Changements à la liste des membres

Hossein Rajaei, SEL membership secretary; hossein.rajaei@smns-bw.de

Changes to the list of members / Änderungen in der Mitgliederliste / Changements à la liste des membres

Abbreviations – abréviations – Abkürzungen

SI: special interests – Interessen – intérésses

GC: general collection – allgemeine Sammlung – collection générale

New members – Neue Mitglieder – Nouveaux membres

Bytyqi, Pajtim

Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, University of Prishtina, St "Mother Teresa" 5, 10000 Prishtina, Kosovo, pajtim.bytyqi@hotmail.com, SI: inventory of Lepidoptera in the Achterhoek (East Netherlands), Review Aganaidae East Asia and the Indo-Australian tropics, web: www.aganaidae.nl

Davies, Martin

Parides Ecological and Training Consultancy, 5 Winchfield, Great Gransden, Sandy, Beds., SG19 3AN, Cambridgeshire, United Kingdom, phone: +44 (0)7786 514004; fax: +44 (0)1767 677548, SI: UK butterflies and moths, tropical butterflies, North American butterflies

Marabuto, Eduardo

DBA/Faculdade Ciências Universidade de Lisboa, Rua Maestro, Frederico de Freitas, n°5, 7° Dto, 1500-399 Lisboa, Portugal, eduardo.marabuto@gmail.com, SI: butterflies and moths of the Atlanto-Mediterranean region, their genetic diversity and speciation

Pech, Pavel

Dep. Biology, Universitát Hradec Králové, Obránců míru 385, 55101 Jaroměř, Czech Republic, pavelpech1@centrum.cz, +42 (0) 493331180, SI: Formicidae, Lycanidae

Prentice, Mike

Hornton, OX156DF Banbury, United Kingdom, mike.prentice@cbre.com, SI: European Butterflies

Zhushi Etemi, Ferdije

University of Prishtine, Lagjja "Marigona" rruges per Ajvali, nr.1, 10000, Prishtinë, Kosovo, ferdi-jezhushi2010@gmail.com, SI: butterflies (Rhopalocera)

Changes in email addresses – Geänderte E-Mail-Adressen – Changements d'adresses e-mail

Werner Back

Daniela.Schulte@wzw.tum.de

Ebert, Gunter

gunter-stutensee@web.de

Nève, Gabriel

gabriel.neve@imbe.fr

Tarmann, Gerhard

g.tarmann@tiroler-landesmuseen.at

Varga, Zoltán S.

zvarga@tigris.unideb.hu

Resignations – Austritte – Radiation

Berezcki, Judit

Bond, Kenneth G. M.

Lehmann, Ingo

Pagès, Jérôme

Reinhardt, Rolf

Šlancarová, Jana

Tóth, János Pál

Van der Wolf, Hugo W.

Wölfling, Mirko

Deleted members – Gelöschte Mitglieder – Membres radiés*

Behzadi, Mohammad Reza

Bonelli, Simona

Bidychak, Roman

Dabrowski, Jerzy S.

Dubatolov, Vladimir V.

Dupont, Pascal

Fazekas, Imre

Fukushima, Mitsue

Haeler, Elena

Krpatch, Vladimir

Lee, Bong-Woo

Loponen, Janne

Magro, Rafael

Museo Civico di Scienze Naturali "E. Caffi", Italy

Mysliwietz, Uwe

Pibernat Vinyets, Joan

Police, Daniela

Pöykkö, Heikki

Tomasz, Rynarzewski

Xue, Dayong

*exclusion from SEL after being in arrears with payment of fee for more than two years – Ausschluss aus der SEL wegen Zahlungsrückständen über mehr als zwei Jahre – la radiation de la SEL est automatique au bout de deux années civiles sans paiement de la cotisation statutaire

Deceased – Verstorben – Décédé

Kobes, Lutz (July 21, 2016)

Tremewan, W. Gerald (October 1, 2016)

Wimmer, Josef (April 7, 2016)



20th European Congress of Lepidopterology, Podgora, Croatia April 24 to April 30, 2017 – *Third announcement*

Iva Mihoci & Martina Šašić, Croatian Natural History Museum Demetrova 1, HR-10000 Zagreb, Croatia;
iva.mihoci@hpm.hr; martina.sasic@hpm.hr

The council of the Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica (SEL) and the Croatian Natural History Museum in Zagreb, Croatia, are kindly inviting you to the 20th European Congress of Lepidopterology, taking place in Podgora, Croatia from April 24 to April 30, 2017.

The congress, situated in a beautiful part of Croatia, will offer an exciting and varied scientific programme.

Deadlines

Late registration: January 31, 2017

Abstract submission: January 31, 2017

Hotel accommodation & excursions

The congress will take place at the Medora Hotel in Podgora, Croatia (<https://medorahotels.com/en>). Special prices are offered for Congress members. Please make your hotel reservation on the following document on <http://sel2017.conferenceatnet.com> and send it directly to: mice@medorahotels.com.

Preliminary timetable

April 24 – arrival, registration in the afternoon

April 26 – half day excursion to Biokovo Nature Park

April 28 – congress closure in the evening

April 29 – full day post-congress excursion to Neretva river valley

April 30 – departure

Note that congress excursions are included in the room rate if you take the full package (six nights). There are also additional accommodations in the vicinity of the congress venue.

Additional information

Members of The Lepidopterist's Society are treated as SEL members (LepSoc members please register as SEL members).

For additional information please contact the organizers: iva.mihoci@hpm.hr or martina.sasic@hpm.hr

For registration and information please visit the congress website <http://sel2017.conferenceatnet.com> and follow updates on <https://www.facebook.com/soceurlep>



Figure 1. Neretva river valley



Figure 2. *Proterebia afra*, Biokovo Nature Park



Figure 3. Biokovo Nature Park

New presentation session during the upcoming SEL congress in Croatia

*Jadranka Rota, Lund University, Department of Biology, Sölvegatan 37, 22362 Lund, Sweden;
jadranka.rota@gmail.com*

*Hossein Rajaei, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart, Rosenstein 1, D-70191 Stuttgart, Germany;
hossein.rajaei@smns-bw.de*

Dear SEL Member,

We decided to introduce a new session with presentations of only three minutes to give an opportunity to more people to present. Note that this is mandatory for all poster presenters!

Otherwise, the topic of these 3-minute presentations can be for example new taxa described by our members, an introduction of a new project or invitation for collabora-

tion, or anything else that can be addressed in three minutes.

If you would like to present a 3-minute talk, send an email to the session organizer Hossein Rajaei. The presentation will need to be in the following format:

- 1) The presentation is limited to 3 minutes without any time for questions.
- 2) Maximum of three slides.

3) If you are presenting on newly described taxa, state to which superfamily and family the new taxon belongs, explain the etymology, show the taxon distribution on a map and some photographs of the habitat of the new taxon if possible.

If you have any questions feel free to send an email. ■



SEL needs your support

The SEL is a very active society, bringing all sorts of lepidopterists in and outside Europe together. The pages of this Newsletter show the variety of activities, and the biennial congresses are immensely successful. *Nota Lepidopterologica* is a successful open access journal, of which SEL members also receive a printed copy and can publish 25 pages annually free of charge. To continue this success the SEL needs your help, not only by actively contributing to our activities, *Nota* and newsletter, but also financially. In the first place by paying your membership fee on time, but why not considering a donation? If members who have everything they need would donate a small sum of several 10s of euros or even more, we would be able to do more than just the basics, develop our website further and be able to support students and other members in need to visit the congress. Some countries allow you to subtract your gifts to SEL from your taxes, e.g. Germany.

Please transfer your gifts to our bank account:

Recipient: Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica

IBAN/NCBI:

DE63 3701 0050 0195 6505 07

BIC/CIB: PBNKDEFF

Please mention “**Donation SEL**” in your transfer. You can do it at the same time when you transfer your annual fee. We will list our donors in *SELepidoptera News*, unless you expressly indicate “anonymous gift”.

Thank you very much!

The SEL council



La SEL a besoin de votre aide

La SEL est une association très active qui mobilise toute sorte de lépidoptéristes, en Europe et partout dans le monde. Les pages de ces Nouvelles sont le reflet de la diversité de ses activités et le congrès biennal est toujours un grand succès. La revue en accès libre, *Nota Lepidopterologica* est une réussite en matière d'édition en ligne, chaque membre en reçoit une version imprimée et peut publier 25 pages gratuitement chaque année. Afin de poursuivre sur cette voie, la SEL a besoin de votre aide, au-delà de votre contribution active à *Nota* et aux Nouvelles, c'est-à-dire financièrement. Bien entendu en payant à temps votre cotisation annuelle, vous participez à la bonne santé de l'association, mais pourquoi ne pas envisager un don ? Si chaque membre disposant de tout le nécessaire pour vivre donne une petite somme, quelques centaines d'Euros ou plus, nous pourrions assurer plus que les services de base, développer notre site Internet, aider des étudiants et d'autres membres qui souhaitent participer aux congrès. Quelques pays, comme l'Allemagne, autorisent la déduction de ces dons des impôts.

