Contribution to knowledge of the Balkan Lepidoptera (Lepidoptera: Macrolepidoptera)

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Abstract
One species Caradrina draudti (Boursin, 1936) is reported here as a new for continental Europe, one species is new for the Balkan Peninsula and Bulgaria, one species is confirmed for the Balkan Peninsula, two species are new for the Republic of North Macedonia and two others are reported for the second time from this country. One species is new for Serbia; another one is reported for the second time from Serbia. Six genera and 18 species are new for Albania and 4 species are reported for the second time from this country. Three genera and six species are new for Montenegro. Data for some other interesting species and species of conservation value are also presented. Most specimens are collected at light in 2019. With illustrations of specimens and their genitalia when necessary. With new taxonomical notes for Charissa pentheri (Rebel, 1901).

Key words: Lepidoptera, Macrolepidoptera, Europe, Balkan Peninsula, Balkan countries.

Introduction
The Balkan Peninsula is relatively explored in term of Macrolepidoptera, especially for Papilionoidea, however it is still possible to find new taxa for Europe and the Balkans there, even for science. This is most true for difficult and overlooked species groups in poorly investigated remote areas with unusual or “extreme” habitats. Bulgaria and Greece are perhaps the best explored Balkan countries, while Albania, perhaps, still remains the most poorly investigated one. In Montenegro, the Durmitor Mountains are well-explored but other areas are less investigated. Even in the costal and tourist areas, research is conducted mostly in the summer tourist season, so that data from almost all of the late autumn and early spring fauna are missing. We prove this by reporting here several common autumn species, which were expected but had not been found previously in Montenegro.

Material and Methods
Collecting methodology involved 2 portable light traps with an 8 watt actinic (368 nm) and 8 watt “Blacklight”, both powered by 12 volt 9Ah batteries, as well as a Finnish “tent trap” with a 160 watt MV bulb at the top of the pole and a 20 watt (368 nm) black light over the catching pot below. An additional 20 watt (368nm) lamp was also positioned about 70 from the tent trap. The distance between the Finnish “tent
trap” and the light traps, as well as between the light traps themselves was sometime more than 1 km, as they were deployed in different positions and habitats if wherever possible. All traps ran throughout the night.

Genitalia were fixed on glass slides in Euparal mountant after staining with a 2% Merbromin solution. All genitalia slides were photographed by S. Beshkov with a Zeiss stereo microscope Stemii 2000-C with axioCamReC 5s camera; solitary everted vesicas were photographed in alcohol before mounting on glass. Insects and collecting places were photographed with Sony DSCX400v digital camera. All trips were self-financed by the authors and undertaken in their own time.

Families are arranged according to Aarvik et al. (2017). Sequence and nomenclature of families Erebidae and Noctuidae follow Fibiger et al. (2010) with subsequent changes incorporated from recent taxonomic revisions. The Geometridae are arranged according to Müller et al., (2019). When the specimens number is indicated, this means that they are in the collection of Stoyan Beshkov in the National Museum of Natural History, Sofia (NMNHS).

Systematics

Nymphalidae

Euphydryas aurinia (Rottemburg, 1775) Bulgaria, Sakar Mt., near Mustrak Village, 275m, N41.8556, E026.2978, abandoned vineyards, 03.V.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg.; Bulgaria, Dervent, between Topolovgrad Town and Sinapovo Village, 211m, N42.1153, E026.3998, abandoned vineyard, 04.V.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. Species from Annex II of EEC 92/43 Habitat Directive, not rare in Bulgaria but not reported before from BG0000212 NATURA 2000 Protected Area “Sakar”.

Geometridae

Ennominae

Charissa pentheri (Rebel, 1901) Albania, Tirana County, Mali me Gropë Mt., Above Shen Meri Village, N41.3524, E020.0465, 1405 m, steep limestone slopes with low vegetation of Artemisia alba, Satureja, Juniperus, etc., 05.VI.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and two light traps, 2 males (Figs 14a, b), Gen. prep. 1./25.I.2020 and 2./25.I.2020, S. Beshkov, male genitalia on glass in Euparal (Figs 23a, b). Because of possible deformation, genitalia preparation 1./25.I.2020 (Fig. 23a) is photographed in alcohol before being mounted. The collecting locality is illustrated in Beshkov & Nahirnić (2019b). Charissa pentheri is endemic to the Balkan Peninsula with the known distribution restricted to Bosnia & Herzegovina, Montenegro and Galičica Mt. in the western part of North Macedonia (Müller et al., 2019). A report for Bulgaria by Beshkov (2017) in fact concerns another species – Charissa mutilata (Staudinger, 1879) (Müller et al., 2019). Male genitalia were illustrated and described for a first time in Müller et al. (2019). According to Müller et al. (2019), the valval thumb-like process bears a single more or less thin thorn, which can be absent. Our specimens show significant differences from the description and illustration in the source quoted above, as both specimens collected together also differs each-other. In the genitalia of one of them (Gen. prep. 1./25.I.2020) (Fig. 23a) the genitalia are bilaterally symmetrical and the thumb-like process bears a single solid thorn; in the other specimen (Gen. prep. 2./25.I.2020) (Fig. 23b) one thumb-like process bears two thorns and the another has three, which is unknown for that species. It seems that numbers of the thorns is variable even in one locality, not constant and not diagnostic, as they can vary asymmetrically from zero to three. Similar case was found in Apocheima hispidaria ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) which is the reason subspecies popovi Vojnits, 1972 to be criticized and downgraded to synonymy (Müller et al., 2019). New species for Albania.

