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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 2021 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. Thank you! If your address has changed, please inform the Membership Secretary Hossein Rajaei (hossein.rajaei@smns-bw.de).



Rappel pour les paiements

Chers membres de la SEL,
Merci de vérifier que vous avez bien payé votre cotisation pour 2021 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 votre cotisation 2021 (et éventuellement celles des années précédentes) au compte bancaire ci-dessous. Merci d'informer Hossein Rajaei, le secrétaire aux membres, de votre nouvelle adresse, si elle a changée (hossein.rajaei@smns-bw.de).



Zur Erinnerung: Bitte zahlen Sie Ihren Mitgliedsbeitrag

Liebes SEL-Mitglied,
bitte prüfen Sie, ob Sie Ihren Mitgliedsbeitrag für 2021 und die vorangegangenen Jahre bezahlt haben.

Einfache Mitglieder: 50€
Institutionelle Mitglieder: 65€

Ihr SEL-Mitgliedsbeitrag wird zum 1. Januar eines jeden Jahres fällig. Bitte überweisen Sie Ihren (ggf. noch ausstehenden) Betrag auf das unten stehende Bankkonto. Vielen Dank im Voraus! Falls sich Ihre Adresse geändert haben sollte, wenden Sie sich bitte an den SEL-Mitgliedersekretär Hossein Rajaei (hossein.rajaei@smns-bw.de).

Bank: **Postbank Köln**
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Details for banktransfer see page 16

From the President

Erik J. van Nieukerken

Dear fellow lepidopterists,

On behalf of the entire council of SEL I wish you all a happy, healthy and interesting 2021!

We just finished a year that was almost completely characterized by the first pandemic during our lifetimes, which influenced our lives enormously. As SEL council it meant, with great regret, we had to cancel the promising field congress in North Macedonia and that we ourselves also could not meet in person. The other side of the coin was that we had two council meetings rather than one, once we realised how fast and easy is it to organise an online meeting.

Another positive outcome was an increasing interest of many people in the nature surrounding us. We never witnessed so many people visiting the local wildlife areas, and bird watching became very popular. Here in the Netherlands we noticed an increase of moth recordings in our observation websites by 25%! Apparently, the lockdown mobilised many to put up a light and sheet and record moths in their gardens or local nature reserves.

While I am writing this, most of us are still in some sort of lockdown, as the virus is still spreading around us and evolving into variants that are more contagious. Luckily, vaccination campaigns have started and we may expect that we will gradually leave the lockdowns during the coming year. Unfortunately, as this will take some time, we could not wait to make the final decision about the next SEL conference. Therefore, in the last council meeting, we have decided to postpone the Estonia conference, organised by Toomas Tammaru, until June 2022. You will read more about this further down in this issue. This, however, poses a problem for the council: according to the SEL statutes, we should have a general meeting every two years. So, in any case we will organise a general meeting later this year, maybe partly online, partly by physical attendance. We will inform you as soon as the situation is clearer and we can organise something that is working and safe.

We also asked Vladimir Krpach whether he could organise the postponed field congress this year, if the Covid situation allows. Vladimir and his team are ready, but we will not make the final decision in this regards, before we can guarantee that safe travel to North Macedonia is possible and the Covid situation in that country is in the green zone.

Meanwhile SEL is alive and kicking, and many people submitted their manuscripts to Nota, that for the first time since it was published by Pensoft, passed the 300 page limit. I hope you all received the printed volume in December and enjoyed reading it. We also hope that you realise that SEL can only continue its work and organise conferences if we have sufficient support from its members. Luckily, the majority of members are paying their membership fees in time, but unfortunately some still forget. Please check your own balance, as paying has become much easier with the European banking system as well as by PayPal. Moreover, if you know people interested in Lepidoptera, please encourage them to become member of the large community of European Lepidoptera lovers.

Finally, we hope that we can move the SEL website to another platform that is easier to maintain and edit by our website manager Richard Mally and council members. You will read more in this newsletter about this.

I hope that you all stay healthy and have interesting lepidopteran findings this year,

Erik J. van Nieukerken



22nd European Congress of Lepidopterology postponed to 2022

SEL Council

Considering the Covid19 situation, SEL council has decided that the 22nd European Congress of Lepidopterology cannot be organized in 2021 as initially scheduled. The current plan is to hold the congress from June 06 to June 11 2022 at Laulasmaa, Estonia. Further updates will be announced in forthcoming SELepidoptera newsletters and will be found at <https://sel2022.ut.ee>.

New SEL website in its final stage

Richard Mally, richardmally@web.de

For a long time, we have been planning on developing a new SEL website which will allow us to edit content more freely. We are happy to announce that we are now in the final stages of this development. What we are looking for now is to fill the website with more photos of European moths and butterflies, and photographic impressions from field expeditions and SEL Congresses. If you happen to have photos that you would like to share with us to potentially be included in the web pages, please send them to our website host Richard Mally via richardmally@web.de – he will collect them and include a selection in the new website.

The new website will basically include the same content as our

current version: apart from the front page, it will inform you about upcoming events such as congresses, field expeditions and council meetings. In the News section, you will also find all issues of our SEL Newsletter for download. The Nota section will inform about Nota Lepidopterologica and link to all published issues, stored either on the Pensoft website or – for older volumes – in the Biodiversity Heritage Library and ZOBODAT. The Congress page will contain up-to-date information on upcoming SEL conferences and field conferences. It will also contain a list of past SEL congresses and some historical information when available. The Study Areas section will introduce SEL's three study areas in more

detail. If you have visited them in the past and would like to share photos from your trip on the website, please forward them to Richard – they will be very welcome to enrich the pages with your first-hand impressions.

Prospectively, we want to establish a login area for our members to easily consult and maintain their membership data. We also plan on subsequently including the option to pay your membership through the website. If you are missing something on our current website that you would like to see included in the new version, or you have further ideas how to improve the website, please let us know via the above email address to Richard.



Figure 1. A screenshot of the new SEL website's frontpage.

The unusual setae of late instar *Idaea ostrinaria* (Hübner, 1813) larvae; a Holo-Mediterranean sterrhine moth (Geometridae: Sterrhinae). Results of captive breeding from Madrid stock

Gareth Edward King, c/. Arganzuela, 12-6° piso 1, 28005 Madrid, Spain.

Idaea Treitschke, 1825 larvae are relatively well-described: Singh (1951) dealt with the chaetotaxy of 11 Indian Sterrhinae species including three in the *Idaea*. Glaser (1958) detailed the stadia L1 to L5 of *I. longaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1852). Wiltshire (1962) dealt with *I. mimetes* (Brandt, 1941) describing in detail the setae of L1 and L5 larvae. Reisser & Weisert (1977) characterised L1 and L5 larvae of *I. deitanaria* (Reisser & Weisert, 1977). *Idaea blaesii* Lenz & Hausmann, 1992 in their original description (Lenz & Hausmann 1992) included the chaetotaxy of the L1 larva. Sannino & Espinosa (2002) outlined the morphology and chaetotaxy of *I. seriata cantenteraria* (Boisduval, 1840). The larva of *I. nigra* Hausmann & Bläsius, 2007 has also been portrayed (Hausmann *et al.* 2007). King & Viejo Montesinos (2012) included the chaetotaxy of six Spanish taxa: *I. sericeata calvaria* Wehrli, 1927, *I. ochrata albida* (Zerny, 1936), *I. incisaria* (Staudinger, 1892), *I. bigladiata* Herbulot, 1975, *I. cervantaria* (Millière, 1869) and *I. degenararia* (Hübner, 1799). Although Hausmann (2004) talked about the existence of a kind of 'gradient' in terms of length, stoutness and the types of lateral formations in *Idaea* larvae, it was Sannino *et al.* (1995) who illustrated and described the setae of various lepidopteran larvae including the Sterrhinae.