Merci de transférer vos dons à notre compte bancaire :

Recipient: Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica

IBAN/NCBI: DE63 3701 0050 0195 6505 07

BIC/CIB: PBNKDEFF

Sans oublier de préciser dans le libellé « don pour la SEL ». Vous pouvez bien sûr le faire en même temps que le paiement de votre cotisation annuelle. Nous publierons la listes des donateurs dans les Nouvelles, sauf si vous nous indiquez expressément qu'il s'agit d'un « don anonyme ».

Merci de ce que vous pourrez faire.

Le Conseil de la SEL

(Traduit par Eric Drouet)



Die SEL braucht Ihre Hilfe

Die SEL ist eine sehr aktive Gesellschaft, die zahlreiche europäische und außereuropäische Lepidopterologen zusammenbringt. Die Seiten dieses Newsletters illustrieren unsere vielfältigen Betätigungsfelder, und die alle zwei Jahre stattfindenden Kongresse sind immer ungemein erfolgreich. *Nota Lepidopterologica* ist ein erfolgreiches Open Access-Journal, das SEL-Mitglieder in der gedruckten Version erhalten und in dem sie auf 25 Seiten jährlich kostenfrei publizieren können. Um diesen Erfolg fortzuführen, benötigt die SEL Ihre Hilfe nicht nur bei der aktiven Mitwirkung an unseren Aktivitäten, sondern auch in finanzieller Hinsicht. In erster Linie ist die SEL auf die fristgerechte Zahlung Ihres Mitgliedsbeitrags angewiesen. Aber vielleicht können Sie sich auch eine finanzielle Spende an die SEL vorstellen? Wir denken da zum Beispiel an gut situierte Mitglieder, die schon mit einem zweistelligen Eurobetrag dazu beitragen würden, dass wir über die grundlegenden Aufgaben hinaus wirtschaften können, um beispielsweise unsere Webseite auszubauen und Studenten oder anderen bedürftigen Mitgliedern die Kongresteilnahme zu ermöglichen. In einigen Ländern wie Deutschland besteht die Möglichkeit, Ihre Spende von der Steuer abzusetzen.

Wenn Sie sich zu einer Spende entschlossen haben, überweisen Sie bitte Ihren Betrag auf folgendes Konto:

Empfänger: Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica

IBAN/NCBI:

DE63 3701 0050 0195 6505 07

BIC/CIB: PBNKDEFF

Bitte erwähnen Sie in Ihrer Überweisung “**Spende SEL**”. Gern können Sie Ihre Spende auch mit der Überweisung Ihres Jahresbeitrags kombinieren. Wir werden Sie als Spender in der jeweils nächstfolgenden Ausgabe von *SELepidoptera News* erwähnen, sofern sie nicht ausdrücklich anonym spenden möchten (dazu erwähnen Sie bei Ihrer Spende bitte "anonyme Spende").

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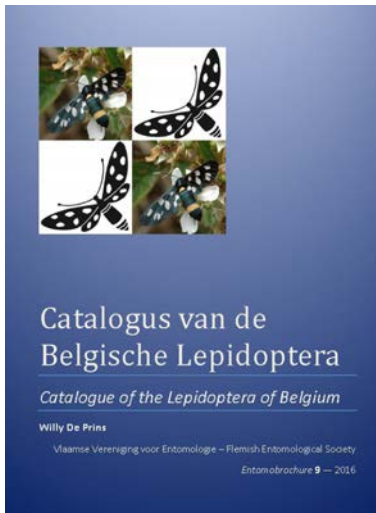
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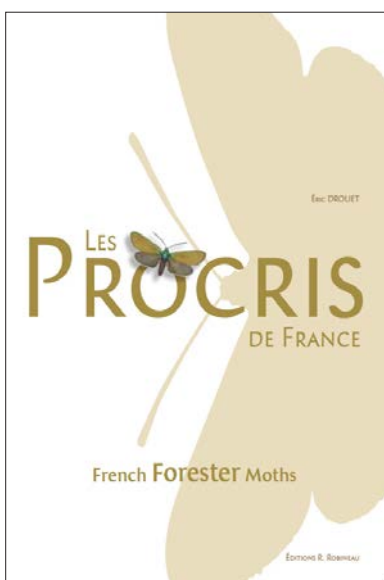
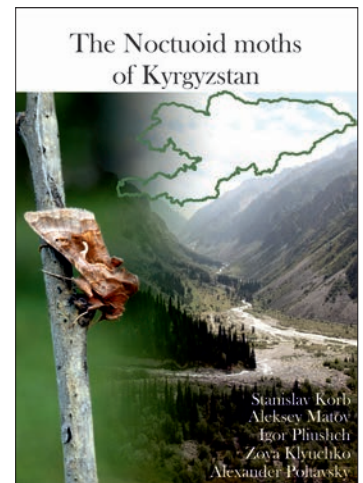


Catalogue of the Lepidoptera of Belgium by Willy De Prins, Flemish Entomological Society, Entomobrochure 9, 2016

The distribution per province of the Belgian Lepidoptera was published for the first time in the Catalogue of the Lepidoptera of Belgium (1998) as a "studiedocument van het KBIN". The "hunt for new province-data" resulted in the following years in an incredible amount of distribution data and even a whole series of new species for the Belgian fauna. The digitalisation of information (a.o. through <http://www.waarnemingen.be>) and the numerous excursions of the "Werkgroep Bladmineerders" (Workgroup Leafminers) caused a massive influx of data. During the same period, a lot of molecular research was conducted on the most diverse Lepidoptera groups causing important changes in the insight of the systematics. This made it desirable to publish a new version of the catalogue. Since December 2, 2016 this new digital version is freely available to all interested parties and can be downloaded from: http://www.phegea.org/Documents/CatalogueBelgianLepidoptera_2016.pdf. (Theo Garrevoet)

The Noctuid moths of Kyrgyzstan by Stanislav Korb, Alexey Matov, Igor Pliushch, Zoya Klyuchko and Alexander Poltavsky 2017. ISBN: 978-5-9908941-5-0, KMK Scientific Press, Moscow. 230 pages, 18 color plates, 857 maps. €60.00

In Januar of 2017 a new book will be published: The Noctuid moths of Kyrgyzstan. The book contains 230 pages of text (including over 850 distribution maps) and 18 color plates. Hardcover. Authors: Stanislav Korb, Alexey Matov, Igor Pliushch, Zoya Klyuchko and Alexander Poltavsky. It accumulates the known published data as far as the information on Noctuid moths collected by these authors or stored within the main Russian and Ukrainian museums. It is result of over 30 years of field and museum work of the authors and based on studying of more than 8000 collected specimens. (Stanislav Korb)



Drouet (Éric), 2016. – Les Procris de France, French Forester Moths (Lepidoptera, Zygaenidae, Procridae & Chalcosiinae). 128 p. Roland Robineau (Ed.), Thoury-Férottes (France). Price €30 + postage, that is for France €38 in total, please contact us for the rest of Europe and other countries. Idem for the IBAN of GIRAZ. Orders to: GIRAZ-Zygaena, 52 rue Franklin F-49100 Angers (France) (jean-marie.desse@laposte.net) <http://www.giraz.fr/index.html>

128 pages en français et en anglais, pour faire le point de la connaissance sur les 14 espèces de Procris qui peuplent la France continentale. Le but de cet ouvrage est de permettre de déterminer avec exactitude, au moyen d'une clé de détermination partiellement illustrée, ces fameuses zygènes vertes si souvent absentes de vos inventaires et collections. En effet, la documentation en français est rare ou onéreuse. Ce travail s'appuie sur plus de 15 ans de collecte d'information dans les collections publiques ou privées (450 contributeurs directs ou indirects), de vérification par les genitalia des exemplaires, pour aboutir à une cartographie nationale de chaque espèce, compilée par le GIRAZ-Zygaena. Pour chacun de ces Procris, vous trouverez une monographie décrivant la morphologie externe et interne, la biologie connue en France, les biotopes, la répartition, le statut des menaces éventuelles. Le tout accompagné de la figuration des genitalia mâle et femelle, d'une carte de répartition où chaque donnée est figurée d'un point UTM de 10x10km, d'un diagramme de phénologie associant l'altitude des exemplaires vérifiés, d'une aquarelle figurant un couple de l'espèce étalé, de photos représentant le plus souvent des imagos en nature, la chenille, parfois la plante ou un biotope. Soit 68 photographies en couleur et 152 illustrations (dessins, cartes et diagrammes) pour vous familiariser avec les Procris.

