

THE MACROLEPIDOPTERA (INSECTA) OF THE RAZELM-SINOE LAGOON COMPLEX (DOBROGEA, ROMANIA)

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Abstract: The Danube Delta is one of the most important biosphere reserves of Europe. The most important component of this reserve stands for the Razelm-Sinoe Lagoon Complex placed in the southern part of the Danube Delta. In this work are shown the outmost results of Macrolepidoptera fauna (Insecta: Lepidoptera) of this region, based on faunistic research carried out during 2007-2018, in over 40 collecting trips. 552 species of Macrolepidoptera are listed, and as a new approach, the species are presented according to the most characteristic habitats they can be found in. The most important Macrolepidoptera species in this area are *Megaspilates mundataria* (Stoll, 1782), *Eublemma porphyrinia* (Freyer, 1845) and *Cucullia argentina* (Fabricius, 1787), only to be found in Europe in this region (on The European Union territory). A special attention shall be paid to a series of very rare species, located in this region, that are known in Romania, especially on the territory of the Razelm-Sinoe Lagoon Complex, e.g.: *Lasiocampa eversmanni* (Eversmann, 1843), *Narraga tessularia* (Metzner, 1845), *Chariaspilates formosaria* (Eversmann, 1837), *Scopula orientalis* (Alphéraky, 1876), *Idaea sericeata* (Hubner, [1813]), *Eupithecia variostrigata* (Alphéraky, 1876), *Eupithecia biornata* (Christoph, 1867), *Ocnogyna parasita* (Hübner, 1790), *Rhyparioides metelkana* (Lederer, 1861), *Grammodes bifasciata* (Petagna, 1787), *Clytie syriaca* (Bugnion, 1837), *Leucania punctosa* (Treitscke, 1825), *Protarchanara brevilinea* (Fenn, 1864), *Dychagyris melanura* (Kollar, 1846), *Cervina (Gortyna) cervago* (Eversmann, 1844), *Cucullia biornata* (Fischer v. Waldheim, 1840), *Episema lederi* (Christoph, 1885), *Saragossa sicciorum* (Staudinger, 1870), *Saragossa porosa* (Eversmann, 1854), *Cardepia hartigi* (Parenzan, 1981), *Agrotis desertorum* (Boisduval, 1840) etc.

Keywords: conservation, Danube Delta, Insecta, Macrolepidoptera, Razelm-Sinoe Lagoon Complex, South-East Romania

Introduction:

The Razelm-Sinoe Lagoon Complex is situated in the southern part of the Danube Delta, in Eastern Dobrogea, with a total surface of 1145 km², out of which 863 km² are

covered by lakes, especially by lagoons ([Fig. 1](#)). The whole Complex is part of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve (DDBR / RBDD), which is the largest and the most famous protected natural area in Romania, with a total territory of 500334 ha ([Făgăraș et al. 2008](#)).

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Figure no. 1 Location of The Razelm-Sinoe Lagoon Complex



Due to human activities the scenery of the Razelm-Sinoe Lagoon Complex suffered irreversible changes. The accomplishment of major hydrotechnical projects and waterworks split the Complex into two units:

- the Razelm Unit (the northern part of the Complex) consisting of Lake Razelm, Lake Golovița, Lake Zmeica and Lake Babadag, which were insulated from the influence of sea water and turned into a huge freshwater reservoir to supply the irrigation systems. The surface of Lake Razelm is 415 km² and its depth is of 3 meters. This is the largest water territory of the Lagoon Complex. The salinity of the lakes is very low, e.g. 0.5% in case of Lake Razelm, having the highest salinity of all lakes that form The Complex (Făgăraș et al. 2008);
- the Sinoe Unit (the southern part of The Complex), consisting of Lake Sinoe, Lake Nuntași and Lake Tuzla, this part being still connected to the waters of The Black Sea. Lake Sinoe has a total surface of 135 km² and is 2 meters deep. The salinity of these lakes of up to 5% leads to the

existence of salty swamps in their proximity (Făgăraș et al. 2008).

The Razelm-Sinoe Lagoon Complex is part of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, with a triple international status: Reserve of the Biosphere, Ramsar site and site of World Natural and Cultural Heritage. The whole Lepidoptera fauna of The Danube Delta (which includes The Razelm-Sinoe Lagoon Complex) can be considered fairly rich. From the Danube Delta fauna have been published up to the present day 540 species of Macrolepidoptera (Székely 2006) and 475 species of de Microlepidoptera studied mostly by the outstanding entomologist Aurelian Popescu-Gorj, within the period 1965-1985 (Popescu-Gorj 1985). The Danube Delta and the Lagoon Complex are the youngest territories from Romania and Europe and own a permanently changing pattern. Certainly, a lot of "enigmatic" species, which are absent in the neighbouring regions, can be highlighted in the area. Some of them can be identified as closest only in the Crimean Peninsula. The first to draw attention upon them was the coleopterologist Nicolae Săvulescu, who demonstrated on the presence of some very old Coleoptera species pertaining to sandbanks that had existed before the Danube Delta was formed

(Săvulescu 1985). Nowadays Dobrogea with the Danube Delta represents probably the most studied territory of Romania from a lepidopterological point of view. With approximately 1000 species of Macrolepidoptera, Dobrogea has an outstanding importance both in the Romanian and European fauna. The diversity and richness of the fauna of Dobrogea is primarily determined by its geographical position, since this region represents the northernmost range of numerous Balkan species and the western limit of numerous species characteristic to the Asian steppes. In this article are listed 552 species of Macrolepidoptera to the Razelm-Sinoe Lagoon Complex (Tab. 1, Annexes). On the grounds of the number of species we may say that the fauna of The Razelm-Sinoe Lagoon Complex is richer than that of The Danube Delta (with 475 species of Macrolepidoptera) (Székely 2006). One shall not forget the fact, that the Complex is far more accessible in terms of faunistic research and investigation opportunities which are by far better than in the Danube Delta, whose sites are mostly reachable by waterways.