The larval biology of the Holo-Mediterranean moth *Idaea ostrinaria* (Hübner, 1813) (Fig. 1) is relatively well-studied (May 1893, L'Homme 1935, Hausmann & Miller 2000), it being detritivorous in common with other *Idaea* species in the Mediterra-



Figure 1. *Idaea ostrinaria*, male, 7.vii.20 Sierra de Guadarrama, Madrid, 800 m. Image José Luis Viejo Montesinos.



Figure 2. *Idaea ostrinaria* larva L2 ex female 1.vi.19, El Goloso, Madrid, Spain.

nean region (Ebert & Steiner 2001, King & Viejo Montesinos 2012). It is a monovoltine species from mid-May to early July (Hausmann 2004).

Two females were taken 1.vi.19 at El Goloso station (NW Madrid, 720m; N40°33'39.3 W003°42'51.9) laying eggs at random in a plastic box. Larvae eclosed 6.vi.19 feeding up on drying-out flowers

of 'Broom' *Lygos sphaerocarpa* L. Papilionaceae, but by early July the larvae were feeding up on leaves and flowers especially of Knotweed *Polygonum aviculare* L. (Polygonaceae) in 2nd stadium (Fig. 2). Images taken were of L4 larvae on the 4th and 10th August 2019 (Figs. 3, 4). The larvae were slow growing but several examples were seen in captivity in late October 2019. It is presumed that



larvae reach final instar in the spring and so would have spent the winter months in the penultimate instar. None survived to pupation. In 2017 experiences were somewhat different: one female was taken on the 21.v.17 at El Goloso station. At least two larvae thrived with a ♀ emerging the same year: 21.viii.17, however, a pupa was noted 14.iv.18 with a male emerging 1.v.18.

In terms of a very brief description of the three observed larval stadia: L1: overall tan-ochre with alternate segments darker ochre;

cephalic capsule and anterior part of T1 matt black; setae noticeable in relation to the size of the larva; L2 (Fig. 1): the larva is overall glossy olive-black with setae very short; L4 (Figs. 2, 3): overall blackish-ochre with laterals of A6 pale ochre, however, the setae, both thoracic and abdominal, are striking being curved, blonde-ochre and 'hair'-like.

The setae of larvae in this genus where this is known (15 taxa according to references cited previously) can be of various lengths and can vary in length

between those on the thoracic region (T1-3) or those in the abdominal region (A1-10), sometimes the SV (sub-ventral) setae of the A6 and A10 pro-legs can also be longer. The form of the individual seta can be 'fan-like', 'club-like' or 'spine-like' but 'hair-like' setae have not been recorded before (Stehr 1987, Sannino *et al.*, 1995).

Acknowledgments:

Thank you to José Luis Viejo Montesinos at the *Universidad Autónoma de Madrid* for the use of his photograph.



Figure 3. *Idaea ostrinaria* larva L4.



Figure 4. *Idaea ostrinaria* larva L4.

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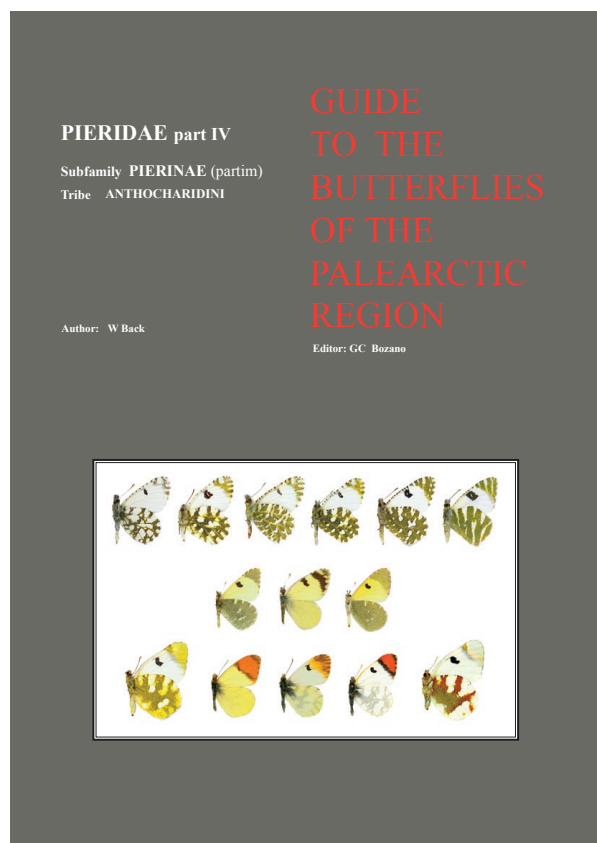
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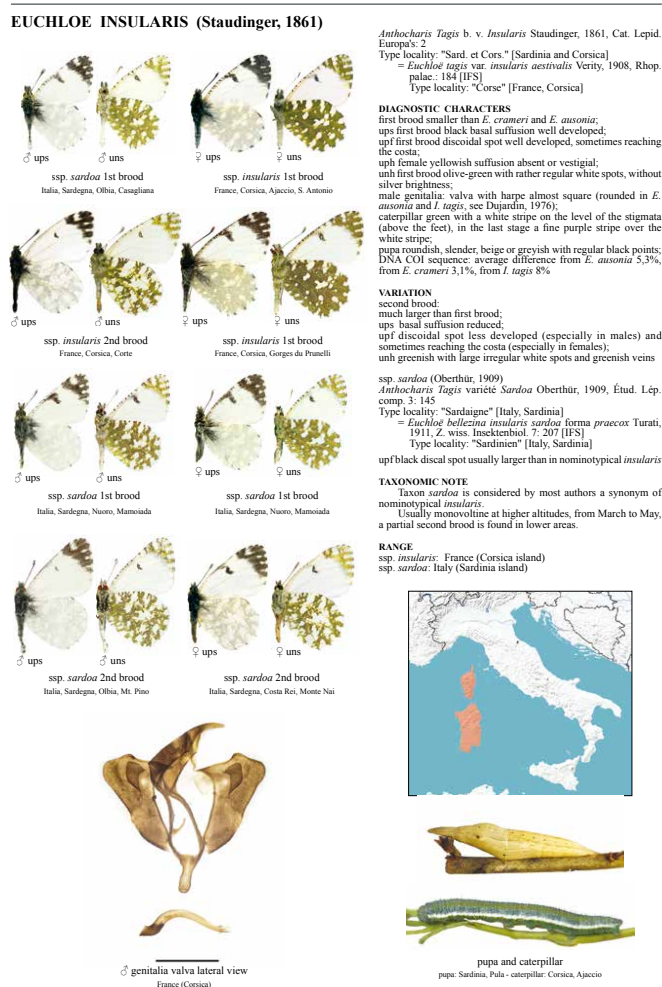
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Back, W. (2020) Pieridae 4: Pierinae (Partim) Tribe Anthocharidini. In: Bozano, G.C. (Ed.) Guide to the Butterflies of the Palearctic Region. Pp 102.



This is the 21st volume of the series, the 4th about family Pieridae. It covers the tribe Anthocharidini. Author Werner Back. It is available from the main dealers of entomology books or from the publisher: www.omnesartes.com.