Request for reared material of parasitic wasps

Christer Hansson, Museum of Biology (Entomology), Lund University, Sweden; christer.hansson@biol.lu.se

We are working with an alpha-taxonomic project including European material of parasitic wasps that target caterpillars. The wasps we are interested in belong to the family Eulophidae, genera *Eulophus* and *Euplectrus*. The species are between 1.5 and 3 mm in length and they develop as gregarious ectoparasitoids on caterpillars belonging to various groups of Lepidoptera. In the literature there are records from Arctiidae, Depressariidae, Drepanidae, Erebidae, Gelechiidae, Geometri-

dae, Hesperiiidae, Lasiocampidae, Lymantriidae, Noctuidae, Notodontidae, Oecophoridae, Pieridae, Pyralidae, Sphingidae, Tortricidae. However, due to difficulties in the identification of the wasps many associations to wasp species are highly doubtful and many records in the literature are therefore misleading.

In the project we aim to sort out the classification on species level of these two genera, and the nomenclature associated with them, using

data from DNA (CO1), morphology, and the biology.

Since we would like to include as much material, and data, as possible we are grateful for all reared material, dried or in alcohol, that we can analyze. If you have any European material as described above and are willing to let us include it in our study please contact me (christer.hansson@biol.lu.se).



Figure 1. *Eulophus larvarum* female, 2.6mm (Photo: Christer Hansson)



Figure 2. *Euplectrus* sp. female, 2.6mm (Photo: Christer Hansson)



Figure 3. Notodontid caterpillar with *Euplectrus* larvae, from Costa Rica (Photo: Daniel Janzen)



Rearing *Pieris ergane* in captivity (Geyer, 1828) (Lepidoptera, Pieridae)

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Franco Bonotto, Via Cal di Prade, 84, I-31028 Vazzola (Treviso), Italy; bonotto.franco@libero.it

Status: very local species.

Distribution: Spain: Provinces of Palencia, Cuenca, Huesca, Llerda, Girona; France: Pyrenees to Provence; Italy: extremely local in Northern Districts, commoner in central Apennines; present in Austria, Hungary, Balkans and Greece; absent from mediterranean islands; records for Thassos and Crete require confirmation; widespread from 100 to 1800 m, generally above 500 m.

Flight period: bivoltine/trivoltine depending on locality; early April until late August.

Habitat: Hot and dry bushy and rocky places on limestone or base rich-soils and also dry grass areas and gullies at high altitude.

Preimaginal biology: The caterpillar principally feeds on *Aethionema saxatile*, *A. orbiculatum* and *Isatis tinctoria*. The hibernating stage is the pupa.

On June 7, 2015, during an excursion in Aviano (Province of Pordenone, North Italy), locality of Giais, my friend Franco Bonotto found a female of *Pieris ergane* flying almost on the ground where small plants of *Aethionema saxatile* grew. The butterfly was depositing eggs that were scattered on the vegetation.

The explored locality is located 300 m above sea level and consists of karstic formations in the background and herbaceous plants and shrubs (Fig. 1). After the female selected a certain plant of *Aethionema saxatile* she started depositing eggs (Fig. 2).

The occupied plants were taken home and moved to a vase inside a cage in order to examine the rearing of this species in captivity and to document its life cycle. The cage was deposited in a room in the ground floor, facing south towards

the sun. The fresh eggs were initially white, but became yellow after a few days. On June 10 a caterpillar hatched from one of the first eggs (Fig. 3). It first ate a part of its egg shell and then climbed to the soft leaf plants and started feeding on them. Every day old leaves were changed for fresh ones and the caterpillars were moving towards them. From June 10–21 the caterpillars were moulting 4 times (Fig. 4). On June 22 the first caterpillar stopped feeding and attached itself to the cage net to eventually pupate on June 24 (Fig. 5). On July 1 the first adult eclosed (Fig. 6). The entire life cycle from egg to adult was completed in about 24 days.

The rearing of this species worked well without difficulties. ■



Figure 1. Habitat of *Pieris ergane* in Aviano (Province of Pordenone, northern Italy).



Figure 2. Egg (left) and L1 caterpillar (right) on *Aethionema saxatile*.



Figure 4. Caterpillars moulted four times during their development.



Figure 5. Pupa.



Figure 6. Adult.

Mompha epilobiella (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) (Mompidae) on the edge of its range in the Iberian Peninsula

Gareth Edward King* & José Luis Viejo Montesinos

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Mompha epilobiella (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) is a Euro-Siberian faunal element associated with the onagraceas (willowherbs) on the edge of its range in the Iberian Peninsula. The momphids are not well-represented in either Spain or Portugal with a mere ten species of the 20 known in Europe (Koster & Sinev 2003). Their host plants, the willowherbs (Koster 2002) are hygrophilous and tend to grow in shady, silvicolous habitats (Nieto Feliner 1997), although they do invade urban sites, at least in northern Europe.

Mompha epilobiella (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) is recognised as the most frequent European momphid (Koster & Sinev

2003); the first-named author has abundant material in his collection (Col. GEK) bred ex larvae associated endo-phytically with *Epilobium hirsutum* L. growing in gardens and associated urban areas in England (King, personal observation). In the Iberian Peninsula it is documented from the private butterfly reserve of El Regajal (Tagus Valley, Madrid) in *Epilobium hirsutum* L., in those areas in the vicinity of Mar de Ontígola (Gómez de Aizpúrua et al. 2006), as well as from Beira Baixa (Portugal) (Marabuto et al. 2013), an area alongside the Tagus river as it flows through eastern Portugal (Fig. 1). Our data from the Madrid 'transition zone' (Izco 1984) are associated with those

limited areas which become sodden temporarily so that *Epilobium hirsutum* can flourish and that *M. epilobiella*'s early stages can develop in the plant's terminal shoots. It is noteworthy that the few peninsular data available for this momphid all refer to the proximity of important rivers, in this case the Tagus, and these most recent data are from a very limited area associated with an ancient livestock trough under a bridge where water overflows as a result of autumn or spring rainfall, and where willowherbs are able to grow, even for a limited time, drying out as the summer progresses. Since these larval data came to light in 2009, neither hairy willowherb nor its associated host have been