Materials and methods:

The diurnal collecting was done with the insect net, while the nocturnal species were captured by using a 125 W mercury vapor bulb placed in front of a white sheet and powered by a portable gasoline electricity generator. In addition, three to seven portable light traps with 8 W white and black light tubes were used during each collecting event. Data collection and observations cover a period of over ten years (2007-2018) and the annual interval from 24th of March - 10th of November. The research material originates from numerous collecting places from the perimeter of the Razelm-Sinoe Lagoon System, for example: Mahmudia, Murighiol (Fig. 2, Annexes), Plopul, Sarinasuf (Figs. 3 and 4, Annexes), Valea Nucarilor, Agighiol, Enisala (Fig. 5, Annexes) (especially from the Enisala Fortress), Visterna, Capul Doloșman (Fig. 6,

Annexes), Sinoe, Histria (Figs. 7 and 8, Annexes) (especially from the Histria Fortress), Grindul Chituc (Chituc Sandbank), Vadu, Corbu (Fig. 9, Annexes) etc. The new approach of this work is that the species are not listed upon collecting and observation sites. Their distribution is shown according to very characteristic Lepidoptera habitat types, as follows:

- coastal sandy areas, are characterized by a combination of psammophile and halophile vegetation, with species strictly adapted to the particular ecological conditions. The Lepidoptera fauna which is characteristic to this habitats has been studied mostly in the areas of Corbu, Vadu and Chituc Sandbank beaches at The Black Sea shore (Fig. 9, Annexes);
- freshwater swamps, are located in the northern part (The Razelm Unit). The Lepidoptera fauna, which is characteristic to this habitat, has been studied mostly on the Babadag and Enisala (Fig. 5, Annexes);
- salty swamps, are located mostly in the southern part (Sinoe Unit). The Lepidoptera fauna which is characteristic to this habitat has been studied mostly on the Histria Fortress (Figs. 7 and 8, Annexes);
- Artemisia steppes, are located in the northern part of Lake Razelm. The Lepidoptera fauna which is characteristic to this habitats has been studied mostly on the Murighiol, Sarinasuf and Plopul sites (Figs. 2, 3 and 4, Annexes);
- steppe habitats on limestone rocks, constitute the most important entomofauna habitats, occupy reduced areas, but concentrate a high number of localized steppe species. The characteristic Lepidoptera fauna to this habitat has been studied mostly on the Enisala Fortress site (Fig. 5, Annexes);
- forests remnants, they are identified as forest remnants or just plantations.

There are no genuine forests in this area. The Lepidoptera fauna which is characteristic to this habitat has been studied mostly on the Plopul, Enisala and Visterna sites (Fig. 4, Annexes); - ruderalised areas, they constitute very characteristic habitats, and due to the vast agricultural land surfaces on the territory of the Razelm-Sinoe Lagoon Complex, the Lepidoptera fauna of the ruderalised areas is fairly rich. This varied fauna is determined by the presence of farms, orchards, gardens etc. These stood for a refugee shelter for the steppe and forest fauna, which existed once in this area.

Results and discussion:

Undoubtedly the most important Lepidopteran species from the whole territory of the Lagoon Complex are those ones, which are known from the fauna of Romania as having their habitats only in this area. We have to mention especially *Megaspilates mundataria*, *Eublemma porphyrinia* and *Cucullia argentina*, to be found only in this area (on the EU territory). Meanwhile, in the last ten years, from the territory of The Razelm-Sinoe Lagoon Complex have been reported the most of the newly observed Macrolepidoptera species as far as the fauna of Romania is concerned, such as: *Grammodes bifasciata*, *Cucullia argentina*, *Leucania punctosa*, *Protarchanara brevilinea*, *Scopula orientalis*. However, we shall mention, that this region constitutes the most intensely researched Lepidoptera fauna territory of Romania in the last ten years. The most remarkable species of the Razelm-Sinoe Lagoon Complex are:

Species reported in Romania only from the Razelm-Sinoe Complex:

Megaspilates mundataria (Stoll, 1782) (Fig. 10, Annexes).

Distributed from Eastern Europe across large parts of the Palaearctic and reaching the

Russian far East, Korea and Japan. Dobrogea currently represents the western limit of distribution of this species. Its presence in Romania was confirmed only in 1995, based on two females were collected on the eastern shore of the Razelm Lake (Ruști and Stănescu 1995). Currently known only in Histria and Periteașca area.

Scopula orientalis (Alphéraky, 1876).

Species recently reported as new for the fauna of Romania, found at the Enisala Fortress (in the press, Dincă and Székely 2018). The nearest populations are found in southern Ukraine. Currently known only in Enisala area.

Eublemma porphyrinia (Freyer, 1845).