Menophra japygiaria (O. Costa, 1849) Albania, Lushnja County, above Stan-Karbunara Village, 60m, N40.9175, E019.7325, disused quarry, olives, ruderal, sandy soil, 11.VIII.2016, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and two light traps, 1 male (Fig. 14c). The collecting locality is illustrated in Beshkov (2018). The only Menophra japygiaria specimen reported before from the Balkans is from Ardenica (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019a), about 16 km away in a straight line. Beshkov (1995) reported and illustrated single male specimen of Menophra abruptaria (Thunberg, 1792) from Albania, Ionian Sea Coast near Dhërmi Village, 23.IX.1993. This species however is Menophra japygiaria indeed. Correct identification as Menophra
**Menophra japygiaria** has been confirmed by DNA investigation via Dr Axel Hausmann, ident. nr. BC ZSM Lep 105218 (Axel Hausmann, e-mail to the senior author, 28.IX.2019). According to Müller et al. (2019) *Menophra japygiaria* is a West Mediterranean species with a distribution restricted to Portugal, Spain and southernmost France, east to Italy including Sardinia, Sicily and Malta. Outside Europe it is known from North Africa: Morocco to Tunisia. The Balkan Peninsula is not included in the supposed range of the species. This second report from Albania, supported by two specimens confirms the presence of *Menophra japygiaria* on the Balkan Peninsula.

*Erannis defoliaria* (Clerck, 1759) Albania, Liqeni Prespa e vogel, near Tren Village, 858m, N40.67466, E020.98900, swamp with *Phragmites* and limestone slopes around with *Buxus* and *Carpinus* (Fig. 1), 19.XI.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and two light traps, 1 male (Fig. 14d). *Erannis defoliaria* is a common species in Europe and its presence in Albania was expected. It was most likely not reported before because of absence of any active local researcher and its flight period at the very end of October to the first half of January on the Balkans, varying with locality and, particularly, altitude. *Erannis defoliaria* is mentioned in Misja (1991) [as a late autumn species], but without locality and any other data and not in the scientific literature. Here we reported it as a new genus and a new species for Albania.

**Larentiinae**

*Euphyia adumbraria* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1852) Albania, Munella Mt., above Kimez Village, 1400m, N41.9491, E020.0926, coniferous forest, *Fagus*, limestone slopes, grassland with *Bruckenthalia spiculifolia* (Fig. 2), 07.VII.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. At lamps and two light traps, 2 males (Figs 14e, f), Gen. preps 1./30.1.2020, and 2./30.1.2020 S. Beshkov, male genitalia (Fig. 23c) with coremata on glass in euparal. *Euphyia adumbraria* is a European species with distribution area restricted to a comparatively small area from Central Apennines, northern Italy and Austria to Greece (Hausmann & Viidalepp, 2012). On the Balkan Peninsula it is known from a few localities in some of the western Balkan countries and from Timphristos and Parnass in Greece (Hausmann & Viidalepp, 2012) and does not reach mountains of Macedonia and Bulgaria. Recently it was reported for western Serbia (Beshkov, 2020). New species for Albania.

*Nebula pirinica* (Reisser, 1936) Albania, Munella Mt., above Kimez Village, 1400m, N41.9491, E020.0926, coniferous forest, *Fagus*, limestone slopes, grassland with *Bruckenthalia spiculifolia* (Fig. 2), 07.VII.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and two light traps, 1 female (Fig. 15a), Gen. prep. 2./6.II.2020S. Beshkov, female genitalia on glass in euparal. *Nebula pirinica* is a species with range from the central and southern Balkan Peninsula, north-eastern Turkey and, questionably, the Georgian Caucasus (Hausmann & Viidalepp, 2012). Probably all reports for *Nebula nebulata* (Treitschke, 1828) for the Balkans refer to *Nebula pirinica*. Both these are mountain species with huge geographical hiatus between the Southern Carpathians and Eastern Balkanic mountains. Thus, any contact zone would be improbable, although phylogeographic survey would be necessary. New species for Albania.

*Gagitodes sagittata* (Fabricius, 1787) Albania, Lurë Mt., above Fushë Lurë Village, 1687m, N41.7767, E020.1989, *Pinus, Fagus* forest, *Polygonum bistorta*, wetlands, stony slopes (Fig. 3), 09.VII.2019 S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and two light traps, 1 male (Fig. 15b) before strong storm and rain. *Gagitodes sagittata* has an Euro-Asiatic distribution from the Pyrenees and England, eastwards to Kamchatka, Kuril Islands and Japan, northward to southern Finland, and southwards to a line from Greece to Japan passing through Caucasus and Transcaucasus, the mountains of Central Asia, southern Siberia and Korea (Mironov, 2003). According to the map in The Geometrid Moths of Europe Vol. 4 (Mironov, 2003) on the Balkan Peninsula it has two localities only: one in Montenegro and one in northern Greece. New genus and a new species for Albania.
Figure 1. Albania, Liqeni Prespa e vogel, near Tren Village, 858m.

Figure 2. Albania, Munella Mt., above Kimez Village, 1400m.
Figure 3. Albania, Lurë Mt., above Fushë Lurë Village, 1687m.

Figure 4. Albania, Qarrët pass, below Pepellash Village, 980m.
Figure 5. Albania, below Leskovik, near Fation Plaku, 448m.

Figure 6. Albania, Bëncës River Gorge, ca. 3 km SW from Bëncë Village, 555m.
Figure 7. Bulgaria, Sakar Mt., near Matochina Village, 167m.

Figure 8. Montenegro, Morača River Gorge, Milunovići Village, N of Bioče, 160m.
Figure 9. Montenegro, Skadarlo jezero, below Murići Village, 24m.

Figure 10. Montenegro, Morača River Valley, near Bioč Village, 195m.
Figure 11. Albania, Vjosa River near Këlçirë Village, 179m.

Figure 12. Albania, Mali me Gropë Mts, Qafa e Selites Pass, 1222m.
Lasiocampidae

Poecilocampa alpina canensis (Millière, 1876) Albania, Korçë County, Mt. Kuq, Qarrit pass, below Pepellash Village, 980m, N40.47003, E020.66852, stony slopes with Juniperus, Pinus, Quercus (Fig. 4), 20 XI.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and two light traps, 1 male; AL, Korçë County, Kolonjë Municipality, below Leskovik on the road to Carshove, near Fation Plaku, 448m, N40.15068, E020.566040, river valley with Platanus, Cercis, Cistus, Quercus ilex, Phyllirea, Fraxinus ornus, Arbutus, Olea, meadows with Juglans (Fig. 5), 21.11.2019, 4 males (Fig. 15c) up to 23:00 local time; AL, Gjirokaster County, Mt. Lunxhërisë, between Mal Çajup and Erind Village, 1015m, N40.1825, E020.1661, mountain steppe with Quercus, Carpinus, Acer trees around, 23 XI.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 2 males. Collecting locality is illustrated in Beshkov & Nahirnić (2019b). Known in Albania from a single locality only: Qafa e Mollës, 665m (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019a). Second report for Albania. It seems however, that Poecilocampa alpina canensis is well-represented in Albania and even abundant. Below Leskovik we collected 4 specimens up to 23:00; we had to leave this place because of unfriendly local person, but it seemed that this species was at the beginning of its flight.