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Benyamini, D. & John, E. (2020) Butterflies of the Levant and nearby areas. Vol. II: Papilionidae, Pieridae & Hesperidae. Pp. 208. 125 €

This book is the first volume in a series of four aimed at treating all the butterflies of the Levant, covering fully the countries of Lebanon, Israel, Jordan and Cyprus as well as southernmost Turkey, most of Syria, Egypt, and NW Saudi Arabia, home to a total of 254 species. Although less species-rich than neighbouring Turkey this region with its complex biogeographical history contains a fascinating mix of Mediterranean and eremic species, many of which belong to the genera *Colotis* (10 spp.) and *Spialia* (7 spp.). The short introduction is followed by detailed species accounts,

which are usually two pages long, richly illustrated with photos of set specimens within their habitats as well as photos of live adults and their early stages. Families are introduced with a detailed overview of their biology, a diagram of flight periods for all species and illustrated life cycles for all genera. In depth coverage is provided on hybridisation of *Papilio machaon* with *P. saharae* and on the *Muschampia proteides* complex. The volume concludes with a glossary and an extensive bibliography. At the heart of the book is the compilation of the life history and behaviour of the region's butter-

flies which is unparalleled in depth even compared to most faunistic monographs for European territories. It is the result of the authors' life time research into butterfly biology in a politically and climatically challenging region.

With this wealth of information, the book is a must have not only for those interested in the butterflies of the Middle East, but also highly recommended for any serious student of butterfly biology and behaviour.

Martin Wiemers



VOL. II has close to 1500 photographs by 58 photographers and includes 91 species, comprising:
 Swallowtails (Papilionidae) – 10 species,
 Whites (Pieridae) – 44 species,
 Skippers (Hesperiidae) – 37 species.
 This unique series of four books includes for the first time all available present-day information for every butterfly species currently known from the Levant region. Along with photographs of set specimens, we present photographs of their complete life-history stages, larval hostplants and adults in their natural biotopes. In addition, we discuss seventeen categories of behaviour (ethology), together with conservation status, distribution and flight periods, thereby providing much data lacking from present-day books. We extend the boundaries of the accepted Levant southwards to include the butterfly fauna of the Northern Red Sea in Egypt, Sinai and NW Saudi Arabia. We present for the first time the butterflies of their remote and little-studied mountain chains, adding numerous previously unpublished new species from this area of growing world interest. We also remind or introduce readers to NEOM ('New Future'), a huge, newly planned, multi-billion dollar project that aims to embrace ambitious high-tech, cyber, academic, economic and rewilding objectives. This cross-border city in NW Hejaz will connect to Sinai, Egypt via an extensive bridge over the Red Sea and will open to the world the remote area of pristine nature offered by Saudi Arabia.

VOLUMES IN THE SERIES:

VOL. I – The Biology and Behaviour of Levant Butterflies – 2021/2022
 VOL. II – Papilionidae, Pieridae & Hesperidae – 2020
 VOL. III – Nymphalidae – 2020/2021
 VOL. IV – Lycaenidae – 2021

BUTTERFLIES OF THE LEVANT

VOL. II

Dubi Benyamini & Eddie John

BUTTERFLIES OF THE LEVANT

Dubi Benyamini & Eddie John



VOL. II

Papilionidae, Pieridae
& Hesperidae

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Anthocharis damone Boisduval, 1836 Eastern Orange Tip

The male has a conspicuous bright yellow ground colour and is easily recognizable; the black scaling of *A. gruneri* is absent. The female is similar to *A. cardamines*, but easily separated from it by the yellow unh. Adult flight is rapid and close to the ground. Males patrol along forest tracks, seeking females.

Biology

Flight period: early March to early May (until late May if spring is delayed). Found from 300 m NW Sea of Galilee, to 1850 m in the Anti-Lebanon mountain range.

Life history: univoltine. The eggs, which are similar to those of *A. cardamines* and *A. gruneri*, are laid singly on the buds and developing fruits of the hostplant. L1 has glandular hairs. At maturity, the larva is bluish-green with fine dark blue-green spots and numerous short white hairs. Lateral white stripes have a well-defined lower edge, less distinct towards the upper edge, and spiracles are white. Segments have two sub-dorsal warty protrusions bearing black bristles, one on either side of the body. The mature larva, which is well camouflaged on its *Isatis* LHP fruits, measures 32 mm, resembling that of *A. cardamines*, but the spots are finer, the overall body hue is more bluish and the sides of the body are more flattened and with finer wrinkles. The pupa is 20 mm in length, resembles that of *A. cardamines* in shape, and is initially light green in colour, changing to light brown with a dark brown mid-dorsal line and a similar lateral line above the spiracles. The adult ecloses after 11 months.

Recorded hostplants: *Annual Brassicaceae* (Cruciferae) – *Isatis* (*Isatanica* [M.] (Illustr. 1), *I. glauca*, *I. takhtajani*, *I. tinctoria*, *Erysimum crassipes*, *Hesperis persica*, *Crambe hispanica* (Illustr. 2).

Distribution

TL: Sicily, Italy. The species' distribution ranges from Italy to S Yugoslavia and the Balkans, Turkey, Syria, Al-Lazzab reserve (1545-1828 m) Anti-Lebanon range, Syria (Zarikian & Ghajani, 2018), Lebanon, N Israel, Mt Hermon (up to 1650 m), Iran and Iraq. Absent from Jordan, Cyprus and Sinai. Two subspecies have been described from the Levant: *Anthocharis damone eunomia* (Freyer, [1851]); TL: SE Turkey – S Turkey. *A. d. syra* Verity, 1911; TL: Ain-Zhalta, Lebanon – Syria, Lebanon, Israel with its southern limit at Mt Meron.



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Colotis evarne (Klug, 1829)

Northern Sulphur Orange-Tip

One of the most common of African *Colotis* spp., flying in many biotopes, usually with *C. danae*. *C. evarne* replaces *C. eucharis* (Nazari et al., 2011). The species penetrates northwards to the southern Levant, in the west from Jebel Elba along the eastern Egyptian mountain chain of the Red Sea, in the east from central Arabia, north-west to Jebel el Lawz. The latest records from Jebel Hamajah, (Jebel Hamata, 1300-1500 m) SE Egypt, extends the known distribution from Ethiopia and N Sudan (Benyamini & Müller, 2020). Further expansion northwards may be restricted by the lack of its *Maerua*/ *Cadaba* hostplants, unless *Capparis* spp. are accepted.

Biology

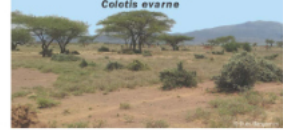
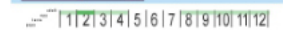
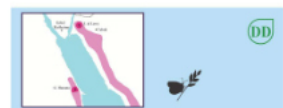
Flight period: Jebel Hamajah records are from February 2001. Elsewhere: from August to April.

Life history: Adults fly low to the ground, near the *Maerua* sp. hostplants. Females may escape unwanted male attention by hiding in dense vegetation, resuming flight when the male leaves (DB, pers. obs. Arab Minch, Ethiopia). However, in Djibouti, where *Capparis* spp. suffer from serious overgrazing, *Maerua* spp. survive only within areas of dense *Acacia* scrub and where *evarne* males may be seen circling, awaiting females (DB, pers. obs.). On 31.3.2014 in Magadi road Kenya 1000 m asl white conical eggs were laid singly on *Maerua* leaves, an L5 is whole light green identical to the hostplant leaves with 3-5 transverse wrinkles in every segment and 23-25 mm long, head green with tiny white spots, mid dorsal white line and a mid-length perpendicular one that encircles the body down to the side lines and yellowish patches. On 3.4 the straight pre-pupa was 19 mm long and a typical reduced *Gonepteryx*-like pupa was formed upside down a day later (DB breeding notes).