Small sized species, wingspan of 10-15 mm, whitish ochre colour. In the centre of the fore wings and on the external margin it shows two ranges of poorly marked brown spots. Xerothermophilous species occurs in dry rocky steppes, sandy steppes and limestone areas (Anikin et al. 2000; Volynkin 2012). Early stages and foodplants unknown, probably larvae feed on Asteraceae (Fibiger et al. 2010). Distribution: Siberian - Mediterranean, subboreal, known from Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, SE European part of Russia, Southern Ural, Russian Altai, Western Mongolia and Ukraine. The populations from Enisala and Sarinasuf-Plopul (Tulcea) is the westernmost known in Europe (Székely 2016b). Currently known only in Enisala and Sarinasuf-Plopul area.

Cucullia argentina (Fabricius, 1787) (Fig. 11, Annexes).

Reported from Romania, based on material collected at Plopul-Sarinasuf (Székely and Dincă 2009). It is a xerophilous species, typical to steppes with Artemisia, its larval food plant. The population from northern Dobrogea currently represents the western range limit for this taxon in Europe (Székely et al. 2011). Currently known only in Sarinasuf-Plopul area.

Leucania punctosa (Treitscke, 1825). Holo-Mediterranean-Iranian species, largely distributed from the Mediterranean Basin in the west to Turkmenistan in the east. It occurs in North Africa (from Morocco to Libya and Sinai in Egypt), southern Europe including the large Mediterranean islands: Balearics, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Crete, Malta, Cyprus, southern Ukraine, Turkey, Armenia, Israel, Lebanon, Jordan, Iran, Iraq and Turkmenistan (Ivinskis and Miatleuski 1999; Hacker et al. 2002; Kljuchko 2006; Kravchenko et al. 2007; Kljuchko et al. 2009; Székely and Dincă 2012). Currently known only in Sarinasuf-Plopul area.

Protarchanara brevilinea (Fenn, 1864) (Fig. 12, Annexes).

The presence of this species in south-eastern Romania is quite surprising. Until now it was known especially from northern Europe and Asia: British Isles, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and Russia (Volga and Don, the Caucasus, Southern Urals, South-Western Siberia, Transbaikalia and Amur Region). The moth flies in one generation from middle June to August. The larvae feed on Phragmites. This species is usually confined to steppe and salt marshes. More recently it was also found near Vadu (Constanța County) close to the Black Sea coast (S. Kovács pers. comm.). The populations currently known from Dobrogea are the southernmost in Europe (Székely, 2016a). Currently known only in Enisala and Vadu areas.

Very characteristic species of Razelm-Sinoe Complex, known in Romanian fauna especially from this area:

Lasiocampa eversmanni (Eversmann, 1843). This taxon has been first recorded in the Romanian fauna as a form of *Lasiocampa trifolii* ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775) (Popescu-Gorj 1985). More recently it has been reported as distinct species (Székely 2000), and has been included in the checklist of Romanian Lepidoptera (Rákosy et al.

2003). Currently known only in Histria and Corbu area.

Narraga tessularia kasyi (Metzner, 1845) (Fig. 13, Annexes).

More abundant in salty steppes with *Artemisia maritima* (its larval food plant). Local populations are present in Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, and Ukraine. The Romanian populations belong to subspecies *kasyi* Moucha et Povolny, 1957 (Rákosy and Schneider 1985). It is very local in Romania and always associated to salty steppes (Székely et al. 2011).

Chariaspilates formosaria (Eversmann, 1837).

Species with transpalaearctic distribution associated to humid biotopes such as marshes and flooded areas. In Romania it is known only in the extreme north-west and the south-east of the country (Székely et al. 2011).

Idaea sericeata (Hübner, [1813]).

Thermophilous species, very characteristic of the rocky slopes with steppe vegetation. It was reported quite frequently at Enisala Fortress, recently at Doloșman Cape. In Romania it is known only in the Harghita Mountains (very old data from 1934), and in the Măcin Mountains - Pricopan (Kovács and Kovács 1998).

Eupithecia variostrigata (Alphéraky, 1876).

Distributed in southern and eastern Europe, Asia Minor, Crimea, the Caucasus and Central Asia. In Romania it is found only in Dobrogea and the Danube Delta (Rákosy et al. 2003), but can be found in relatively large numbers in salty steppe areas with Artemisia, which represents its larval food plant (Székely 2006; Székely et al. 2011).

Eupithecia biornata (Christoph, 1867).

Distributed in the eastern Balkans, southern Ukraine, Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Asia Minor, southern Siberia, and Mongolia. In Romania it is localized, being known only from Dobrogea and the Danube Delta (Rákosy et

al. 2003), where it is associated to steppes and sandy areas (Székely 2006). The populations from northern Greece, north-eastern Bulgaria and Romanian Dobrogea mark the westernmost range in Europe (Székely et al. 2011).

Ocnogyna parasita (Hübner, 1790) (Figs. 14 and 15, Annexes).

The discovery of a vigorous population at Cetatea Enisala (Enisala Fortress), confirms that in Dobrogea may exist numerous populations of this local species. *Ocnogyna parasita* was collected for the last time in Romania in 1965 (Timișoara), and the only report in the last 50 years is a photograph of a female specimen found in central Dobrogea (Gura Dobrogei) (Manci and Rákosi 2013; Székely 2016a). Currently known only in Enisala area.