Trichiura castiliana Spuler, 1908 Albania, Gjirokastër County, Bëncës River Gorge, ca. 3 km SW from Bëncë Village, Tepelene District, 555m, N40.24188, E019.97882, limestone slopes with Cotinus coggygria, Carpinus orientalis, Fraxinus ornus, Juniperus oxycedrus, Quercus coccifera, Quercus pubescens (Fig. 6), 04.10.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and two light traps, 1 male (Fig. 15d), genitalia checked, Gen. prep. 2/27.XII.2019, S. Beshkov, male genitalia on glass in Euparal. Trichiura castiliana was collected together with several males of Trichiura crataegi (Linnaeus, 1758) (Fig. 15e), male genitalia checked, Gen. prep. 1/27.XII.2019, S. Beshkov). These species are very similar externally and can be split from each other after examination of genitalia. The external male genitalia are very characteristic and differences can be seen after brushing the abdominal tip with a fine brush. In Trichiura castiliana the saccular extension is short, not
extending beyond the valva tip (Fig. 23d), whether in *Trichiura crataegi* saccular extension is remarkable longer and is extended much beyond of the valva tip (Fig. 23e). *Trichiura castiliana* seems very rare on the Balkan Peninsula. The senior author checked the genitalia of a large number of male specimens from Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Serbia, northern Greece and Albania; until now this is the only specimen found. New species for Albania.

**Notodontidae**

*Ptilophora plumigera* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania, Liqeni Prespa e vogel, near Tren Village, 858m, N40.67466, E020.98900, swamp with *Phragmites* and limestone slopes around with *Buxus* and *Carpinus* (Fig. 1), 19.XI.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and two light traps, 1 male (Fig. 15f). *Ptilophora plumigera* is not a rare species in Europe and its presence in Albania was expected. It was not reported before because of absence of any active local researcher and its flight period, which extends from the very end of October to the middle of January on the Balkans, depending on locality and altitude. New genus and a new species for Albania.

**Erebidae**

**Boletobiinae**

*Eublemma gratissima* (Staudinger, 1892) SE Bulgaria, Sakar Mt., near Matochina Village, 167m, N41.8533, E026.5505, *Paliurus spina-christi*, *Quercus*, *Ulmus*, *Fraxinus ornus*, *Prunus spinosa* on stony slopes (Fig. 7), 09.VI.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and two light traps, 1 male (Fig. 16a), genitalia checked, Gen. prep. 1./28.XII.2019 S. Beshkov, male genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 23f). According to Fibiger et al. (2010) *Eublemma gratissima* is Mediterranean-Asiatic species on Europe known only from SE Russia and western Kazakhstan. Outside Europe it is reported from Turkey and the Caucasus region, Transcaucasia, the Middle East, Iraq, and Iran; the reports for North Africa relate to another species. The nearest locality to our finding seems to be in province Çanakkale in Asiatic Turkey (http://www.lepiforum.de/lepiwiki.pl?Eublemma_Gratissima). Matochina is situated almost on the Bulgarian/Turkey border at an elevation with an open view to all directions and below. In both Bulgaria and Turkey there are open, well-preserved natural habitats, because of the long-term political sensitivity of the border area and there are abandoned villages and disused lands. *Eublemma gratissima* is a new species for the Balkan Peninsula and Bulgaria. Other interesting species, syntopic to *Eublemma gratissima* are *Apochima flabellaria* (Heeger), *Nychiodes waltheri* Wagner, *Nychiodes amygdalaria* (Herrich-Schäffer), *Acontia titania* (Esper), *Haemerosia vassilininei* A. Bang-Haas, *Behounekia freyeri* (Frivaldszky), *Cleonymia opposita* (Lederer), *Pyrrhia purpura* (Hübner) and *Hadena persimilis balcanica* Hacker.

*Eublemma pudorina* (Staudinger, 1889) North Macedonia, near Vardar River Valley, above Demir Kapija Town on the road to Besvica Village, 244m, pseudomaquis, *Juniperus excelsa*, *Juniperus oxycedrus*, *Paliurus spina-christi*, *Pistacia terebinthus*, *Phillyrea latifolia*, *Quercus pubescens*, *Fraxinus ornus*, *Astragalus (Astracantha)* sp., *Silene* sp., etc., 13.VII.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 1 male (Fig. 16b) and 1 female (Fig. 16c), male genitalia with tergum-plate checked, Gen. prep. 1./31.XII.2019 S. Beshkov, on glass in euparal (Fig. 24a), female genitalia (Figs 24c, d) Gen. prep. 2./31.XII.2019 S. Beshkov, on glass in euparal. The collecting locality is illustrated in Beshkov & Nahirnić (2018a). Up to 2010, when was published Noctuidae Europaeae Vol. 12, *Eublemma pudorina* was considered as a synonym of *Eublemma polygramma* (Duponchel, [1842]). According to Fibiger et al. (2010) *Eublemma pudorina* is Mediterranean-Asiatic species, in Europe known so far only from Greece, Bulgaria, Ukraine and SE Russia. Outside Europe it is recorded from Turkey and Central Asia. Beshkov (2017) reported *E. pudorina* as a new species for Bulgaria from the Balchik area, but in fact there was already a specimen from Bulgaria, from almost the same area, illustrated in Fibiger et al. (2010: Pl. 5, fig. 26). *Eublemma pudorina* is reported here as a new for North Macedonia.