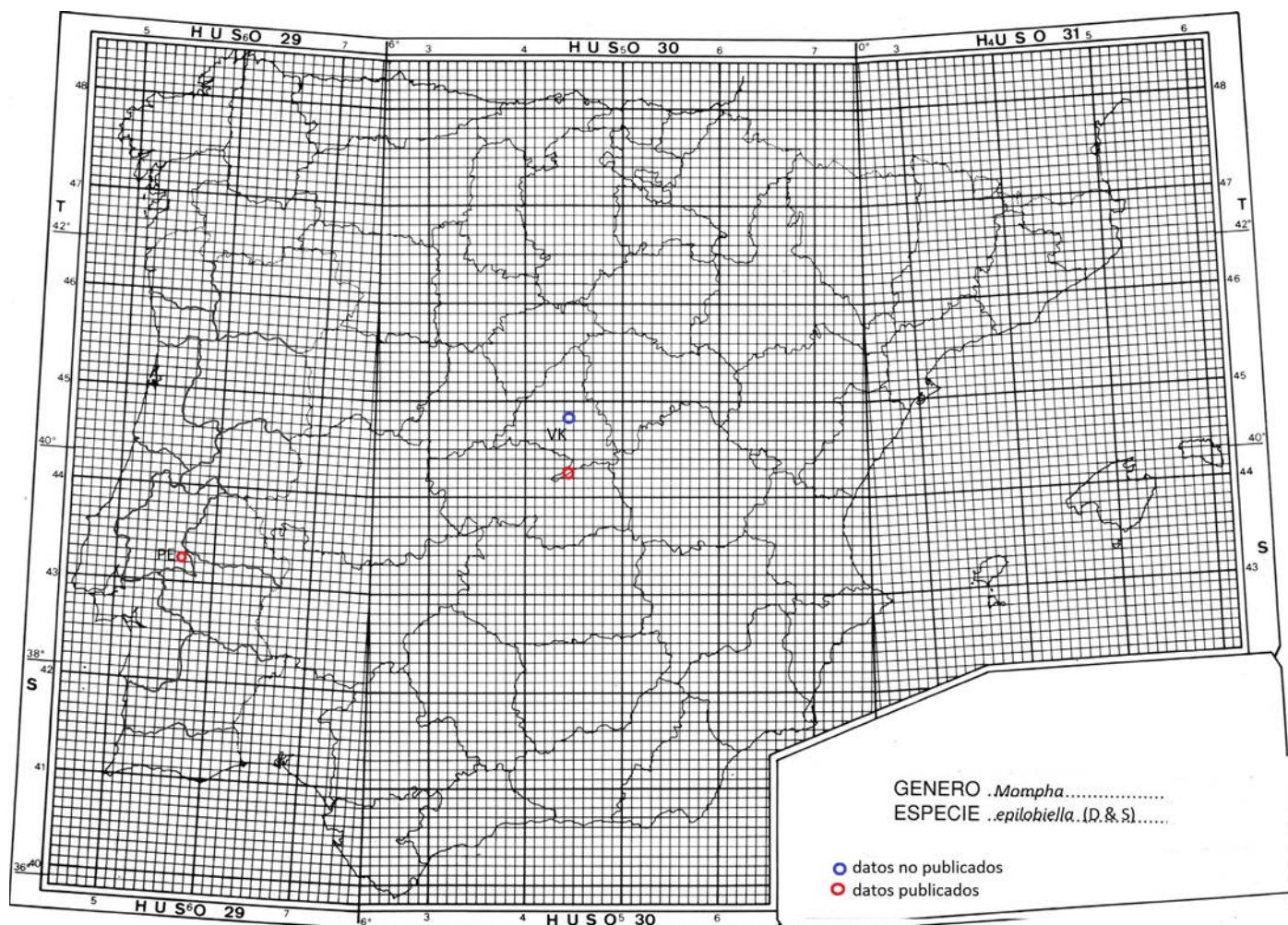


Figure 1. Map.



noted in the area, thereby emphasising the marginal nature of this habitat within a Meso-Mediterranean ecological context.

Material examined: SPAIN: Madrid, El Goloso (UTM 30TVK48) (Los Perales) 726m: 1 ♂ 1 ♀ 7.VI.09 (ex larvae *Epilobium hirsutum*) (slides 299, 300); Tres Cantos (UTM 30TVK48) (alongside El Pardo), 720m, 1 ♂ 10.IX.06 (Fig. 2) (ex pupa *Epilobium hirsutum*) (slide 258); all material GEK leg et det. Deposited in the Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid.



Figure 2. *Mompha epilobiella*, imago ex pupa.

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Calophasia platyptera (Esper, 1788): interesting phenological observations of larvae in Madrid (Noctuidae: Cuculliinae)

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In so far as the larval phenology of *Calophasia platyptera* (Esper, 1788) is known the second generation is found from August through to October (Rákósy 1996). However, field data from a restricted area in the extreme south-west of Madrid province near to the Tagus Valley locality of Ciempozuelos (600m) (N40°09'09.1 W003°36'27.1) since November 2000 suggests that the larval period is much more extended in time incorporating the months of October through to early January.

All field data was taken in a south-facing area characterized by thin gypsum soils of a greyish-white colour which would reflect the sun's heat (Fig. 1).

Field observations: 4.XI.2000: One



Figure 1. Field study area: Ciempozuelos, Madrid, image taken 29.IV.2013 (Photo: José Luis Viejo Montesinos)

L5 larva (emergence 20.VI.2001); 1.XI.2002: one L5 (larva pupated 6.XI.2002, no emergence); 13.X.2007: two larvae: L5, L4; 21.X.2007: eleven larvae: L3, 3 L4, 7 L5 (2 cocoons 31.X.2007, 2.XI.2007); 16.XII.2007: four larvae L4–L5 (pupated 22.XII.2007 with two larvae still feeding on that date in captivity; emergencies 7–23.V.2008); 6.I.2008: three larvae: L2, L3, L5 (in captivity: L3: 18.I.2008; one cocoon: 10.I.2008; emergencies: 7, 9.V.2008); 21.VI.2008: L5 larva (pupated 26.VI.2008; emergence 13.VII.2008); 26.XI.2016: three larvae: two L5, one L4. All larvae were taken on the exposed leaf surfaces of the food-plant *Antirrhinum majus* (Scopulariaceae). All material is deposited in the Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales (Madrid).

These observations would indicate that the larva is active throughout the autumn and early winter months pupating as late as January with the emergence of the corresponding spring generation in early May. The fact that the larva is seen to be active so late in the year is indicative of the necessity of moth larvae to take advantage of



Figure 2. *Calophasia platyptera* (Esper, 1788), ♂ ex larva October–December 2007 (Photo: José M. Martín Cano)

foliage when it is in a better condition nutritionally; after the autumn rains *C. platyptera*'s food-plant snapdragon grows once again after the prolonged summer drought in a Meso-Mediterranean area (June to September at least according to Izco 1984). Although the majority of the observations relating to the 27 larvae were of those in the final instar, it is of note that a second instar and a third instar larva were taken in early January 2008 which points to the possibility that there is an extended third generation of the moth with oviposition having occurred even in November.

Acknowledgements

A big thank you to Drs José M. Martín Cano and José Luis Viejo Montesinos who took the photographs included in this note.

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A comprehensive phylogeography of the *Hyles euphorbiae* complex (Sphingidae) indicates a 'glacial refuge belt'

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The spurge hawkmoths (*Hyles euphorbiae* complex: HEC) represent a widespread, polymorphic and taxonomically controversial species complex that features enigmatic biogeographic patterns in an incipient stage of speciation in the Western Palaearctic (Pittaway 1993; Hundsdoerfer et al. 2005a, b, 2011a). Geographic distributions of larval and adult colour pattern morphotypes (Fig. 1; Pittaway 1993; illustrations in Danner et al.

1998; Hundsdoerfer et al. 2011b), as well as initial molecular studies based mainly on mitochondrial genes, led several authors (e.g. Pittaway 1993; Hundsdoerfer et al. 2005a, b, 2009, 2011a; Mende et al. 2013) to hypothesise that the Eurasian *H. euphorbiae* and the Arab-Afro-Macaronesian *H. tithymali* hybridise in the Mediterranean.

The populations sampled in this study are currently treated under five species names by Kitching

(2015): *H. cretica*, *H. euphorbiae*, *H. robertsi*, *H. sammuti* and *H. tithymali*. However, the two underlying assumptions of this paper are that i) *H. cretica* and *H. sammuti* are hybrids of *H. euphorbiae* and *H. tithymali*, and ii) *H. robertsi* is a local form of *H. euphorbiae*. We thus only use the two species names *H. euphorbiae* and *H. tithymali*.

The hypothesis (H1) tested here is that the HEC populations marked with an * in Fig. 1 (mor