Rhypariooides metelkana (Lederer, 1861) (Figs. 16 and 17, Annexes).

This species is emblematic for the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve where the largest populations in Europe survive. It is a typical inhabitant of marshy areas and has much regressed due to habitat loss. In Romania it is present in the south-west (Banat), in southern Dobrogea and the Danube Delta where it can sometimes be very abundant (Székely et al. 2011).

Grammodes bifasciata (Petagna, 1787) (Fig. 18, Annexes).

Afro-Tropical element, extending as far north as the Mediterranean Basin. It was recently reported as new species in the fauna of Romania, based on a photograph taken in nature (Rákosi and Mihai 2011). The first specimens collected in Romania come from Histria, in 2011 (Székely 2012). Currently known only in Enisala, Corbu and Sarinasuf-Plopul areas.

Clytie syriaca (Bugnion, 1837) (Fig. 19, Annexes).

Mediterranean element, widespread in the Balkans, Asia Minor, Cyprus and the Near East. The species reaches its northernmost

distribution limit in Romania (Dobrogea and Danube Delta) (Székely 2012).

Dichagyris melanura (Kollar, 1846) (Fig. 20, Annexes).

Ponto-Mediterranean element, known in Romania only from Dobrogea (Rákosi and Wieser 2000; Székely 2012). Currently known only in Enisala area.

Cervina (Gortyna) cervago (Eversmann, 1844) (Figs. 21 and 22, Annexes).

Mediterranean - Turanian element, spread in the eastern part of the Balkan Peninsula, Asia Minor, Ukraine, Armenia, Turkmenistan and Southern Russia. Associated to warm steppe areas, it is very little known in Romania, where it has been found in a mere handful localities in Moldavia and Dobrogea (Rákosi 1996; Székely et al. 2011).

Cucullia biornata (Fischer v. Waldheim, 1840) (Figs. 23 and 24, Annexes).

Very rare and local species in Romania. The populations from eastern Bulgaria and south-eastern Romania (Dobrogea) mark the western distribution limit of this species in Europe (Székely et al. 2011).

Episema lederi (Christoph, 1885).

Ponto-Turkestanian species is very local in Europe typical only of Greece, Macedonia, Bulgaria and Romania (Ronkay et al. 2001). In Romania it is known only from Dobrogea (Rákosi 1996, Székely et al. 2011). Currently known only in Histria area.

Saragossa siccanorum (Staudinger, 1870) (Fig. 25, Annexes).

Turano-Eremic species, that reaches in Dobrogea its westernmost distribution limit in Europe (Székely et al. 2011; Székely 2012). Currently known only in Sarinasuf-Plopul area.

Saragossa porosa (Eversmann, 1854).

Xerothermophilous species characteristic of steppe areas with Artemisia. It is very local in Romania where it has populations in the west and south-east of the country (Székely et al.

2011). Currently known only in Sarinasuf-Plopul area.

Cardepia hartigi (Parenzan, 1981).

Cardepia hartigi is known in Europe only from southern Italy, Greece, Romania, Turkey, Cyprus, and Ukraine. It is a halophilous species, characteristic for the salty steppes near lakes or sea shores (Székely et al. 2011).

Other localized and rare species: *Catopta thrips* (Hübner, 1818); *Dyspessa salicicola* (Eversmann, 1848); *Orthostixis cribraria* (Hübner, 1799); *Rhodostrophia discopunctata* (Amsel, 1935); *Eupithecia extensaria* (Freyer, 1844); *Dasycorsa modesta* (Staudinger, 1879); *Eublemma ostrina* (Hübner, [1808]); *Chelis maculosa mannerheimii* (Duponchel, 1936) (Fig. 26, Annexes); *Arctia festiva* (Hufnagel, 1766) (Fig. 27, Annexes); *Arctia villica* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Fig. 28, Annexes); *Drasteria caucasica* (Kolenati, 1846) (Fig. 29, Annexes); *Diachrysia chryson deltaica* (Rákosy, 1996); *Diachrysia nadeja* (Oberthür, 1880); *Cornutiplusia circumflexa* (Linnaeus, 1767); *Acontia titania* (Esper, [1798]); *Symira dentinosa* (Freyer, 1839); *Mycteropterus puniceago* (Boisduval, 1840); *Cucullia santonici* (Hübner, [1813]); *Enargia abluta* (Hübner, [1808]); *Cleoceris scorriacea* (Esper, [1789]); *Ulochlaena hirta* (Hübner, [1813]); *Agrotis desertorum* (Boisduval, 1840) (Fig. 30, Annexes); *Chersotis laeta macini* (Rákosy, Stanglmeier et Wieser, 1996); *Chersotis fimbriola niculescui* (Rákosy, 1997); *Pyrgus sidae* (Esper, [1784]); *Hipparchia syriaca* (Staudinger, 1871); *Lemonia balcanica* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1847) (Fig. 31, Annexes) etc.

Conclusions:

The presence in the Razelm-Sinoe Lagoon Complex of many extremely localized species, considered very rare in the Romanian and even European fauna underlines the faunistical importance of this area. The area is

characterized by interferences of the Balkanic and south Ukrainian and Russian steppes, aspect which is reflected in the presence of many Lepidoptera taxa that reach here their westernmost distribution limit in Europe. It is worth noting that several areas similar to the ones investigated by us can still be found in Dobrogea, especially in the surroundings of the large lakes or on the Black Sea coast (Székely et al. 2011).