**Noctuidae**

**Metoponiinae**
Aegle semicana (Esper, 1798) (= vespertalis Hübner, [1823]) Montenegro, Morača River Gorge, Milunovići Village N of Bioče, 160m, N42.5544, E019.3299, limestone slopes with Paliurus spinachristi, Quercus, Pistacia, etc., after fire (Fig. 8), 04.VII.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 1 male (Fig. 16d). New species for Montenegro.

Figure 14. a - Charissa pentheri (Rebel, 1901), male. Albania, Above Shen Meri, 05.VI.2019; b - Charissa pentheri (Rebel, 1901), male. Albania, Above Shen Meri, 05.VI.2019; c - Menophra japygiaria (O. Costa, 1849) male. Albania, Stan-Karbunara, 11.VIII.2016; d - Erannis defoliaria (Clerck, 1759), male. Albania, near Tren Village, 19.XI.2019; e - Euphyia adumbraria (Herrich-Schäffer, 1852), male. Albania, Munella Mt., above Kimez Village, 1400m, 07.VII.2019; f - Euphyia adumbraria (Herrich-Schäffer, 1852), male. Albania, Munella Mt., above Kimez Village, 1400m, 07.VII.2019. Scale = 1 cm.
Figure 15. a - Nebula pirinica (Rerisser, 1936), female. Albania, Munella Mt., above Kimez Village, 1400m, 07.VII.2019; b - Gagitodes sagittata (Fabricius, 1787), male. Albania, Lure Mt., 09.VII.2019; c - Poecilocampa alpina canensis (Millière, 1876), male. Albania, below Leskovik, near Fation Plaku, 448m, 21.11.2019; d - Trichiura castiliana Spuler, 1908, male. Albania, Bëncës River Gorge, 04.X.2019; e - Trichiura crataegi (Linnaeus, 1758), male. Albania, Bëncës River Gorge, 04.X.2019; f - Ptilophora plumigera ([Denis & Schiff.], 1775), male. Albania, near Tren Village, 19.XI.2019. Scale = 1 cm.

Aegle pallida (Staudinger, 1892) North Macedonia, above Demir Kapija Town on the road to Besvica Village, 244m, 13.VII.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 1 male (Fig. 16e) and 1 female (Fig. 16f), male genitalia checked, Gen. prep. 3./31.XII.2019 S. Beshkov, on glass in Euparal (Fig. 24b). Collecting locality is described above and illustrated in Beshkov & Nahirnić (2018a). So far as the present authors know, Aegle pallida in Europe is known from the type material of var. subfumata Staudinger, 1892 from Dalmatia and from Bulgaria: SW Bulgaria, Paril Col, Paril village, 900m altitude (Beshkov, 2000) and from Malak Kozhuh [Volcanic Hill of Kozhuh], also in SW Bulgaria (Abadjiev & Beshkov, 2007). The specimens from the Balkans, known as var. subfumata, shows some distinct differences (also opinion of Michael Fibiger, pers. comm. 04.XII.1998 to S. Beshkov) from Turkish ones (nominate pallida) in the
structure and shape of the frons (Beshkov, 2000: figs 151-154) and in forewing (marginal area), but in the genitalia no differences are apparent in the single Turkish specimen examined. Although external differences between *pallida* (Staudinger, 1892) and *subfumata* (Staudinger, 1892), may be discerned, both were described in the same article, because of the possible sympatry in Turkey (L. t. of *subfumata*: Dalmatia and Hadjin in Turkey; L. t. of *pallida*: Mardin in Turkey) we accept *Aegle pallida subfumata* (Staudinger, 1892) as a form of *Aegle pallida* (Staudinger, 1892), not as a subspecies.

**Figure 16.** a - *Eublemma gratissima* (Staudinger, 1892), male. Bulgaria, Sakar Mt., near Matochina Village, 09.VI.2019; b - *Eublemma pudorina* (Staudinger, 1889), male. North Macedonia, near Demir Kapija, 13.VII.2019; c - *Eublemma pudorina* (Staudinger, 1889), female. North Macedonia, near Demir Kapija, 13.VII.2019; d - *Aegle semicana* (Esper, 1798), male. Montenegro, Morača River Gorge, Milunovići Village, 4.VII.2019; e - *Aegle pallida f. subfumata* (Staudinger, 1892), male. North Macedonia, near Demir Kapija, 13.VII.2019; f - *Aegle pallida f. subfumata* (Staudinger, 1892), female. North Macedonia, near Demir Kapija, 13.VII.2019. Scale = 1 cm.

*Megalodes eximia* (Freyer, [1844]) Greece, Lamia Region, Thermopile, 116m, N38.7902, E022.5152, maquis with *Nerium oleander, Pistacia terebinthus, Quercus coccifera, Cotinus coggygria, Cistus* etc. on limestone area, 12.V.2016, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirmić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 1 female (Fig. 17a). According to Fibiger et al. (2010) there are only six *Megalodes eximia* specimens found in Europe: one from
Bulgaria, one from the European part of Turkey (the holotype) and four from Greece. Report from Bulgaria is based on a specimen from the Natural History Museum Vienna (M. Fibiger, pers. comm. to S. Beshkov). We do not know details of the collecting data, but we hardly believe that it is from Bulgaria in its present political incarnation.

_Haemerosia renalis_ (Hübner, [1813]) Montenegro, Skadarsko jezero, below Murići Village, 24m, N42.1602, E019.2202, old _Quercus_ forest, limestone area (Fig. 9), 05.VII.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 1 male (Fig. 17b). New genus and a new species for Montenegro.

_Prestilbia armeniaca_ Staudinger, 1892 Montenegro, Morača River Valley, near Bioče Village, 195m, N42.52733, E019.35492, _Pistacia, Paliurus spina-christi, Quercus pubescens, Quercus trojana, Punica granatum, Fraxinus ornus_ (Fig. 10), 06.X.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 5 males (Fig. 17c). New genus and a new species for Montenegro.