Recorded hostplants: *Capparis* spp. in Kenya and W Arabia (Pittaway, 1985; Larsen, 1991: 134); *Maerua* spp. in Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti (DB field notes).

Distribution

TL *evarne*: Sudan: "Ambukoh" – Ambukoh, Blue Nile in N Sudan. Distributed from West African Mauritania and Senegal through sub-Saharan Nigeria, Mali and Chad to Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Somalia and Djibouti, across the Red Sea to S Arabia to Oman. In Western Saudi Arabia, distributed from Tihama Asir to Jeddah/ Usfan and possibly reaching Jebel el Lawz in NW Hejaz. In NW Red Sea distributed from SE Egypt at Jebel Elba, and northwards at the higher vegetational belt of E Egypt Red Sea mountain range above 1300 m as noted above. *Colotis auxo* which is the Southern Sulphur Orange Tip, TL Port Natal, occurs from RSA to Kenya and all Southern Africa dry areas.



Available from major European entomological book sellers, e.g. <https://www.pemberleybooks.com>, <https://www.nhbs.com>, <https://www.insecta.de>

Bence, S. & Richaud S. (Eds) (2020) Atlas des Papillons de Jour & Zygènes de Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur. Gap: Conservatoire d'espaces naturels de Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur & Le Naturographe, 544 pp. 49.00 €

The first atlas of the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (now officially called "Région Sud", France) was published in 2009, and contained maps for all species, but only a selection were discussed individually. This new atlas brings this early work up to date, by including new data, both the ones gathered since the previous atlas, and by incorporating data from old collections. All together, this atlas summarizes 680 000 data points gathered from 2400 entomologists and 63 private or public research bodies, since 1840.

The introduction first gives an overview of Lepidopterology in the region, from the pioneers like Simon-Jude Honnorat (1783-1852), Pierre Millière (1811-1887) and Jean-Henri Fabre (1823-1915) to the contemporary SEL-members Eric Drouet and Henri Descimon, and the modern development of young entomologists who use mobile phone applications for data recording in the field. It then discusses the legal status of butterflies within the region, and devotes 30 pages to introduce the reader to the various habitats and their butterfly faunas, with colour photographs of both habitats and butterflies.

Of course, the main part of the book are the species monographs, for all butterflies and Zygaenidae of the region, each from 1 to 4 pages, which discusses their regional ecology, distribution, and conservation status. The figures for each species includes a photograph of the species usually in the field, a regional map, with grey dots for pre-2000 data and blue ones for post 2000 data. Usually a photograph of habitat is also presented. The maps may present a too optimistic view, as they present the combined data of many years, on presence/absence

data, but not on abundance; the density of many species have decreased over the last 50 years, especially in the cultivated and urbanized lowlands, but this is difficult to document precisely. So far the region has lost only one species (*Gegenes pumilio*), but the distribution of several species has shrunk dramatically : *Polygonia egea* is now to be found only in Alpes-Maritimes, whereas it used

to be found, albeit locally, westwards to Bouches-du-Rhône and Vaucluse.

This is both a very attractive book, and a landmark in French Lepidopterology. It is hoped that it will help a better knowledge of the local fauna, and hence help improved conservation measures.

Gabriel Nève



Available from www.naturographe-editions.fr, where overviews of a few pages are available, ISBN 978-2-9560549-1-7



Mey, W. & Krüger, M.† (2019) The Lepidoptera fauna of a crater valley in the Great Escarpment of South Africa: The Asante Sana Project. Buchreihe zur Entomologie, Esperiana Memoir 8. Pp. 550. £150 (~€165)

The moth fauna of Southern Africa has been studied in the past intensely by such pioneering taxonomists as Anthonie Johannes Theodorus Janse and Lajos Vári. Southern Africa, including Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe, has now the best understood fauna of Lepidoptera in the entire Afrotropics, with some 8000 described species

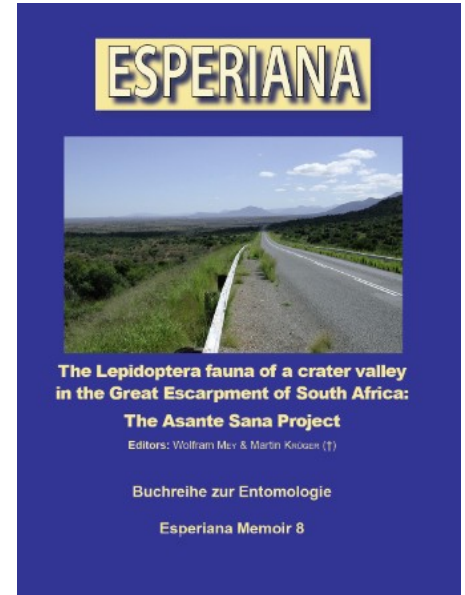
This new tome is the first part of an ambitious project encompassing four years' work by an international team studying the Lepidoptera fauna of a site (Asante Farm) on the Sneeuweburg Mountain complex of the Great Escarpment in the Eastern Cape of South Africa. It follows on from some remarkable studies on the fauna of the Brandberg Massif in Namibia and a work on overall Lepidoptera diversity in the same series. A recent work in 2019 by the same publisher (Hermann Hacker), volume 1 in the new Moths of Africa series, on Boletobiinae erebids cannot either be ignored.

The biotopes covered are the Karoo and Albany thicket, along an elevational gradient extending from the lowlands up to about 2500 m. About 1200 moth species

have been collected in the area, around 15% of the South African fauna, and 569 of them were light trapped (many of which included in this study). The authors also estimate they may have found as much as 80% of the Lepidoptera fauna in the area of around 12000 hectares that represents the Asante Sana private game reserve. Sadly, we have lost two participants in the project, Martin Krüger (who died on 23 July 2019 and did not live to see the publication of this fine work) and Doug Kroon (who died on 2 August 2020 and whose earlier samples were added to the project).

The work is in good English, with few typographic errors, being fully edited by Martin Krüger before he died. There is a 17 page introduction and a 13 page characterisation of the vegetation, both sections well illustrated along with the taxonomic chapters.

The work comprises 26 main chapters, the compilation of taxonomic studies by 16 different specialists on no less than 30 moth families and at my count five new genera and 122 new species [four and 124 given on flyleaf] (number



of genera; and/or new species at my count are given in parentheses): Hepialidae (3), Nepticulidae (5), Tischeriidae (2), Cecidosidae, Adelidae (11), Eriocottidae (1; 2), Psychidae (19), Dryadaulidae (1), Tineidae (6), Gracillariidae (1), Bucculatricidae (8), Yponomeutidae, Plutellidae (1), Praydidae, Lyonetiidae (2), Bedelliidae, Elachistidae, Coleophoridae (13), Scythrididae (1), Gelechiidae (1; 10), Carposinidae, Crambidae : Crambinae (3), Tortricidae (11), Lacturidae (1; 0), Cossidae, Metarbelidae, [*Pseudurgis*-group] (1), Geometridae (2; 13), Noctuidae (2), Erebidae (focusing



Figure 1. Moth trapping in the Asante Sana including automatic trap.

on Thyretini, Lithosiinae (3), Nolidae (1), and Hypeninae (1) + Herminiinae (1) + Hypenodinae (1)), and Euteliidae. There are also many taxonomic changes and redescriptions, with already known species illustrated. The amount of new information on more primitive and poorly known families (such as Hepialidae, Adelidae, Cecidosidae and Nepticulidae) is complemented with detailed treatments on the Macroheterocera, for example, covering not just the described taxa. As such, this is really is a faunistic as well as a taxonomic work.