Protection and threats. Nowadays the entire territory of The Razelm-Sinoe Lagoon Complex pertains to The Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve (DDBR). Thus the protection measures hold valid to this territory, too. Although there are a lot of protected species in pursuance of European Law (*Lycaena dispar*, *Euplagia quadripunctaria*, *Catopta thrips*, *Parnassius mnemosyne*, *Proserpinus proserpina*, *Hyles hippophaes*, *Apatura metis*) and numerous protected ones by National Law (*Cucullia biornata*, *Diachrysia chryson deltaica*, *Euchloe ausonia*, *Everes alcetas*, *Lemonia balcanica*, *Pyrgus sidae*, *Rhyparioides metelkana*), the protection measures are only stipulated on paper, in reality nothing is done. Vast areas are turned in pasture, land cleared by vegetation burning is a common practice etc. The protection of species in Romania (also in Europe) means the protection of individuals that has no sense. The habitat of the species also has to be protected, not only the adult individuals. By individuals shall be understood all life cycle stages: (eggs, larva, chrysalis), not only the adult stage! Evidently their protection cannot be done, only by way of protection of their habitat.

Rezumat:

MACROLEPIDOPTERELE (INSECTA) DIN COMPLEXUL LAGUNAR RAZELM - SINOE (DOBROGEA, ROMÂNIA)

Delta Dunării este una din cele mai importante rezervații naturale (rezervație a biosferei) din Europa. O parte importantă din

teritoriul acestei rezervații este ocupată de Complexul Lagunar Razelm-Sinoe, aflat la sudul deltei. În lucrare sunt prezentate cele mai importante rezultate privind fauna de Macrolepidoptere (Insecta: Lepidoptera) din această zonă, pe baza cercetărilor faunistice realizate în perioada 2007-2018, în peste 40 de expediții de colectări. Sunt listate 552 specii de Macrolepidoptere, și ca noutate speciile sunt prezentate pe tipurile de habitate cele mai caracteristice în care au fost întâlnite. Cele mai importante specii de Macrolepidoptere sunt *Megaspilates mundataria* (Stoll, 1782), *Eublemma porphyrinia* (Freyer, 1845) și *Cucullia argentina* (Fabricius, 1787), care în Europa sunt întâlnite doar aici (pe teritoriul UE). De asemenea sunt de remarcat și o serie de specii foarte rare și localizate, cunoscute în fauna României mai ales de pe teritoriul Complexului Lagunar Razelm-Sinoe, de exemplu: *Lasiocampa eversmanni* (Eversmann, 1843), *Narraga tessularia* (Metzner, 1845), *Chariaspilates formosaria* (Eversmann, 1837), *Scopula orientalis* (Alphéraky, 1876), *Idaea sericeata* (Hubner, [1813]), *Eupithecia variostrigata* (Alphéraky, 1876), *Eupithecia biornata* (Christoph, 1867), *Ocnogyna parasita* (Hübner, 1790), *Rhypariooides metelkana* (Lederer, 1861), *Grammodes bifasciata* (Petagna, 1787), *Clytie syriaca* (Bugnion, 1837), *Leucania punctosa* (Treitscke, 1825), *Protarchanara brevilinea* (Fenn, 1864), *Dichagyris melanura* (Kollar, 1846), *Cervina (Gortyna) cervago* (Eversmann, 1844), *Cucullia biornata* (Fischer v. Waldheim, 1840), *Episema lederi* (Christoph, 1885), *Saragossa sicciorum* (Staudinger, 1870), *Saragossa porosa* (Eversmann, 1854), *Cardepia hartigi* (Parenzan, 1981), *Agrotis desertorum* (Boisduval, 1840) etc.

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Annexes:

Figure no. 2 Collecting place Murighiol (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 3 Collecting place Sarinasuf-Plopul (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 4 Collecting place Sarinasuf-Plopul (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 5 Collecting place Enisala (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 6 Collecting place Capul Doloșman (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 7 Collecting place Histria (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 8 Collecting place Histria (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 9 Collecting place Corbu (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 10 *Megaspilates mundataria* (Histria Fortress) (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 11 *Cucullia argentina* (Sarinásuf-Plopul). Scale (red line) = 1 cm. (Photo: L. Székely)



Figura no. 12 *Protarchanara brevilinea* (Enisala). Scale (red line) = 1 cm. (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 13 *Narraga tessularia kasyi* (Histria Fortress) (Photo: L. Székely)



Figura no. 14 *Ocnogyna parasita* (Enisala Fortress). Scale (red line) = 1 cm. (Photo: L. Székely)



Figura no. 15 *Ocnogyna parasita* (Enisala Fortress). Scale (red line) = 1 cm. (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 16 *Rhyparioides metelkana* (Enisala Fortress). Scale (red line) = 1 cm. (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 17 *Rhyparioides metelkana* (Enisala Fortress). (Photo: Cs. Szabóky)



Figure no. 18 *Grammodes bifasciata* (Corbu Beach). Scale (red line) = 1 cm. (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 19 *Clytie syriaca* (Corbu Beach). Scale (red line) = 1 cm. (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 20 *Dichagyris melanura* (Enisala Fortress). Scale (red line) = 1 cm. (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 21 *Cervina (Gortyna) cervago* (Enisala). Scale (red line) = 1 cm. (Photo: L. Székely)