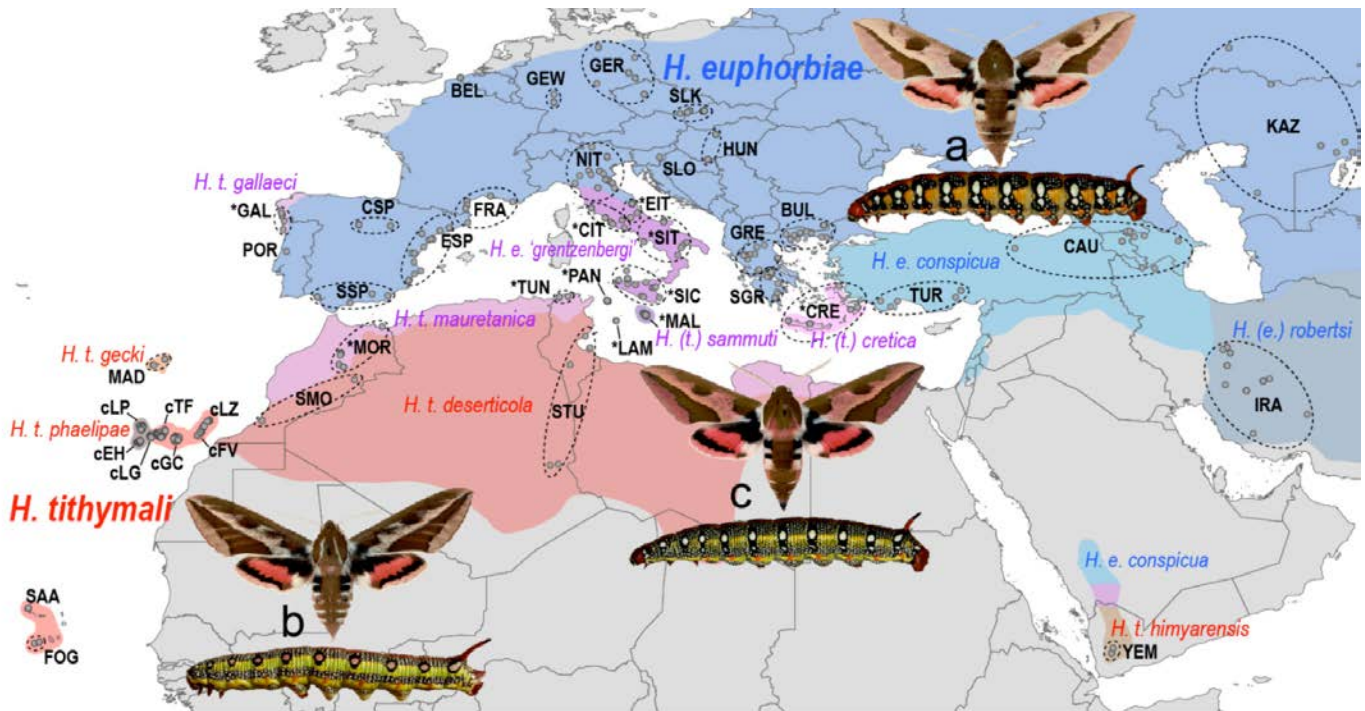


Figure 1. Distribution of the traditionally defined HEC taxa based on a compilation of larval and adult colour pattern morphotypes (distribution data combined from Pittaway 1993, Danner et al. 1998, Hundsdoerfer et al. 2011b; map: ARCGIS version 10, ESRI, <http://www.esri.de>; all inset fotos by MBM, except for larva (b) by AKH).

Shades represent *H. euphorbiae* (bluish), *H. tithymali* (reddish) and putative hybrid populations (purple) according to our hypothesis H1. Grey dots mark sampling localities; dashed ellipses and abbreviations indicate pooled populations (* = putative hybrid populations). BEL: western Belgium, BUL: Bulgaria to northeastern Greece, CAU: Transcaucasia, cEH: El Hierro, cFV: Fuerteventura, cGC: Gran Canaria, *CIT: western central Italy, cLG: La Gomera, cLP: La Palma, cLZ: Lanzarote, *CRE: southern Aegean Islands (Dodecanese and Crete), CSP: central Spain, cTF: Tenerife, *EIT: eastern central Italy, ESP: eastern Spain, FOG: Fogo, Brava (Cape Verde), FRA: southern France, *GAL: Galicia, GER: eastern Germany to northern Czech Republic, GEW: western Germany, GRE: northwestern Greece, HUN: Hungary, IRA: Iran, KAZ: Kazakhstan to southern Russia, *LAM: Lampedusa, MAD: Madeira, *MAL: Malta, *MOR: northern Morocco, NIT: northern Italy, *PAN: Pantelleria, POR: Portugal, SGR: southern Greece, *SIC: Sicily, *SIT: southern Italy, SLK: southern Czech Republic to Slovakia, SLO: Slovenia, SMO: southern Morocco, SSA: Santo Antao (Cape Verde), SSP: southern Spain, STU: southern Tunisia, *TUN: northern Tunisia, TUR: southern Turkey, YEM: Yemen. Insets: Typical moth and final instar (L5) larva morphotypes: *H. euphorbiae* larva with two large eyespots and a posterior coloured wedge per segment; moth with bright median stripe on forewing which extends to costal margin (a). *H. tithymali* larva with lower eyespots absent and a yellow-coloured lateral band crossing the segments; moth with broad darkened subcostal area of forewing, and veins in post-medial area and borders of tegulae often whitish (b). Putative hybrid population larva with lower eyespots reduced in size and a yellow-speckled lateral band; moth with intermediately darkened costal margin (c).

phologically intermediate) evolved by hybridisation of two species, *H. euphorbiae* and *H. tithymali*. We formulate the null hypothesis (H0) as follows: the HEC consists of a single gene pool without species boundaries within the Western Palearctic. We analysed a three-gene mt-dataset (889 individuals) and 12 microsatellite loci (892 individuals).

The network analysis of mitochondrial sequences corroborated the previously found division of the HEC into seven haplogroups (Fig. 2; compare to Hundsdoerfer et al. 2011). Populations considered being of hybrid origin based on their intermediate larval morphology show remarkably different compositions of mitochondrial

haplogroups (Fig. 3a; populations marked with an *). The north-western Spanish population (*GAL) was analysed with molecular methods for the first time in this study and was found to contain only 'euphorbiae' haplotypes, in contrast to its taxonomic status as *H. t. galaei*. Malta (*MAL) was corroborated as consisting of a mixture of haplotypes belonging to 'tithymali' and two haplogroups, 'euphorbiae' and 'melitensis', that also occur in mainland *H. euphorbiae*. In contrast, the other Mediterranean putative hybrid populations are dominated by haplogroups that are equally very closely related to 'tithymali' and each other (Fig. 2): the Apennine Peninsula (*CIT, *SIT), Sicily (*SIC), and Pantelleria

(*PAN) by 'italica' and the southern Aegean Islands (*CRE) by the endemic 'cretica' (Fig. 3a). In addition, 'italica' occurs more frequently and is more widespread in the African populations *MOR and *TUN than was previously found. Additionally, 'italica' were also found in the supposed non-hybrid *H. tithymali deserticola* of southern Morocco, SMO (Fig. 3a). A few individuals bearing 'italica' haplotypes were also detected in areas of Mediterranean Europe assigned to morphologically 'pure' *H. euphorbiae* (ESP, FRA, GRE, SGR). In turn, the *H. euphorbiae* haplogroups 'euphorbiae', 'enigmatica' and 'melitensis', show occasional occurrences among the dominant 'italica' in Southern Italy

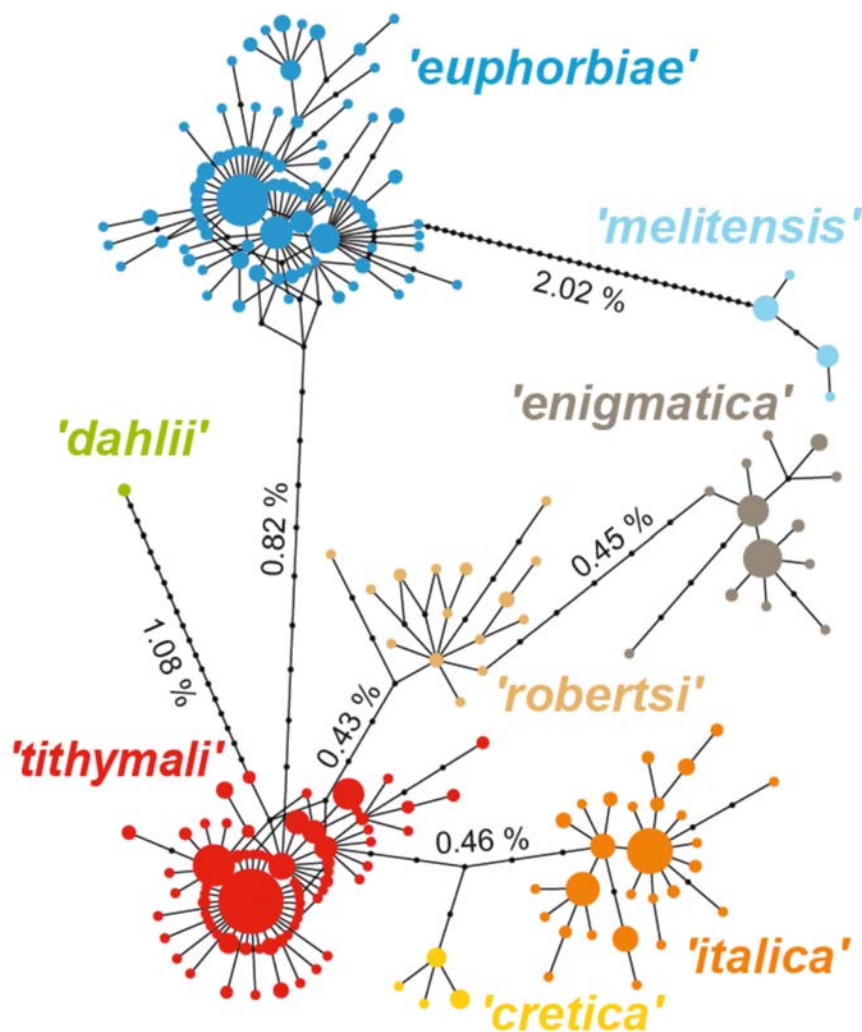


Figure 2. Haplotype network of mitochondrial COI/II sequences. Size of haplotype circles reflects sample size and black nodes represent missing haplotypes. The seven haplogroups are named according to Hundsdorfer et al. (2011a) and uncorrected p-distances are given between them.