Each taxonomic chapter is lavishly illustrated in colour with pictures of adults and dissections (with numerous line drawings).

There is also information on inter-site diversity (although a limited amount has been done with DNA barcoding, but see the chapter on Nepticulidae). But this work offers real taxonomic meat across a breathtaking range of moth diversity. It represents a glimpse into the continuing pioneering work of the taxonomists involved, skilfully and productively edited by Mey and Krüger, and sadly might constitute the last major

testament to the latter. As such this work forms an essential reference for almost anyone working on Afrotropical moths. It is a part of an all taxon biological inventory (ATBI), the second part of which will cover a similar number of families, so is also much anticipated.

There are 550 printed pages and the price is in the range of most moth specialists as well as major libraries to whom I recommend it.

David Lees

Baldizzone, G. (2019) *Lepidoptera Coleophoridae*, Fauna d'Italia, Vol. LIII. Milano, Italia: Edizioni Agricole di New Business Media Srl. Pp. 922. 263 plates. 140 €

Written in Italian, this work provides the current state of knowledge (2019) on the Coleophoridae known from mainland Italy, Sardinia and Sicily. After a brief introduction, acknowledgments, explanations of the iconography and abbreviations used, the volume is presented in two parts of unequal proportions.

A first part of 32 pages presents information on a diagnosis of the family, the morphology of male and female genitalia, the life cycle, the host plants of the caterpillars, the ecology and relationships with humans, the geographical distribution, the relevant research in Italy, as well as the procedures for sampling, breeding, preparation, and determination of adults. The study of genitalia is essential for a good identification of the species in these micro moths, especially if they have not been reared.

The second and most important part deals with taxonomic aspects with a key to determining the genera and a detailed account for each species. Thus, 283 species are treated and 40 lectotypes and 2 neotypes are designated. Each

FAUNA D'ITALIA - VOL. LIII - LEPIDOPTERA - COLEOPHORIDAE



FAUNA D'ITALIA
LEPIDOPTERA
COLEOPHORIDAE
GIORGIO BALDIZZONE




CALDERINI



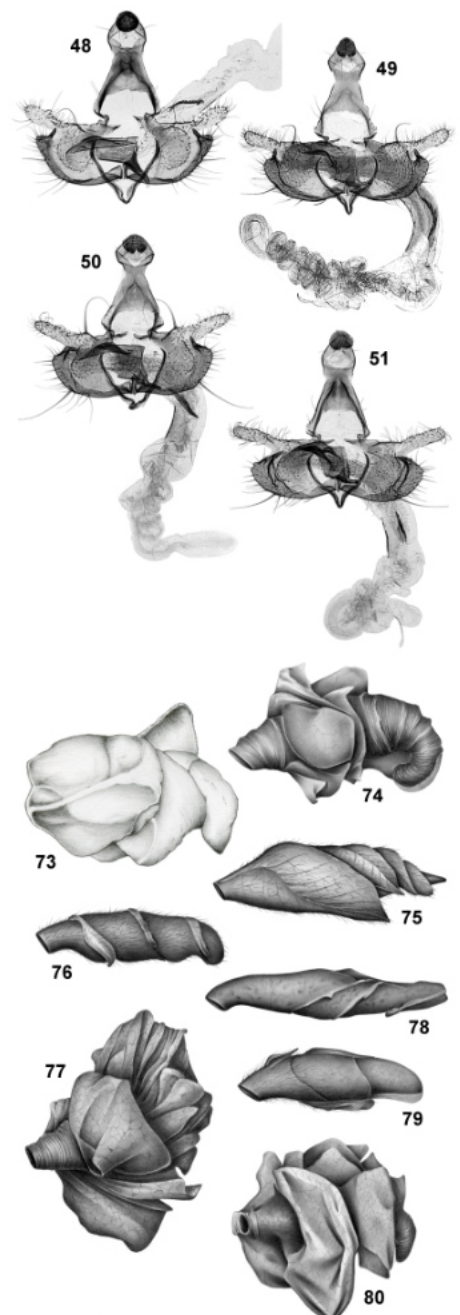
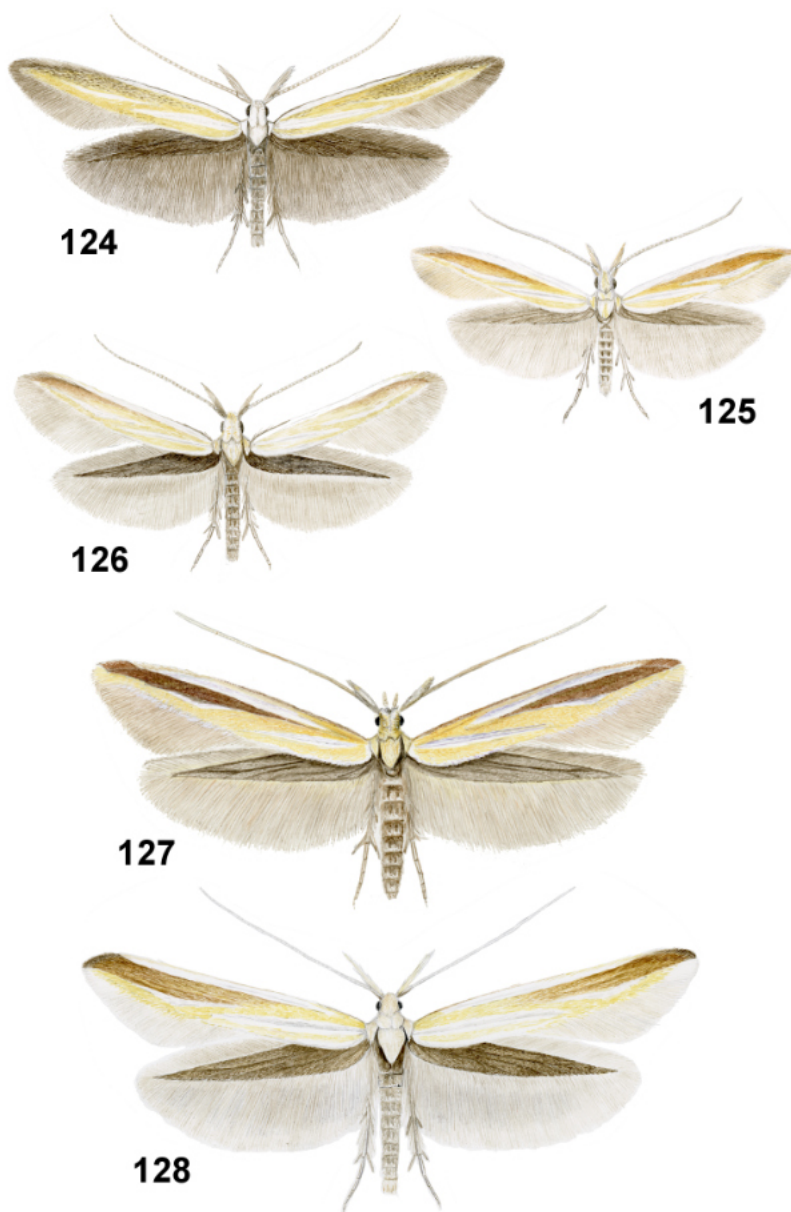
species is numbered, its known synonyms and the main relevant bibliographical references are listed, its type locality is recalled, the habitus is described in detail with reference to 49 watercolour plates of adults consisting of 288 drawings, the male genitalia are described with reference to 89 plates of 282 black and white photos, many photographed for the first time, which constitutes an exceptional document, the female genitalia are also described with reference to 93 plates of 278 photos black and white, the discriminating morphological characters compared to close species are presented, the imma-

tures (known host plants, egg, larva with detailed description, larval case) and biological cycle are exposed and refer to 33 sheets of larval cases made up of 284 pencil drawings, their ecology and ethology are treated and, finally, the chorotype and general and Italian geographical distributions are given.