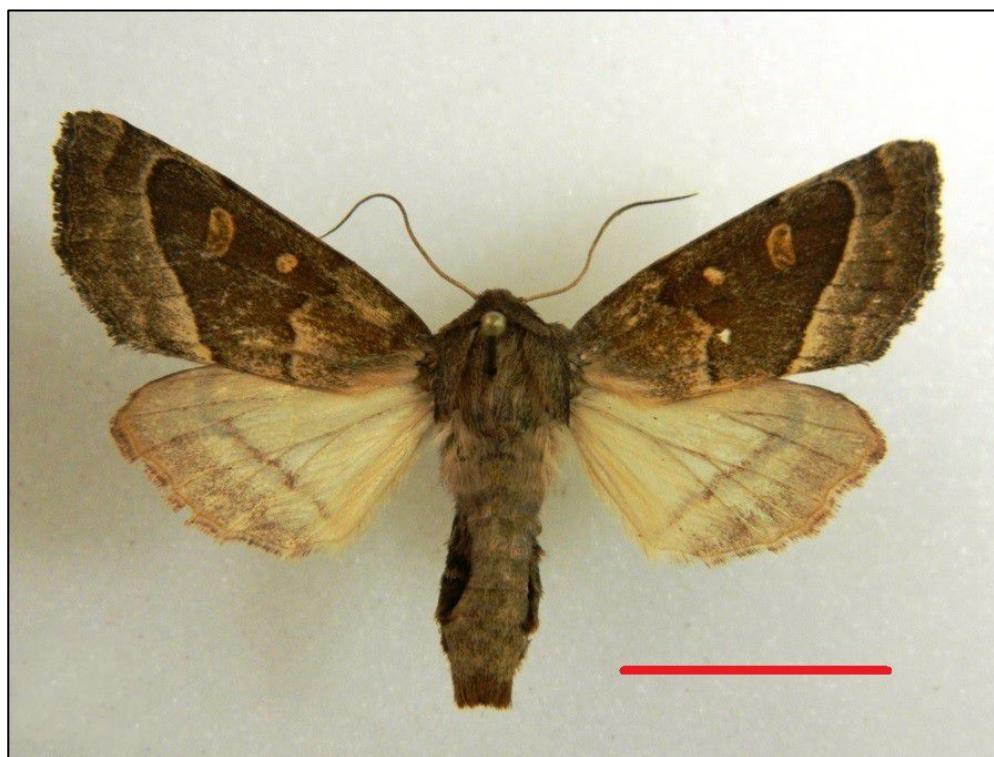


Figure no. 22 *Cervina (Gortyna) cervago* (Enisala). (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 23 *Cucullia biornata* (Sarinasuf-Plopul). Scale (red line) = 1 cm. (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 24 *Cucullia biornata* (Sarinasuf-Plopul). (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 25 *Saragossa siccanorum* (Sarinasuf-Plopul). Scale (red line) = 1 cm. (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 26 *Chelis maculosa mannerheimii* (Histria Fortress) (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 27 *Arctia festiva* (Mahmudia). Scale (red line) = 1 cm. (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 28 *Arctia villica* (Visterna) (Photo: L. Székely)

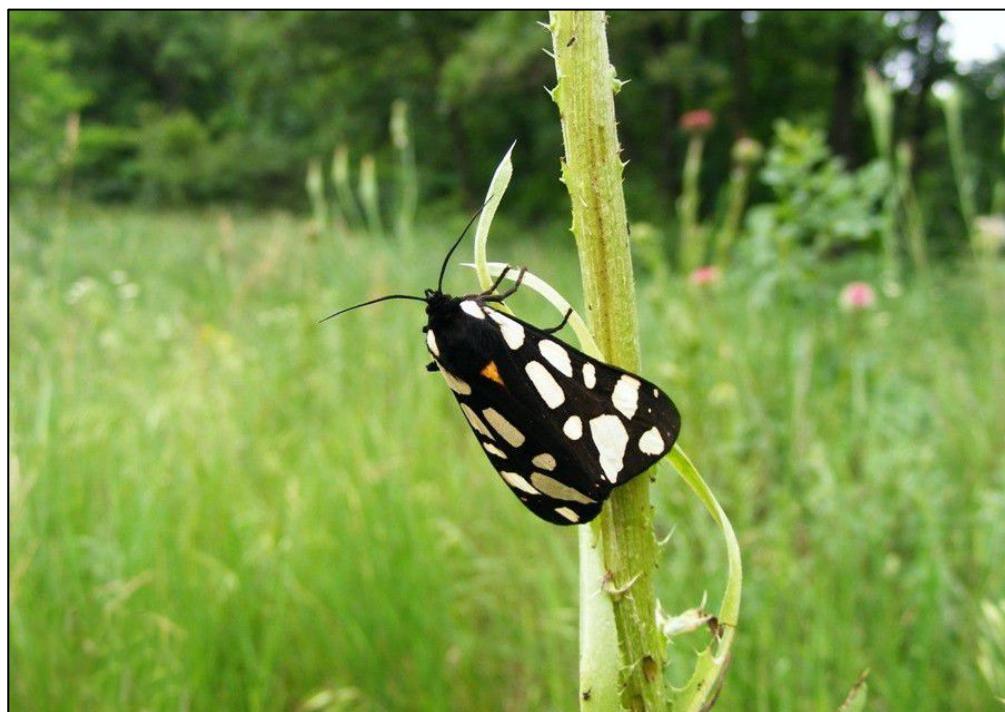


Figure no. 29 *Drasteria caucasica* (Corbu Beach). Scale (red line) = 1 cm. (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 30 *Agrotis desertorum* (Corbu Beach). Scale (red line) = 1 cm. (Photo: L. Székely)