(*CIT/*PAN, *SIT or *SIC respectively).

Microsatellite analyses revealed an overall weak differentiation and corroborated the superordinate division into two clusters (Fig. 3b). The nuclear data further indicate ongoing gene flow far beyond the Mediterranean populations of putative hybrid origin. Individuals assessed as admixed by STRUCTURE occur throughout nearly the entire Western Palaearctic HEC range (Fig. 3b) and the two nuclear clusters are hardly differentiated at the majority of microsatellite loci (electronic Supplement). Congruently, no clear-cut or biologically meaningful phylogeographic structure has previously been found by means of other nuclear marker systems, such as ISSR markers or nuclear gene sequences (Hundsdorfer et al. 2005b, 2009).

Remarkably, the mitochondrial haplogroups 'enigmatica', 'robertsi', 'italica' and 'cretica' are almost exclusively restricted to individuals in the microsatellite cluster representing *H. euphorbiae* (and the distribution range enclosed by these samples), whereas they are more closely connected to the main haplogroup of *H. tithymali* in the network of mitochondrial sequences ('tithymali'; Fig. 2). These discordances demonstrate an incomplete separation of *H. euphorbiae* and *H. tithymali*. The patchy admixture of 'tithymali'-related 'enigmatica' with 'euphorbiae' indicates incomplete mitochondrial lineage sorting with a retained ancestral polymorphism in *H. euphorbiae*, indicating gene flow within a broad 'glacial refuge belt' and ongoing postglacial gene flow. In contrast to 'enigmatica', the (nearly) exclusive prevalence

of 'italica' (with a visible signal of recent growth) and 'cretica' in their respective geographically confined areas (*CIT, *SIT, *SIC, *PAN and/or *CRE) and their close relation to the 'tithymali' haplogroup suggest additional, more recent (late Holocene) introgressions of these mitochondrial haplogroups into *H. euphorbiae* (accompanied to a lesser degree by nuclear alleles, see above).

The complex mosaic of divergence and reintegration is assumed to have been influenced by locally differing environmental barriers to gene flow. Although a division into two clusters corresponding to *H. euphorbiae* and *H. tithymali* is well supported by the microsatellite data, *H. euphorbiae* is not a maternal lineage monophylum (mtDNA), in the sense that the taxon does not contain all descendants of its most recent common ancestor (MRCA). The five Western Palaearctic HEC species lack diagnostic (i.e. fixed) morphological characters (Hundsdorfer et al. 2011b), thus cumulative evidence points to the HEC constituting only a single gene pool, though structured into two main clusters, refuting H1 (two species) and confirming H0. The populations studied should thus be classified as belonging to a single species according to the biological species concept. Accepting the Western Palaearctic HEC as one biological species is not inconceivable, given that HEC moths are considered strong fliers (Hundsdorfer et al. 2005b, 2011b) and no postzygotic reproductive barriers have been found in hybridisation experiments between different HEC taxa (see Hundsdorfer et al. 2005a). Thus, a future taxonomic revision appears necessary to reflect the division into two subgroups.

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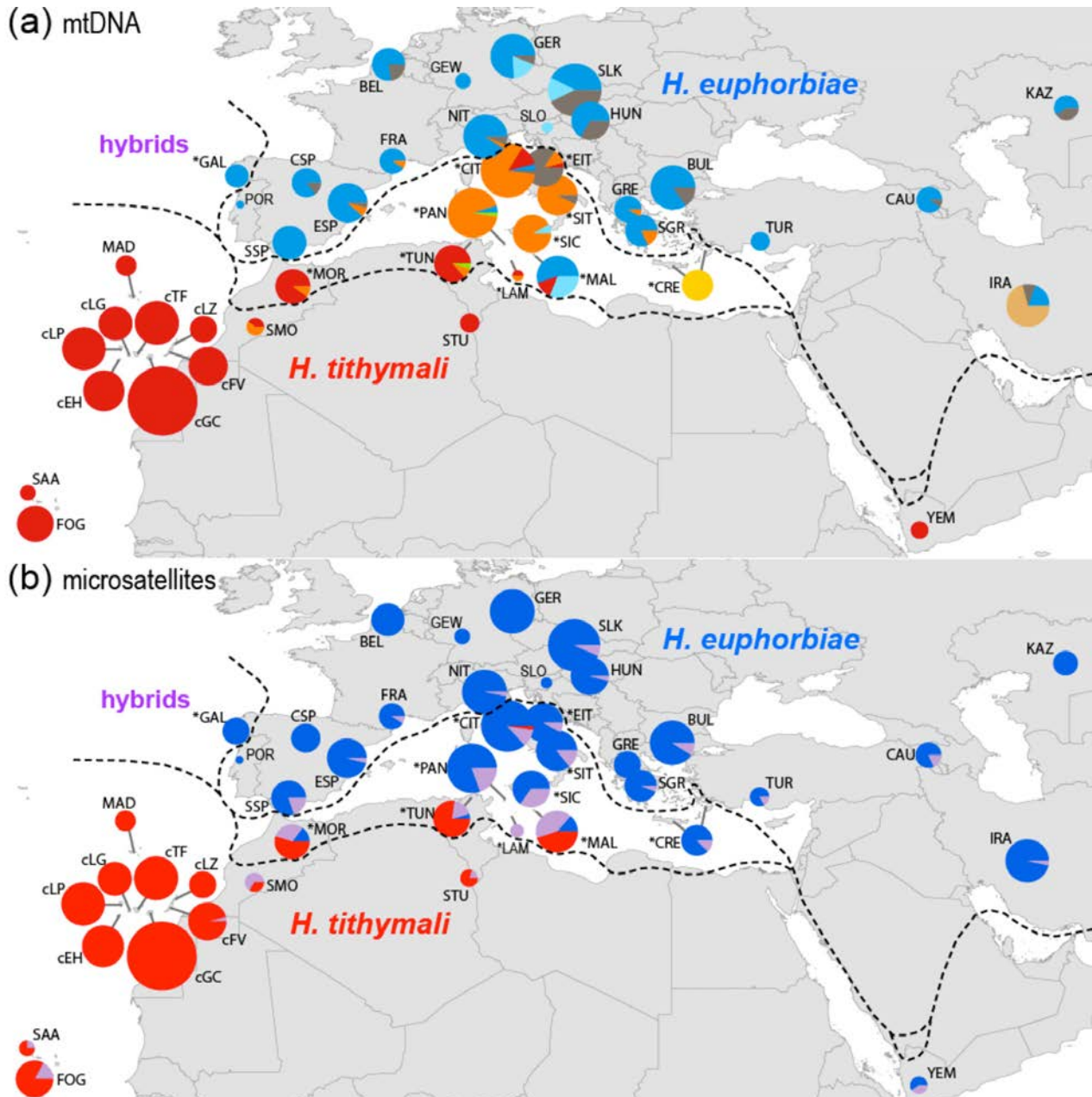


Figure 3. Geographic distribution of mitochondrial haplogroups (a) and microsatellite clusters (b) in a graph illustrating the hypothesis H1 formulated by morphology: Dashed lines separate the two traditionally defined species and enclose the areas with larvae of intermediate morphology, representing putative hybrid swarms (see Fig. 1; ARCGIS version 10, ESRI, <http://www.esri.de>). Colours in (a) correspond to Fig. 2. Colours in (b) correspond to cluster membership according to the optimal (K=2) partition by STRUCTURE: blue = pure *H. euphorbiae*; red = pure *H. tithymali*; purple = admixed ancestry (<80% cluster membership). Size of pies reflects sample size. Population abbreviations correspond to Fig. 1 (* = putative hybrid populations).

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18th Annual Meeting of the German-speaking microlepidopterists in Landsweiler-Reden, Saarland, Germany, 2016

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Summary. From September 30 to October 3, 2016, 40 entomologists from five nations came together at the annual meeting to listen to altogether ten scientific contributions on microlepidoptera (Fig. 1) and to search for leaf mines during the excursion on the following day. The topics of the presentations dealt with new and rediscovered species of microlepidoptera in the Saarland (Germany) and in Switzerland, the establishment of the online portal “Butterflies and Moths of Germany online” as basis for the Red List 2020, with topics of difficult species of Depressariidae and Ethmiidae and the mass occurrence of *Cydalima perspectalis*

in Savoy. With the example of Costa Rica it was shown how difficult it is in times of the Nagoya protocol to obtain collection and export permits.