**Amphipyrae**

_Amphipyra stix_ Herrich-Schäffer, 1850 Montenegro, Morača River Gorge, Milunovići Village N of Bioče, 160m, N42.5544, E019.3299, limestone slopes with _Paliurus spina-christi, Quercus, Pistacia_, etc., after fire (Fig. 8), 04.VII.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 1 male (Fig. 17d). New species for Montenegro.

_Asteroscopus sphinx_ (Hufnagel, 1766) Albania, Gjirokastër County, Këlce (Klisura) Gorge on Aoos (Vjosa) River near Këlce (Klisura) Village, 179m, N40.29718, E020.16612, river valley with _Platanus orientalis, Alnus glutinosa, Phyllirea latifolia, Carpinus, Paliurus spina-christi, Pinus_ (Fig. 11), 21.XI.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 2 males (Fig. 17e); AL, Gjirokaster County, Mt. Lunxhërisë, between Mal Çajup and Erind Village, 1015m, N40.1825, E020.1661, mountain steppe with _Quercus, Carpinus, Acer_ trees around, 23.XI.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 2 males. The collecting locality is illustrated in Beshkov & Nahirnić (2019b). It was expected, but not reported before because of absence of any active local researcher and its late flight period in the south – end of November. New genus and a new species for Albania.

**Acrodictinae**

_Craniophora pontica_ (Staudinger, 1879) Montenegro, Skadarsko jezero, below Murići Village, 24m, N42.1602, E019.2202, old _Quercus_ forest, limestone area (Fig. 9), 05.VII.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 1 male (Fig. 17f). New species for Montenegro.

**Noctuinae**

_Caradrina draudti_ (Boursin, 1936) Albania, Ossumi river canyon, Çorovodë surrounding, opposite Cerenisht village, 419m, N40.4846, E20.2362, Maquis: _Phyllirea latifolia, Arbutus unedo, Pistacia terebinthus, Quercus ilex, Quercus sp., Paliurus spina-christi, Cotinus coggygria, Juniperus oxycedrus, Carpinus orientalis_, etc., 09.VIII.2018, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 3 males (Fig. 18a) and 1 female (Fig. 18b). The collecting locality is illustrated in Beshkov & Nahirnić (2019b). Male genitalia with everted vesica (Gen. prep. 1./30.XII.2019, S. Beshkov, on glass in euparal) (Figs 24e, f) and female genitalia (Gen. prep. 2./30.XII.2019, S. Beshkov, on glass in euparal) (Fig. 25a) are checked. Male genitalia are illustrated before being covered (Fig. 24e) and after covering (Fig. 24f) by glass in euparal. _Caradrina draudti_ has two subspecies: Ponto-Mediterranean _Caradrina draudti draudti_ (L. t.: Turkey, Van) and _Caradrina draudti cretica_ Reisser, 1958, described from Crete and known only from Crete and from the Island of Tinos (Hacker, 2004), which were the only localities in Europe. Both subspecies slightly differs in size and ground colour. Characteristic feature for both subspecies of _Caradrina draudti_ is the blurred-like forewings (Hacker, 2004). Male genitalia are distinctive enough with distal third of the valva continuously tapered to the spine-like tip (Hacker, 2004). Our material was compared to the illustrations in the literature (Hacker, 2004; Fibiger & Hacker, 2007) and to high-resolution digital images of both subspecies, kindly provided by Laszlo and Gabor Ronkay (Budapest). Because of the small amount of material and not good
enough quality, subspecific identity remains uncertain. According to Fibiger & Hacker (2007), *Caradrina draudti* was expected on the mainland of Greece. New species for continental Europe and for Albania.

**Figure 17.** a - *Megalodes eximia* (Freyer, [1844]), female. Greece, Thermopile, 116m, 12.V.2016; b - *Haemerosia renalis* (Hübner, [1813]), male. Montenegro, Murići Village, 05.VII.2019; c – *Praestilbia armeniaca* Staudinger, 1892, male. Montenegro, near Bioče Village, 06.X.2019; d – *Amphipyra stix* Herrich-Schäffer, 1850, male. Montenegro, Morača River Gorge, Milunovići Village, 04.VII.2019; e - *Asteroscopus sphinx* (Hufnagel, 1766), male. Albania, Vjosa River near Këlcirë Village, 21.XI.2019; f - *Craniophora pontica* (Staudinger, 1879), male. Montenegro, Murići Village, 05.VII.2019. Scale = 1 cm.

*Gortyna flavago* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania, Tirana County, Mali me Gropë Mts, NW of Qafa e Selites Pass, 1222m, N41.37706, E020.01645, *Fagus-Acer* forest and open areas around (Fig. 12), 01.X.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 1 male (Fig. 18c). New genus and a new species for Albania.

*Luperina dumerilii* (Duponchel, 1826) Albania, Korçë County, Mt. Kuq, Qarrit pass, below Pepellash village, 999m, N40.4708, E020.6722, stony Serpentine slopes with *Juniperus communis, Pinus nigra, Quercus pubescens* (Fig. 18d), 28.IX.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 1 male (Fig. 18e); AL, Gjirokaster County, Mt. Lunxhërisë, between Mal Çajup and Erind Village, 1015m,
N40.1825, E020.1661, mountain steppe with Quercus, Carpinus, Acer trees around, 02.X.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 10 males (Fig. 42) and 1 female before and during rain and storm. The collecting locality is illustrated in Beshkov & Nahirnić (2019b). New species for Albania.

Figure 18. a - Caradrina draudi (Boursin, 1936), male. Albania, Ossumi river canyon, Cerenisht village, 09.VIII.2018; b - Caradrina draudi (Boursin, 1936), female. Albania, Ossumi river canyon, Cerenisht village, 09.VIII.2018; c - Gortyna flavago ([Denis & Schiff.], 1775), male. Albania, Mali me Gropë Mt., Qafa e Selites Pass, 01.X.2019; d - Luperina dumerilii (Duponchel, 1826), male. Albania, Qarrit pass, below Pepellash village, 999m, 28.IX.2019; e – Luperina dumerilii (Duponchel, 1826), male. Albania, Mal Çajup, 02.X.2019; f - Apamea baischi Hacker, 1989, male. Greece, Thermopile, 12.V.2016. Scale = 1 cm.