The species accounts are followed by a very important bibliography with 510 references, the list of species covered in the book, the alphabetical list of genera and species, then five color plates of pictures of imagos, eggs or caterpillars and cases. At the end

of the book, one can consult the above-mentioned plates of the male and female imagos, genitalia with the origin of the material represented and, finally, the plates of the larval cases with their respective lengths. This book describes small wonders of biodiversity - the real one - that of wild Italy, hoping that overly aggressive Humanity does not wipe it out. This book is the culmination of more than five decades of research, but the adventure continues as new species surely remain to be discovered.

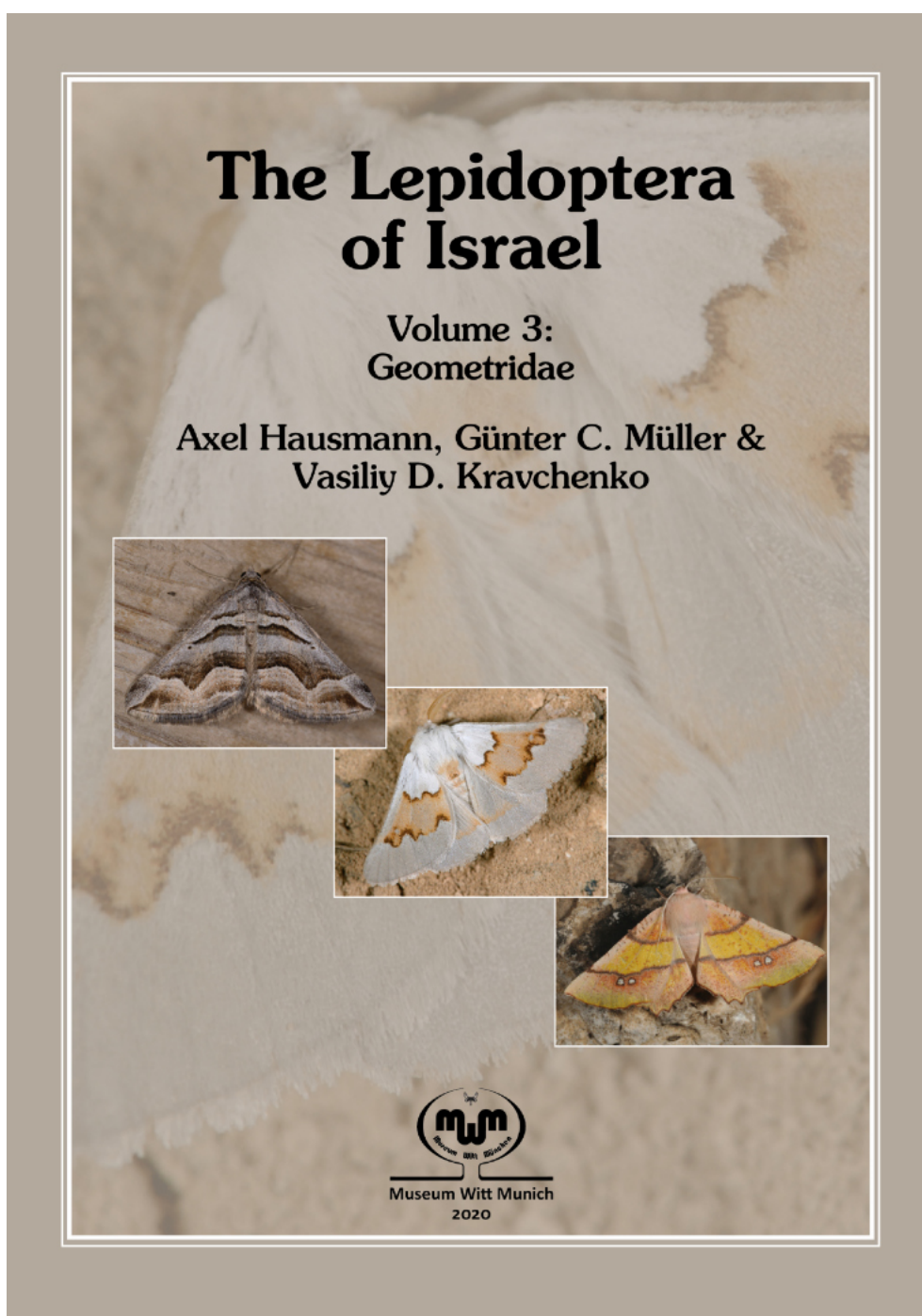
Giorgio Baldizzone



Available from libri.edagricole@newbusinessmedia.it

Hausmann, A., Müller, G. C. & Kravchenko, V. D. (2020) The Lepidoptera of Israel, Volume 3, Geometridae. Proceedings of the Museum Witt Munich (9). Pp. 256. 29 plates. 89,00 €

This new publication deals with the 216 geometrid species that occur in Israel, presenting distributional data (with maps), habitat, phenology, host-plants and genetic data. A complete checklist is presented including the geometrid fauna of the adjacent countries of the Levant. 50 species are deleted from the national species list of Israel (earlier misidentifications), 63 species with records from closely adjacent areas are mentioned as potentially also present in Israel. 47 species are new for Israel, 22 for Jordan, six for Lebanon, two for Syria, one for Iraq, and 19 are new for Egypt / Sinai Peninsula. 13 species and one subspecies are described as new for science. Another eleven taxonomic changes are formally proposed. All Israeli species and most species of the adjacent countries are shown on colour plate



Available from AVM Akademischer Verlag München, Lindberghstr. 15, 80939 München, Tel: +49(0)89-51616151 avm@druckmedien.de



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

Hossein Rajaei, SEL membership secretary

Statistics

Now (30 January 2021), the SEL membership is composed as follows: The total number of members slightly decreased during the last 9 months. Now SEL has 469 ordinary and 503 total members, which are the lowest numbers during the last decade. Please notice that 43 members were deleted due to more than 2 years in arrears. The following graph summarizes the number of all members and of ordinary members during the last 10 years (Fig. 1).