State secretary Roland Krämer (Saarland) opened the meeting and welcomed the participants. He expressed his delight that the Saarland was chosen again to host the annual meeting after 2004 and wished the audience a successful course for the day of scientific lectures as well as for the intended excursion to a nature reserve in the limestone landscape Bliesgau on the following day.

Andreas Werno (Nunkirchen)

reported about newly discovered species of microlepidoptera in the Saarland and in adjacent Rhineland-Palatinate.

Matthias Nuss (Dresden), in collaboration with Axel Steiner and Robert Trusch (Karlsruhe) and Franziska Bauer (Dresden), presented the online portal “Butterflies and Moths of Germany online” as an important basis for the Red List 2020. It is intended to combine faunistic data on Lepidoptera, gathered so far in regional surveys, in one common portal on the basis of the units of the TK25 (topographical base map 1:25 000) including recent as well as historical data.

Peter Buchner (Austria) lectured on species of the *Agonopterix adspersella* species group and referred to problems of identification. He explained new findings of differences in genitalia and concluded that open questions still remain. Since identification via barcode only allows probability statements one has to refer to classical methods in the individual case.

Peter Buchner reported about another problematic group of Depressariidae, especially the species *Depressaria sordidatella*, *D. douglasella* and *D. pulcherimella*. Material from SW France and via bar-



Figure 1. Participants of the meeting (Photo: Robert Trusch)



Figure 2. Participants of the excursion to Gersheim, Bliesgau, Saarland (Photo: Raimund Hinsberger)



Figure 3. Harald Schreiber explaining the terrain's geology (Photo: Franziska Bauer)



Figure 4. Microlepidopterists searching for mines (Photo: Franziska Bauer)

code determined specimens from Spain, Switzerland, Italy and Latvia were investigated in *D. douglasella* and specimens from Finland, Norway, Germany and Austria in *D. pulcherimella*. In *D. sordidatella* however, many open questions remain. Determination via barcode showed a differentiation between a northern group with samples from Finland, Norway, Bavaria and Slovakia and into a southern group with samples from Austria, Italy and from Macedonia.

Andy Kopp (Switzerland) spoke about 13 species of microlepidoptera as “New Swiss Confederates”. He introduced the species to the

audience and reported locality data of the findings. He then compared the state of knowledge in Switzerland with that of Austria using the example of 7 families of microlepidoptera, listed the number of species known in each country and pointed out in which of them investigations in Switzerland are still needed.

Andy Kopp communicated in a second contribution his experiences with obtaining collection and export permits from Costa Rica in times of the Nagoya protocol. A team of five lepidopterists intended to investigate species diversity in Costa Rica in July 2016 in a

secondary forest in comparison with the situation in a primary forest and another secondary forest. The application for the permit required: description of the project, indication of an institution in Costa Rica or Switzerland, curriculum vitae of the team leader, passport photographs and copy of passport, completed form of SINAC (Sistema Nacional de Áreas de Conservación) and moderate financial means. It is of great advantage to have much patience and to know a reliable person in the country. Additional demands, however, came up during the stay like the demand for the “Apostille” (marginal note) instead of a certification by the Consulate of Costa Rica, approval of all landowners concerned and limitations regarding the number of collected specimens which led to delay of the approval of the permit. Yet, the above mentioned team will try again to continue the investigation, prepared with enough time, patience and persistence.

Rudolf Bryner and Peter Sonderegger (Switzerland) lectured about the Ethmiidae of Switzerland where 11 species are known to occur with *Ethmia pusiella* and *Ethmia candidella* as sibling species. The species were introduced with photographs of imagos, larvae and food plants and grouped into common, alpine, in difficult and in sibling species. It was a nice gesture to call de Lattin to mind in this connection. He had published about the *Ethmia pusiella* L. group (de Lattin, 1963) and first realized the species differences between *pusiella* and *candidella*. *E. pusiella* had before been looked at as a collective of 3 species including *E. fumidella*.

Wolfgang Wittland reported about the rediscovery of *Dichro-rampa rejectana* (de la Harpe, 1858) in Zinal, VS, Switzerland on 28.6.2014 and his extensive research. The two males on which the original description is based are preserved in the de la Harpe collection in the Musée de Zoology in Lausanne. Willi Sauter had examined the types in 1961 and had designed lectotypes. Yet, the question of validity of the species remained open. Wittland had presented the rediscovery of *Di-*

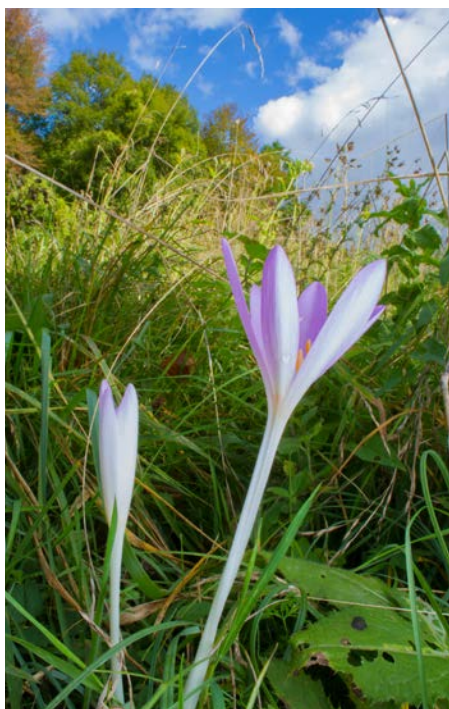


Figure 5. Deadly poisonous autumn crocuses (*Colchicum autumnale*) on the meadows in the nature reserve in Gersheim (Photo: Franziska Bauer)

chrorampha rejectana (de la Harpe, 1858) stat. rev. bona species in Switzerland at during the Meeting of western German Entomologists 2015 and had published it together with co-authors (Bryner, Huemer, & Wittland 2015).

Karl-Heinz Jelinek (Leverkusen) talked about the mass occurrence of *Cydalima perspectalis* in Savoy. He showed the actual distribution of the neozoen species in North Rhine-Westphalia on a map, first recorded in Germany in 2006. He received the message about the mass occurrence of the species in Grenoble in July 2016 and related the report of the local press from 9.7.2016 (ledauphine.com) about an "invasion de pyrales du buis" and that a resident supposedly collected 20–25 kg per night. He cited another source (Rainer Busse in the Lepiforum) with a photograph of the mass invasion of *Cydalima perspectalis* on the light at Les Alpilles, St. Remy-de-Provence on August 18, 2016.

Raimund Hinsberger (Illingen) showed about 60 pictures of interesting microlepidoptera in the Saarland which may also be looked up in the Internet (<http://www.de-lattinia.de>) in the "Lepidoptera-Atlas Saarland" by Andreas Werno.

The excursion on the following day (Figs 1–6) led the participants to a nature reserve near Gersheim where they had the opportunity to collect leaf mines after being briefly informed about the limestone landscape and region of the biosphere Bliesgau.

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Figure 6. A late Coronet caterpillar (*Craniophora ligustri*) spotted during the excursion (Photo: Franziska Bauer)



Impressions: 65th Annual Meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society

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More than 100 attendants drove to the remote “The Nature Place” in Florissant, Colorado where they lived from July 6–10, 2016 in the middle of forests and meadows at an altitude of 2680 m. The main building (Fig. 1), with a superb view on 4300 m high Pikes Peak (Fig. 2) from the terrace where several species of hummingbirds slurped the tasty water from the provided cups, housed the reception hall and dining room, while lectures were given in a separate building some 100 m away.

We actually arrived from the Denver Museum of Nature and Science where on July 5 the very 1st meeting of North American Microlepidopterologists took place. While some members of the Lep-Soc are renowned microlepidoptera specialists, like Dr J. Brown, Dr D. Davis and Dr T. Gilligan, the study of the North American microlepidoptera has never received as much attention as it has in Europe, Australia or Japan. This meeting was intended to attract more interest to this subject, not only with lectures but also with demonstrations of material and techniques.

The lectures at the 65th Annual Meeting (Fig. 3) covered a very



Figure 1. The main building of The Nature Place, one of the cottages is shown at the left side (Photo: Charlie Covell)

wide range of topics and there were special talks by students, some of them were rewarded with a special prize. Subjects included a.o. “Competition and community interactions of two web building caterpillars: the Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californicum*) and the Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*)” (E. Barnes), “A preliminary phylogeny of the fruit-piercing moth genus *Eudocima* based on morphological data [Lepidoptera: Erebidae: Calpinae]” (C. Klem) and “Influence of temperature and diet on development of the Bella Moth, *Utetheisa ornatrix*” (L. Locasio) (Fig. 4).