Denticucullus pygmina (Haworth, 1809) SW Bulgaria, Struma Valley, Karst formation near Ilindentsi Village, Zandanite place, 530m, N41.6554, E023.2405, 22.IX.2007, B. Zlatkov leg. at light, 1 male, S. Beshkov det. 2020, genitalia checked. Denticucullus pygmina is known with certainty from two localities in Bulgaria only, both on the Black Sea Coast (Beshkov, 2000) and the nearest is about 400 km away. The report of Slivov (1984) for Etropolski Manastir monastery is doubtful. New species for SW Bulgaria.
Figure 19. a - Tiliacea citrago (Linnaeus, 1758), male. North Macedonia, Pletvar Pass, 27.IX.2019; b - Xanthia togata (Esper, [1788]), female. Albania, Mali me Gropë Mt., Qafa e Selites Pass, 01.X.2019; c - Cirrhia gilvago ([Denis & Schiff.], 1775) male. Albania, Vjosa River near Kêlcirê Village, 21.XI.2019; d - Anchoscelis thurneri Boursin, 1953, male. Albania, Bêncês River Gorge, 04.X.2019; e - Anchoscelis luteogrisea (Warren, 1911), male. Albania, Bêncês River Gorge, 04.X.2019; f - Anchoscelis lactiflora wautieri (Dufay, 1975), male. North Macedonia, Pletvar Pass, 27.IX.2019. Scale = 1 cm.

Apamea baischi Hacker, 1989 Greece, Lamia Region, Thermopile, 116m, N38.7902, E022.5152, maquis with Nerium oleander, Pistacia terebinthus, Quercus coccifera, Cotinus coggyria, Cistus etc. on limestone area, 12.V.2016, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 1 male (Fig. 18f). Apamea baischi is a local endemic species for Greece, known from Parnassos Oros, Delphi surroundings and Erythreae in Atika (Hacker, 1989). This new finding extends its range to northeast.

Tiliacea citrago (Linnaeus, 1758) North Macedonia, Prilep Region, Babuna Planina, Pletvar Pass, 960m, N41.37008, E021.66988, marble stony area with Artemisia, Quercus trojana, Ulmus, etc., 27.IX.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirić leg. at lamps and two light traps, 3 males (Fig. 19a). The collecting locality is illustrated in Beshkov et al. (2020). Second report for North Macedonia the first was from the district of Ohrid town (Dufay, 1977).
Figure 20. a - Anchoscelis gratiosa (Staudinger, 1882), male. Albania, Mal Çajup, 02.X.2019; b - Leptologia lota (Clerck, 1759), male. Albania, Vjosa River near Këlcirë Village, 21.XI.2019; c - Conistra rubiginosa (Scopoli, 1763), female. Albania, Mal Çajup, 23.XI.2019; d - Lithophane mercckii (Rambur, 1832), male. Albania, Mali me Gropë Mt., Qafa e Selites Pass, 01.X.2019; e - Polymixis serpentina (Treitschke, 1825), female. Montenegro, near Bioče Village, 195m, 06.X.2019; f - Scotochrosta pulla ([Denis & Schiff.], 1775), male. Montenegro, near Bioče Village, 195m, 06.X.2019. Scale = 1 cm.

Xanthia togata (Esper, [1788]) Albania, Tirana County, Mali me Gropë Mts, NW of Qafa e Selites Pass, 1222m, N41.37706, E020.01645, Fagus-Acer forest and open areas around (Fig. 12), 01.X.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 1 female (Fig. 19b). New species for Albania.

Cirrhia gilvago ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania, Gjirokastër County, Këlcyrë (Klisura) Gorge on Aoos (Vjosa) River near Këlcirë (Klisura) Village, 179m, N40.29718, E020.16612, river valley with Platanus orientalis, Alnus glutinosa, Phyllirea latifolia, Carpinus, Paliurus spina-christi, Pinus (Fig. 11), 21.XI.2016, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 1 male (Fig. 19c). New species for Albania.

Anchoscelis thurneri Boursin, 1953 Albania, Gjirokastër County, Bëncës River Gorge, ca. 3 km SW from Bëncë Village, Tepelene District, 555m, N40.24188, E019.97882, limestone slopes with Cotinus coggigria, Carpinus orientalis, Fraxinus ornus, Juniperus oxycedrus, Quercus coccifera, Quercus pubescens (Fig. 6), 04.X.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and two light traps, 8 males (Fig. 19d), genitalia
checked. Endemic species to the Balkan Peninsula, in Albania known from Pustec, 878m and Pepellash, 1187m (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018b). Second report for Albania.

Figure 21. a - Polymixis culoti (Schawerda, 1921), male. Albania, Mal Çajup, 02.X.2019; b – Egira anatolica (Hering, 1933), male. Albania, Dajt Mt, Qafë e Mollës Pass, 04.IV.2019; c – Hadena gueneei (Staudinger, 1901), male. North Macedonia, near Demir Kapija, 13.VII.2019; d – Hadena gueneei (Staudinger, 1901), male. Serbia, Kraljevo Region, Stolovi Mt., Veliki čukar, 01.VII.2019; e – Rhyacia simulans (Hufnagel, 1766), male. Albania, Tomor Mt., Abaz Aliu peak, 2379m, 14.VII.2018; f - Chersotis laeta leonhardi (Rebel, 1904), male. Serbia, Javor Mt., below Vasilin Vrh, 02.VII.2019. Scale = 1 cm.

Anchoscelis luteogrisea (Warren, 1911) Albania, Gjirokastër County, Bëncës River Gorge, ca. 3 km SW from Bëncë Village, Tepelene District, 555m, N40.24188, E019.97882, limestone slopes with Cotinus coggygria, Carpinus orientalis, Fraxinus ornus, Juniperus oxycedrus, Quercus cocciifera, Quercus pubescens (Fig. 6), 04.X.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. At lamps and two light traps, 1 male (Fig. 19e), genitalia checked (Fig. 25c). In Albania known from Pustec, 878m, Prespa Lake, Pepellash, 1187m and Shkallë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018a) and from Qafa e Mollës, 665m (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019a). Anchoscelis luteogrisea is a late autumn species, only recently found new for Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Serbia and Albania because of its late flight period and possible misidentification with its closely related species Anchoscelis litura (Linnaeus, 1758). Its distribution on the Balkans is not clear enough.
Figure 22. Chersotis laeta leonhardi (Rebel, 1904), male. Serbia, Javor Mt., below Vasilin Vrh, 02.VII.2019.