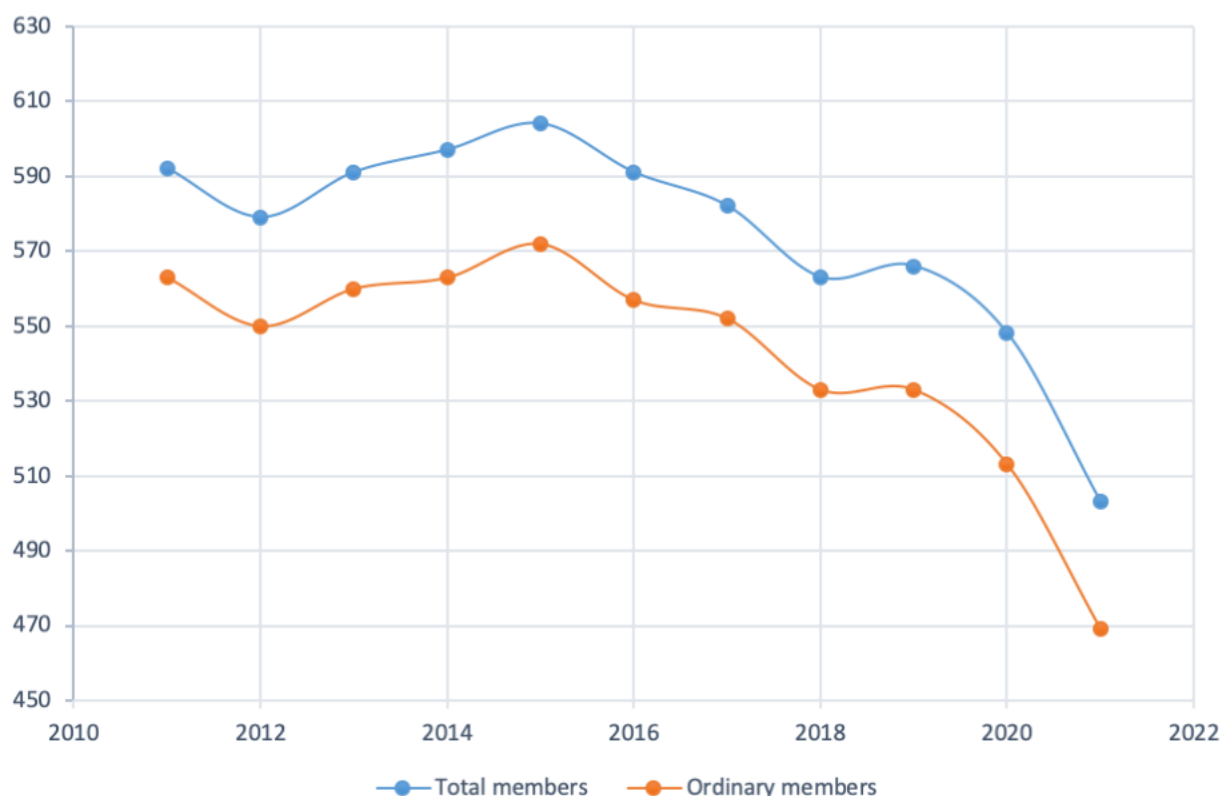


Figure 1. Graph showing the number of total and ordinary members during the last ten years

New members – Nouveaux membres – Neue Mitglieder

Jürgen Rodeland (Germany)
Alessio Vovlas (Italy)
Sandra Schachat (USA)
Karl-Heinz Jelinek (Germany)
Michael Weidlich (Germany)
Shashank Pathour (India)
Tim Green (England)
Steve Wullaert (Belgium)

Resignations – Démission – Austritte

Paolo Casini (Italy)
Blanca Huertas (England)
Uwe Rammert (Germany)
Klaus Rose (Germany)
Werner Vilgut (Austria)
Hans-Peter Wymann (Switzerland)
Tom Nygaard Kristensen

Deceased – Verstorben – Décédé

Hans Joachim Feil
(deceased on August 2020)
Willi Sauter
(25.07.1928-03.09.2020)
Jean Hanus
(deceased on 7.4.2020)

Membership 2021 – Mitgliedschaft 2021 – Cotisation 2021



Please remember that the subscription becomes due at the beginning of the year. The subscription for the year 2021 is 50€ for individuals and 65€ for associations. Please pay your 2021 subscription promptly either directly to the SEL account. If your bank is offering SEPA transfer (in Euro) you should not have extra cost.



Nous vous rappelons que la cotisation annuelle est due dès le début de l'année en cours. Le montant de la cotisation 2021 est de 50€ pour les membres ordinaires et de 65€ pour les associations ou institutions. Si vous ne l'avez déjà fait, nous vous remercions de vous en acquitter rapidement par virement international au compte de la SEL:



Bitte beachten Sie, dass Ihr Mitgliedsbeitrag zu Beginn eines jeden Jahres fällig wird. Der Beitrag für 2021 beträgt für Einfache Mitglieder 50€ und für Institutionelle Mitglieder 65€. Bitte zahlen Sie Ihren Beitrag für 2021

SEL Societas Europaea e.V.
IBAN: DE63 3701 0050 0195 6505 07
Postbank Köln (BIC: PBNKDEFF)

Local SEL representatives instead of local treasurers

The system of local treasurers, then termed “regional collecting agents”, was established in 1994 as a consequence of raising costs of international payments (see News 22). Since then a lot has changed, and now, due to the introduction of the EURO and the SEPA payment area, direct transfers from most European countries to Germany are comparable to domestic transfers, with few or no extra costs for payments in EURO. For other countries we have opened a PayPal account, to be able to pay with credit cards.

As the system with various local treasurers is an extra burden for the bookkeeping, and no longer needed for cost reduction, council has decided at its meeting in Campobasso to abandon the long-standing system of local treasurers and from now on only accept direct payment by members to the treasurer. We have discussed this step already for some years, and more and more members pay directly, and some local treasurers already stopped.

However, we realise that the local SEL treasurers paid also an important role to represent SEL in their country, as they are closer to the members. As it is important for SEL to have local contacts, we asked first the former local treasurers to consider changing their role into local contact person of SEL for their country. A local contact person would be a great help, especially if members have questions about the next congress, the recruitment of new members or the direct payment of fees. A list of the local SEL representatives will be published in the next News.

Wolfgang Eckweiler, Treasurer
Erik van Nieukerken, President
Marianne Espeland, General secretary

Belgium/Luxemburg

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Spain

Dr. Elisenda Olivella Pedregal
Tarragona 106, 1-1, E.08015
Barcelona,
eolivell@xtec.cat



Money transfer from outside Germany

Wolfgang Eckweiler, Treasurer

Payment through local treasurers with their own cash accounts is no longer possible and only direct payments to the treasurer will be accepted. Of course, somebody else can transfer the contribution on your behalf. It is important to indicate in the subject for whom the payment is made.

SEPA Direct Debit

In Germany, the direct debit system has proven its worth. Participants do not need to worry about paying their contributions on time. This is also possible in other countries of the SEPA payment area. Surely you pay your Internet or telephone bill this way. Please check with your bank if they accept SEPA direct debits. On page 17 you will find a SEPA direct debit mandate to print out. Please fill out the form, sign it and send it by e-mail to SEL-members[at]eckweiler.com or by mail to Dr. Wolfgang Eckweiler, Gronauer Str. 40, D-60385 Frankfurt am Main, Germany.



SEPA bank transfer

Members living in Europe in countries of the Single Euro Payments Area should use **SEPA bank transfer**: SEPA transfer uses only IBAN and BIC with currency in Euro.

However, some European banks try to execute the transfer as an **expensive SWIFT transfer**. Here further information are necessary.

Just the question about the address of our bank is a reference to this expensive "extra service".

Please ask your bank for a SEPA transfer.