The posters showed an equal variety of topics, from pure faunistic notes, over taxonomic problems to results of recent molecular research of North American Lepidoptera. In the back of the lecture hall a nice collection of butterflies and moths of the Florissant region was set up which enabled lepidopterists to identify their specimens caught at light the night before. Several companies and societies advertised and demonstrated their entomological equipment and books.

Most of us lodged in small, comfortable, square buildings which hosted four families each and we were greeted every morning by a



Figure 2. View of Pikes Peak from the terrace of the main building of The Nature Place (Photo: James Adams).



Figure 3. The lecture hall at The Nature Place (Photo: Charlie Covell)



Figure 4. Young members of The Lepidopterists' Society who presented a lecture, some of them won a prize (Photo: Charlie Covell)



Figure 5. Part of the attendants of the 65th Annual Meeting of The Lepidopterists' Society, The Nature Place, Florissant, Colorado, July 06–10, 2016 (Photo: Ian Sagebarth)

couple of rabbits who played in the bright sunshine. This accommodation was superb and also the food was excellently prepared and presented on a large buffet in the main building three times a day. The dinner was preceded with an aperitif including beer, wine and fruit juice. After dinner most attendants disappeared and everywhere in the surroundings of the congress centre light traps reflected the starry sky.

During the entire meeting, it was possible to stroll around the slopes, the meadows, the valleys and the forests of The Nature Place and observe 85 species of butterflies which were noted down just during this week. But time had come to say goodbye and after the traditional group photo (Fig. 5) many left the meeting to resume their daily tasks.

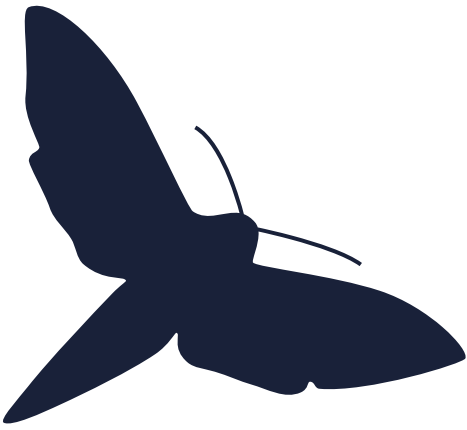
Immediately after the annual meeting, there were three days of field excursions mainly to high

altitude habitats in the Rocky Mountains. The first one took us to almost 4000 m where a stormy wind blew away every butterfly we chased from the low vegetation at Horseshoe Mountain (Fig. 6). Fortunately, the sun was present all day. The second trip went to the watershed divide between the Atlantic and Pacific river basins and the third one to a valley SW of Cripple Creek where we made several stops along the river. The day ended in a small valley south of Colorado Springs, famous for its Colorado Hairstreak (*Hypaurotis crysalus*) of which some specimens were secured for various collections.

More info on The Lepidopterists' Society at <https://www.lepsoc.org> and next year's meeting at the University of Arizona in Tucson from July 30 to August 1 (<https://www.lepsoc.org/content/annual-meeting>).



Figure 6. Willy and Jurate De Prins holding each other in the stormy wind at Horseshoe Mountain, Rocky Mountains, Colorado, at an altitude of ca. 4000 m (Photo: Matthew Blaine).



2017 Meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society in Arizona

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The 66th annual meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society will be held from Sunday July 30 to Tuesday August 1, 2017 at the Marriott University Park in Tucson, Arizona which is within walking distance to the University of Arizona Insect Collection (<http://www.uainsect-collection.com>). This event is hosted by the Department of Entomology in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. The University of Arizona has recently been ranked the top entomology program in the United States with particular specialties in Biodiversity, Integrative Pest Management and Pollination.

We are looking forward to contributed papers, and special symposia will be made for Arizona Lepidoptera, biodiversity (graduate student research), and pollination. Organized activities such as visiting and working in the collection, learning how to be more involved with the Lepidopterists' Society, and guided collecting and photography adventures await.

Online registration and abstract submission is open at <https://lepsoc2017.eventbrite.com>. Registration includes facility fees, snacks and BBQ. Additional tickets for

the banquet buffet are available for purchase on the website. Tucson has a airport near town with shuttle and taxi services to the conference location. Hotel accommodations can be made at the Marriott University Park for a discounted rate (<https://goo.gl/CMZrpx>). There is off street parking near the hotel for an additional fee. The Executive Committee will meet on Saturday. Onsite registration check in begins on Saturday at 4 p.m. followed by a reception with a no-host bar at Gentle Ben's restaurant next door to the Marriott. Registration check in will continue on Sunday morning with the conference beginning around 10 a.m. The BBQ will be on Sunday evening (price included in registration) and the Banquet will be on Tuesday evening (additional ticket purchase). Additional schedule information will be posted and disseminated on the Lepidopterists' Society Website, Facebook and Twitter accounts. Please email meeting@lepsoc.org with any questions or concerns.

If you would like to become a member of the Lepidopterists' Society please visit <https://www.lepsoc.org/content/new-membership>.



Figure 1. The University of Arizona, Agriculture Building (Photo:University of Arizona, Entomology)

the lepidopterists' society
annual meeting
tucson, arizona
july 30 - august 1, 2017
www.lepsoc.org



Figure 2. Gene Hall, UA Insect Collections Manager (Photo: Photo:University of Arizona, Entomology)

Membership has its privileges with a reduced registration fee to the annual meeting, access to current and past issues of our quarterly scientific publication, the *Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society* and of our newsletter, *News of the Lepidopterists' Society*. Members are also eligible for various awards including travel awards to help defray some of the costs to attend the meeting (<https://www.lepsoc.org/content/awards>). Beyond all that, the real strength of this society is its people! We are a supportive group of amateurs and profession-

als, collectors and photographers, students and retirees, all united around our mutual appreciation of moths and butterflies.

Tucson is a metropolitan city with an airport, university and a wide variety of dining options. The meeting venue has multiple food venues within walking distance in addition to a light rail which can take you downtown for even more dining options. Tucson was recently named a UNESCO World City of Gastronomy, the first in the United States because of its long history of sustainable agriculture



Figure 3. Hotel at the Marriott University Park (Photo: Marriott Hotels)



Figure 4. Painted Lady *Vanessa cardui* (Photo: Kathleen Prudic)



Figure 5. Juniper Hairstreak *Callophrys gryneus* (Photo: Kathleen Prudic)



Figure 5. Reakirt's blue *Hemiargus isola* (Photo: Kathleen Prudic)

and local ingredients. Tucson Botanical Gardens (<https://www.tucsonbotanical.org>), Tohono Chul Gardens (<http://www.tohonochul-park.org>) and the Mission Gardens (<http://www.tucsonsbirthplace.org/tucsons-birthplace/mission-garden-project>) all interpret this history and provide good opportunities for moth and butterfly photography.

The areas around Tucson offer a wide variety of collecting and photographing opportunities for

all insects, especially Lepidoptera. Special attention has been made to account for both the monsoon and the moon phase to schedule this event. A few collecting and photography field trips will be organized and participants are welcome to organize their own informal adventures based on their personal wishes. The Arizona Insect Collection is especially looking forward to hosting moth and butterfly experts in the collection and are including a golf cart service to bring

people to and from the collection during the meeting.

Hope to see you in Tucson in July 2017!

—The 2017 Organizing Committee (Katy Prudic, Wendy Moore, Gene Hall, Jacqueline Miller, Jennifer Zaspel)

Please direct your questions or concerns to meeting@lepsoc.org

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Please remember that the subscription becomes due at the beginning of the year. Please pay your 2017 subscription promptly either directly to the SEL account (see page 2) or to the local treasurer in your country (see list below). The subscription for the year 2017 is 50 € for individuals and 65 € for associations.

Nous vous rappelons que la cotisation annuelle est due dès le début de l'année en cours. Si vous ne l'avez déjà fait, nous vous remercions de vous en acquitter rapidement par virement international au compte de la SEL (page 2) ou auprès du trésorier local de votre pays dont la liste est fournie ci-dessous. Le montant de la cotisation 2017 est de 50€ pour les membres ordinaires et de 65€ pour les associations ou institutions.

Bitte beachten Sie, dass Ihr Mitgliedsbeitrag zu Beginn eines jeden Jahres fällig wird. Bitte zahlen Sie Ihren Beitrag für 2017 pünktlich auf das SEL-Bankkonto (siehe Seite 2) oder an ihren lokalen SEL-Schatzmeister vor Ort (siehe Liste unten). Der Beitrag für 2017 beträgt für Einfache Mitglieder 50€ und für Institutionelle Mitglieder 65€.



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