Anchoscelis lactiflora wautieri (Dufay, 1975) North Macedonia, Prilep Region, Babuna Planina, Pletvar Pass, 960m, N41.37008, E021.66988, marble stony area with Artemisia, Quercus trojana, Ulmus, etc., 27.IX.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and two light traps, 1 male (Fig. 19f). The collecting locality is illustrated in Beshkov et al. (2020). Endemic taxon for the Balkan Peninsula, known from part of southern Balkans: North Macedonia and Greece (Ronkay et al., 2017).

Anchoscelis gratiosa (Staudinger, 1882) Albania, Gjirokaster County, Mt. Lunxhërisë, between Mal Çajup and Erind Village, 1015m, N40.1825, E020.1661, mountain steppe with Quercus, Carpinus, Acer trees around, 02.X.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 1 male (Fig. 20a), genitalia checked, collected before or during a rain and storm. The collecting locality is illustrated in Beshkov & Nahirnić (2019b). New species for Albania.

Leptologia lota (Clerck, 1759) Albania, Gjirokastër County, Këlcyër (Klisura) Gorge on Aoos (Vjosa) River near Këlcyër (Klisura) Village, 179m, N40.29718, E020.16612, river valley with Platanus orientalis, Alnus glutinosa, Phyllirea latifolia, Carpinus, Paliurus spina-christi, Pinus (Fig. 11), 21.XI.2016, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 2 males (Fig. 20b). It was not reported before for Albania, because of absence of any active local researchers and its late flight period in the south – end of November. New genus and a new species for Albania.

Conistra rubiginosa (Scopoli, 1763) Albania, Gjirokaster County, Mt. Lunxhërisë, between Mal Çajup and Erind Village, 1015m, N40.1825, E020.1661, mountain steppe with Quercus, Carpinus, Acer trees around, 23.XI.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 1 female (Fig. 20c). The collecting locality is illustrated in Beshkov & Nahirnić (2019b). It was not reported before for Albania, because of absence of any active local researcher and it’s not popular and comfortable for collecting flight period from the late autumn to the early spring. New species for Albania.

Lithophane merckii (Rambur, 1832) Albania, Tirana County, Mali me Gropë Mts, NW of Qafa e Selites Pass, 1222m, N41.37706, E020.01645, Fagus-Acer forest and open areas around (Fig. 12), 01.X.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 1 male (Fig. 20d). This species has been a subject of a special search in the autumn of 2016, 2018 and in the spring of 2019 in river valleys with its larval food plant – Alnus glutinosa, but it has not been found. In the locality where was in fact found, it was not expected. New species for Albania.

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Figure 23. a - Charissa pentheri (Rebel, 1901), male genitalia. Albania, above Shen Meri, 05.VI.2019, Gen. prep.1./25.I.2020, S. Beshkov, before covered by glass; b - Charissa pentheri (Rebel, 1901), male genitalia. Albania, above Shen Meri, 05.VI.2019, Gen. prep.2./25.I.2020, S. Beshkov; c - Euphyia adumbraria (Herrich-Schäffer, 1852), male genitalia. Albania, Munella Mt., above Kimez Village,1400m, 07.VII.2019, Gen. prep. 2./20.I.2020, S. Beshkov; d - Trichiura castiliana Spuler, 1908, male genitalia. Albania, Bëncës River Gorge, 04.X.2019, Gen. prep. 2./27.XII.2019, S. Beshkov; e - Trichiura crataegi (Linnaeus, 1758), male. Albania, Bëncës River Gorge, 04.X.2019, Gen. prep. 1./27.XII.2019, S. Beshkov; f - Eublemma gratissima (Staudinger, 1892), male genitalia. Bulgaria, Sakar Mt., near Matochina Village, 09.VI.2019, Gen. prep. 1./28.XII.2019, S. Beshkov.
Figure 24. a - Eublemma pudorina (Staudinger, 1889), male genitalia with tergum-plate. North Macedonia, near Demir Kapija, 13.VII.2019, Gen. prep. 1./31.XII.2019 S. Beshkov, b - Aegle pallida f. subfumata (Staudinger, 1892), male genitalia. North Macedonia, near Demir Kapija, 13.VII.2019, Gen. prep. 3./31.XII.2019, S. Beshkov, c - Eublemma pudorina (Staudinger, 1889), female genitalia. North Macedonia, near Demir Kapija, 13.VII.2019, Gen. prep. 2./31.XII.2019, S. Beshkov, d - Eublemma pudorina (Staudinger, 1889), female genitalia: ductus bursae and bursa copulatrix. North Macedonia, near Demir Kapija, 13.VII.2019, Gen. prep. 2./31.XII.2019 S. Beshkov; e - Caradrina draudti (Boursin, 1936), male genitalia. Albania, Osumi river canyon, Cerenisht village, 09.VIII.2018, Gen. prep. 1./30.XII.2019, S. Beshkov, before covered by glass; f - Caradrina draudti (Boursin, 1936), male genitalia with everted vesica. Albania, Osumi river canyon, Cerenisht village, 09.VIII.2018, Gen. prep. 1./30.XII.2019. S. Beshkov, on glass in euparal.
CONTRIBUTION TO KNOWLEDGE OF THE BALKAN LEPIDOPTERA

Scotochrosta pulla ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Montenegro, Morača River Valley, near Bioče Village, 195m, N42.52733, E019.35492, *Pistacia, Paliurus spina-christi, Quercus pubescens, Quercus trojana, Punica granatum, Fraxinus ornus* (Fig. 10), 06.X.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 1 male (Fig. 20f). New genus and a new species for Montenegro.