SWIFT bank transfer

A SWIFT bank transfer can be very expensive. If SEPA is possible, take care not to use SWIFT. For this "service" your bank wants more information, please select details you need:

SEL SOCIETAS EUROPAEA LEPIDOPTEROLOGICA

c/o Dr. Wolfgang Eckweiler
Gronauer Str. 40
60385 Frankfurt

Postbank Hamburg
Geschäftskundenbetreuung
22283 Hamburg
E-Mail: business@postbank.de
BIC (SWIFT): PBNKDEFF
www.postbank.de

"22283 Hamburg" is special address code for major post customers, without street or P/O box.

PayPal

Members living outside Europe, or having difficulties in paying their membership fee via SEPA bank transfer may use PayPal. They should check, however, that the full amount of the membership fee is paid on the PayPal account and that all expenses are paid by the payee. Please add 3 € for Paypal fees and transfer to: paypal@selep.eu

Members without an own PayPal account should ask for a PayPal Invoice, please contact the treasurer: Wolfgang Eckweiler (SEL-members@eckweiler.com).

TransferWise

TransferWise is an online account that lets you send money internationally. TransferWise fees are usually lower than PayPal fees. Details see: <https://transferwise.com/>

SEPA-Lastschriftmandat SEPA Direct Debit Mandate



Name des Zahlungsempfängers / *Creditor name*:

SEL Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica e. V.

Anschrift des Zahlungsempfängers / *Creditor address*

Straße und Hausnummer / *Street name and number*:

c/o Dr. W. Eckweiler, Gronauer Str. 40

Postleitzahl und Ort / *Postal code and city*:

60385 Frankfurt am Main

Land / *Country*:

Germany

Gläubiger-Identifikationsnummer / *Creditor identifier*:

DE67SEL00001211069

Mandatsreferenz (vom Zahlungsempfänger auszufüllen) / *Mandate reference (to be completed by the creditor)*:

Mitgliedsnummer / membership number

Ich ermächtige / Wir ermächtigen (A) den Zahlungsempfänger (Name siehe oben), Zahlungen von meinem / unserem Konto mittels Lastschrift einzuziehen. Zugleich (B) weise ich mein / weisen wir unser Kreditinstitut an, die vom Zahlungsempfänger (Name siehe oben) auf mein / unser Konto gezogenen Lastschriften einzulösen.

Hinweis: Ich kann / Wir können innerhalb von acht Wochen, beginnend mit dem Belastungsdatum, die Erstattung des belasteten Betrages verlangen. Es gelten dabei die mit meinem / unserem Kreditinstitut vereinbarten Bedingungen.

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As part of your rights, you are entitled to a refund from your bank under the terms and conditions of your agreement with your bank. A refund must be claimed within 8 weeks starting from the date on which your account was debited.

Zahlungsart / *Type of payment*:

☒ Wiederkehrende Zahlung / *Recurrent payment*

☐ Einmalige Zahlung / *One-off payment*

Name des Zahlungspflichtigen (Kontoinhaber) / *Debtor name*:

Anschrift des Zahlungspflichtigen (Kontoinhaber) / *Debtor address* (Angabe freigestellt / *Optional information*)

Straße und Hausnummer / *Street name and number*:

Postleitzahl und Ort / *Postal code and city*:

Land / *Country*:

IBAN des Zahlungspflichtigen (max. 34 Stellen) / *IBAN of the debtor (max. 34 characters)*:

BIC (8 oder 11 Stellen) / *BIC (8 or 11 characters)*:

Hinweis: Die Angabe des BIC kann entfallen, wenn der Zahlungsdienstleister des Zahlungspflichtigen in einem EU-/ EWR-Mitgliedsstaat ansässig ist.

Note: The BIC is optional when Debtor Bank is located in a EEA SEPA country.

Ort / *Location*:

Datum (TT/MM/JJJJ) / *Date (DD/MM/YYYY)*:

Unterschrift(en) des Zahlungspflichtigen (Kontoinhaber) / *Signature(s) of the debtor*:



Dr. Hossein Rajaei
 Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde
 Rosenstein 1
 D-70191 Stuttgart, Germany
 E-mail: hossein.rajaei@smns-bw.de

☐ Application for membership · *Aufnahmeantrag* · Bulletin de souscription

I hereby apply to become a member of SEL. I acknowledge the aims of SEL and agree to pay the annual dues.

Ich beantrage die Mitgliedschaft bei SEL. Ich werde die satzungsmäßigen Ziele des Vereins beachten und die jährlichen Mitgliedsbeiträge bezahlen.

Par la présente je souhaite devenir membre de la SEL., j'ai pris connaissance du règlement et des objectifs de l'association auxquels je souscris et accepte de régler ma cotisation annuelle.

☐ Changes · *Änderungen* · Changements

Please change and complete the details above in the list of members of the Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica e. V., Karlsruhe.

Bitte ändern und ergänzen Sie die obigen Angaben in der Mitgliederdatei der Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica e. V.

Veuillez modifier et compléter les informations ci-dessus dans la liste des membres du Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica e. V., Karlsruhe.

Surname · <i>Name</i> · Nom	First Name/s, Title · <i>Vorname, Titel</i> · Prénoms, Titre	Date of Birth · <i>Geburtsdatum</i> · Date de naissance
Address · <i>Adresse</i> · Address		
E-mail · <i>E-Mail</i> · Email	Phone Number · <i>Telefonnummer</i> · Numéro de téléphone	Profession · <i>Beruf</i> · Profession

I collect, identify, study · *Ich sammle, bestimme, bearbeite* · Je collecte, détermine, étudie

Consent to data processing · *Einwilligung zur Datenverarbeitung* · Consentement au traitement des données

I agree that my personal data are stored and processed within the framework of the legal data protection regulations. In doing so, we strictly adhere to the privacy policy of the Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica e. V. (For short version, see reverse side).

Ich stimme zu, dass meine personenbezogenen Daten im Rahmen der gesetzlichen Datenschutzbestimmungen gespeichert und verarbeitet werden. Dabei halten wir die strikt die Datenschutzrichtlinien der Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica e. V. ein (Kurzfassung siehe Rückseite).

J'accepte que mes données personnelles soient stockées et traitées dans le cadre des dispositions légales de protection des données. Ce faisant, nous adhérons strictement à la politique de confidentialité de la Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica e. V. (Pour la version courte, voir le verso).

Date · *Datum* · Date **Signature** · *Unterschrift* · Signature

The membership fee is € 50 (€ 65 for cooperate members) per year. It should be transferred in January to avoid interruptions in receiving the journal NOTA. Members with a bank account in Germany should fill in and sign the SEPA form (see below). If you send money by bank transfer or Paypal, make sure that all bank fees are included in advance with the sum transferred. *Der jährliche Mitgliedsbeitrag beträgt zur Zeit € 50 € (65 € für Institute) und ist jeweils im Januar fällig. Um Unterbrechungen beim Versand der NOTA zu vermeiden, empfehlen wir Mitgliedern mit Konto im Inland die Zahlung per SEPA-Lastschriftmandat (siehe unten).* La cotisation est de 50 € (65 € pour les membres coopérants) par an. Il devrait être transféré en janvier pour éviter les interruptions de réception du NOTA. Les membres disposant d'un compte bancaire en Allemagne doivent remplir et signer le formulaire (voir ci-dessous). Si vous envoyez de l'argent par virement bancaire ou par Paypal, assurez-vous que tous les frais bancaires sont inclus à l'avance avec la somme transférée.

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Newsletter of the Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica](#)

Jahr/Year: 2021

Band/Volume: [65](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): diverse

Artikel/Article: [Newsletter of the Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica 1](#)