Polymixis serpentina (Treitschke, 1825) Montenegro, Morača River Valley, near Bioče Village, 195m, N42.52733, E019.35492, *Pistacia, Paliurus spina-christi, Quercus pubescens, Quercus trojana, Punica granatum, Fraxinus ornus* (Fig. 10), 06.X.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 1 female (Fig. 20e). New species for Montenegro.

Polymixis culoti (Schawerda, 1921) Albania, Gjirokaster County, Mt. Lunxhërisë, between Mal Çajup and Erind Village, 1015m, N40.1825, E020.1661, mountain steppe with *Quercus, Carpinus* and scattered *Acer* trees, 02.X.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 2 males (Fig. 21a) collected before or during a rain and storm. The collecting locality is illustrated in Beshkov & Nahirnić (2019b).

*Polymixis culoti* is distributed along Mediterranean Sea coast of the Balkan Peninsula and Turkey (Baron, 2019). Mal Çajup is ca 30km in a straight line from the sea coast.

Dioszeghyana schmidtii (Diószeghy, 1935) Bulgaria, Vrachanska Stara Planina Mt., Milanovo Village, 855m, N43.1184, E023.3987, gardens and meadows near mixed *Carpinus* forest on calcareous rocks, 17.IV.2015, S. Beshkov leg., 1 male. This species is listed in Annex II of the EEC 92/43 Habitats Directive, not rare in Bulgaria, but not reported before from BG0000166 NATURA 2000 Protected Area “Vrachanski Balkan”.

Egira anatolica (Hering, 1933) Albania, Tirana County, Dajt Mt, Qafa e Mollës Pass, 665m, N41.3643, E19.96547, *Quercus-Carpinus-Corylus-Acer* forest and open slopes with *Juniperus*, etc., 04.IV.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 4 males (Fig. 21b). The collecting locality is illustrated in Beshkov & Nahirnić (2019a). *Egira anatolica* is an early spring species, only recently found new for Bulgaria, Macedonia and Serbia because of its early flight period and possible misidentification with other *Egira* species. Identification without examination of genitalia is easy, but without enough experience dissection or at least checking of external genitalia after brushing with fine brush is recommended. New species for Albania.

*Hadena gueneei* (Staudinger, 1901) North Macedonia, above Demir Kapija Town on the road to Besvica Village, 244m, 23.VI.2017, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 1 male; *Ibid*, 13.VII.2019, 2 males (Fig. 21c). Collecting locality is illustrated in Beshkov & Nahirnić (2018a). In North Macedonia, previously known only from Drenovo (Thurner, 1964). W Serbia, Kraljevo Region, Stolovi Mt., Veliki Ćukar, 667m, N43.6019, E020.6855, Serpentine with *Silene, Artemisia, Quercus, Fraxinus ornus*, 05.VII.2017, 1 male and 1 female. Male genitalia checked, Gen. prep. 1./24.I.2020, S. Beshkov, male genitalia on glass in euparal (Figs 25b, d). Genitalia are photographed before being covered (Fig. 25b) and after covering (Fig. 25d) by glass in euparal. *Egira anatolica* is an early spring species, only recently found new for Bulgaria, Macedonia and Serbia because of its early flight period and possible misidentification with other *Egira* species. Identification without examination of genitalia is easy, but without enough experience dissection or at least checking of external genitalia after brushing with fine brush is recommended. New species for Albania.

*Rhyacia simulans* (Hufnagel, 1766) Albania, Mt. Tomor, Tomor peak (Abaz Aliu peak), 2379m, E20.1615, high mountain dry grassy slopes and rocky areas, 14.VII.2018, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at lamps and 2 light traps, 5 males (Fig. 21e) and 4 females. The collecting locality is illustrated in Beshkov & Nahirnić (2019b). The presence of *Rhyacia arenacea* (Hampson, 1907) in Albania seems very possible and confusion with *Rh. simulans* is quite possible. Therefore, the female and male genitalia, including everted vesica, were checked (Fig. 25f). In Albania *Rhyacia simulans* is known only from Quarishta near Librazhd (Misja, 1976). Second report for Albania.
Figure 25. a - Caradrina draudti (Boursin, 1936), female genitalia. Albania, Osumi river canyon, Cerenisht village, 09.VIII.2018, Gen. prep. 2./30.XII.2019, S. Beshkov; b - Egira anatolica (Hering, 1933), male genitalia with everted vesica. Albania, Dajt Mt., Qafa e Mollës Pass, 04.IV.2019, Gen. prep. 3./25.I.2020, S. Beshkov, before covered by glass; c - Anchoscelis luteogrisea (Warren, 1911), male genitalia: valva. Albania, Bëncës River Gorge, 04.X.2019; d - Egira anatolica (Hering, 1933), male genitalia with everted vesica. Albania, Dajt Mt., Qafa e Mollës Pass, 04.IV.2019, Gen. prep. 3./25.I.2020, S. Beshkov, on glass in Euparal; e – Hadena gueneei (Staudinger, 1901), male genitalia with everted vesica. Serbia, Kraljevo Region, Stolovi Mt., Veliki čukar, 05.VII.2017, Gen. prep. 1./24.I.2020, S. Beshkov, on glass in euparal; f - Rhyacia simulans (Hufnagel, 1766), male genitalia with everted vesica, in microvial. Albania, Tomor Mt., Abaz Aliu peak, 2379m, 14.VII.2018.
Chersotis laeta leonhardi (Rebel, 1904) Serbia, Mt. Javor, below Vasilin Vrh summit near Lepojevići Village, 1476m, N434411, E020.0517, limestone area with Juniperus communis near Fagus forest, 02.VII.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić leg. at two light traps, 2 males (Figs 21f, 22). On the Balkan Peninsula Chersotis laeta leonhardi is easily split from the other subspecies and from often sympatric Chersotis fimbriola (Esper, [1803]) by its olive-grey shade. It is endemic to the western Balkans and known from Bosnia & Herzegovina, Albania, North Macedonia and Pindos in NW Greece (Varga et al., 2013). New species for Serbia.

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