Figure no. 31 *Lemonia balcanica* (Enisala Fortress) (Photo: L. Székely)



Table no. 1 Faunistic list of Macrolepidoptera (1 - coastal sandy areas; 2 - freshwater swamps; 3 - salty swamps; 4 - Artemisia steppes; 5 - steppe habitats on limestone rocks; 6 - forests remnants; 7 - ruderalized areas)

	Habitat types						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suprafam. Hepialoidea (Mosher, 1916)							
Fam. Hepialidae (Stephens, 1828)							
<i>Triodia sylvina</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	∅	∅		∅	∅	∅	
Suprafam. Zygaenoidea (Latreille, 1809)							
Fam. Limacodidae (Stephens, 1850)							
<i>Apoda limacodes</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)				∅	∅	∅	∅
Suprafam. Coccoidea (Mosher, 1916)							
Fam. Cossidae (Leach, [1815])							
<i>Cossus cossus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
<i>Parahypopta caestrum</i> (Hübner, 1808)	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	
<i>Catopta thrips</i> (Hübner, 1818)				∅	∅		
<i>Dyspessa ulula</i> (Borkhausen, 1790)				∅	∅		
<i>Dyspessa salicicola</i> (Eversmann, 1848)			∅	∅	∅		
<i>Zeuzera pyrina</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
<i>Phragmataecia castaneae</i> (Hübner, 1790)	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
Suprafam. Bombycoidea (Latreille, [1803])							
Fam. Lasiocampidae (Harris, 1841)							
<i>Malacosoma castrensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		∅	∅				
<i>Malacosoma neustria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		∅			∅	∅	
<i>Odonestis pruni</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)				∅	∅	∅	
<i>Lasiocampa eversmanni</i> (Eversmann, 1843)	∅		∅				
<i>Lasiocampa trifolii</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)			∅				
<i>Gastropacha populifolia</i> (Esper, 1783)	∅	∅			∅	∅	
<i>Gastropacha quercifolia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
<i>Phyllodesma tremulifolia</i> (Hübner, [1810])				∅	∅		
Fam. Lemoniidae (Hampson, 1819)							
<i>Lemonia balcanica</i> (Herrich-Schaffer, 1843)		∅		∅	∅	∅	∅
Fam. Sphingidae (Latreille, [1802])							
Subfam. Sphinginae Latreille, [1802]							
<i>Acherontia atropos</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
<i>Agrius convolvuli</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
<i>Sphinx ligustri</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)					∅	∅	
Subfam. Smerinthinae (Grote et Robinson, 1865)							
<i>Laothoe populi</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
<i>Marumba quercus</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)					∅	∅	
<i>Mimas tiliae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
<i>Smerinthus ocellatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
Subfam. Macroglossinae (Harris, 1839)							
<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
<i>Proserpinus proserpina</i> (Pallas, 1772)		∅	∅				
<i>Hyles hippophaes</i> (Esper, 1793)	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
<i>Hyles euphorbiae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
<i>Hyles gallii</i> (Rottemburg, 1775)		∅	∅	∅	∅		
<i>Hyles livornica</i> (Esper, 1780)	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
<i>Deilephila elpenor</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
<i>Deilephila porcellus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
Fam. Saturniidae (Boisduval, [1837] 1834)							
Subfam. Saturniinae (Boisduval, [1837] 1834)							
<i>Saturnia pyri</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅

	Fam. Drepanidae (Meyrick, 1895)				
<i>Cilix asiatica</i> (Bang-Haas, 1908)		Ø	Ø		
<i>Cilix glaucata</i> (Scopoli, 1763)		Ø	Ø		
<i>Watsonalla binaria</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)			Ø		
	Fam. Thyatiridae (Smith, 1893)				
	Subfam. Thyatirinae (Smith, 1893)				
<i>Thyatira batis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Ø	Ø	Ø	
<i>Tethea ocularis</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)		Ø	Ø	Ø	
	Subfam. Polyplocinae (Meyrick, 1895)				
<i>Polyploca ridens</i> (Fabricius, 1787)			Ø	Ø	
	Suprafam. Geometroidea (Leach, [1815])				
	Fam. Geometridae (Leach, [1815])				
	Subfam. Orthostixinae (Meyrick, 1892)				
<i>Orthostixis cribaria</i> (Hübner, 1799)			Ø	Ø	
	Subfam. Alsophilinae (Herbulot, 1962)				
<i>Alsophila aescularia</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)			Ø	Ø	
	Subfam. Geometrinae (Stephens, 1829)				
<i>Hemithaea aestivaria</i> (Hübner, 1789)			Ø	Ø	
<i>Thetidia smaragdaria</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Hemistola chrysoprasaria</i> (Esper, 1795)			Ø	Ø	
<i>Thalera fimbrialis</i> (Scopoli, 1763)				Ø	
<i>Microloxia herbaria</i> (Hübner, [1813])	Ø		Ø	Ø	
<i>Chlorissa viridata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø		Ø	
<i>Phaiogramma etruscaria</i> (Zeller, 1849)			Ø	Ø	Ø
	Subfam. Sterrhinae (Meyrick, 1892)				
<i>Idaea muricata</i> (Hufnagel, 1767)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Idaea elongaria</i> (Rambur, 1833)	Ø			Ø	
<i>Idaea rufaria</i> (Hübner, 1799)			Ø	Ø	
<i>Idaea serpentata</i> (Hufnagel, 1767)			Ø		
<i>Idaea sericeata</i> (Hübner, 1813)			Ø		
<i>Idaea camparia</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)			Ø		
<i>Idaea ochrata</i> (Scopoli, 1763)			Ø		
<i>Idaea pallidata</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)			Ø		
<i>Idaea rusticata</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	
<i>Idaea filicata</i> (Hübner, 1799)			Ø	Ø	
<i>Idaea fuscovenosa</i> (Goeze, 1781)			Ø		
<i>Idaea subsericeata</i> (Haworth, 1809)		Ø			
<i>Idaea laevigata</i> (Scopoli, 1763)			Ø		
<i>Idaea moniliata</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)			Ø		
<i>Idaea seriata</i> (Schrank, 1802)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	
<i>Idaea emarginata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø			
<i>Idaea aversata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)			Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Idaea deversaria</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1848)			Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Scopula immorata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø		Ø	Ø	
<i>Scopula tessellaria</i> (Boisduval, 1840)			Ø	Ø	
<i>Scopula ornata</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	
<i>Scopula decorata</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)			Ø	Ø	
<i>Scopula orientalis</i> (Alphéraky, 1876)			Ø		
<i>Scopula rubiginata</i> (Hufnagel, 1767)	Ø	Ø			
<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i> (Goeze, 1781)			Ø	Ø	
<i>Scopula flaccidaria</i> (Zeller, 1852)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	
<i>Rhodostrophia vibicaria</i> (Clerck, 1759)			Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Rhodostrophia calabra</i> (Petagna, 1787)			Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Rhodostrophia discopunctata</i> (Amsel, 1935)	Ø				
<i>Timandra comae</i> (A. Schmidt, 1931)			Ø	Ø	

Subfam. Larentiinae (Duponchel, 1845)						
<i>Lythria purpuraria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		
<i>Lythria cruentaria</i> (Hufnagel, 1767)				Ø		
<i>Cataclysme riguata</i> (Hübner, 1813)				Ø		
<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)				Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Catarhoe putridaria bulgariata</i> (Milliere, 1868)				Ø		
<i>Orthonama obstipata</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	
<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Ø		Ø	Ø	
<i>Costaconvexa polygrammata</i> (Borkhausen, 1794)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	
<i>Pelurga comitata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø				Ø
<i>Nebula salicata</i> (Hübner, 1799)				Ø		
<i>Nebula achromaria</i> (La Harpe, 1853)				Ø		
<i>Horisme corticata</i> (Treitschke, 1835)				Ø		
<i>Operopthera brumata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)					Ø	Ø
<i>Eupithecia tenuiata</i> (Hübner, 1813)			Ø			
<i>Eupithecia variostrigata</i> (Alpheraky, 1878)		Ø	Ø			
<i>Eupithecia biornata</i> (Christoph, 1867)		Ø				
<i>Eupithecia linariata</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)				Ø		
<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Eupithecia tantillaria</i> (Boisduval, 1840)					Ø	
<i>Eupithecia simpliciata</i> (Haworth, [1809])		Ø				
<i>Eupithecia trisignaria</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1848)		Ø				
<i>Eupithecia extensaria</i> (Freyer, 1844)		Ø	Ø			
<i>Aplocera plagiata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)				Ø		
<i>Lithostege griseata</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)		Ø	Ø	Ø		
<i>Lithostege farinata</i> (Hufnagel, 1767)		Ø	Ø	Ø		
<i>Lobophora halterata</i> (Hufnagel, 1767)				Ø		
Subfam. Ennominae (Duponchel, 1845)						
<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Heliomata glarearia</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Godonella aestimaria sareptanaria</i> (Staudinger, 1891)	Ø		Ø	Ø	Ø	
<i>Macaria notata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)				Ø	Ø	
<i>Macaria alternata</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)					Ø	
<i>Narraga tessularia kasyi</i> (Moucha et Povolny, 1957)		Ø	Ø	Ø		
<i>Tephrina arenaceaaria</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Tephrina murinaria</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Neognopharmia stevenaria</i> (Boisduval, 1840)	Ø			Ø		
<i>Therapis flavicaria</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø		Ø	Ø	
<i>Pseudopanthera macularia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)				Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Eilicrinia cordiaria</i> (Hübner, 1790)	Ø	Ø		Ø		
<i>Eilicrinia trinotata</i> (Metzner, 1845)				Ø	Ø	
<i>Ennomos autumnaria</i> (Werneburg, 1859)				Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i> (Haworth, 1809)			Ø			
<i>Ennomos erosaria</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)			Ø	Ø		
<i>Selenia dentaria</i> (Fabricius, 1775)				Ø	Ø	
<i>Selenia lunularia</i> (Hübner, 1788)				Ø	Ø	
<i>Crocallis tusciaria</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)				Ø	Ø	
<i>Crocallis elinguaria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)				Ø	Ø	
<i>Colotois pennaria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Dasycorsa modesta</i> (Staudinger, 1879)				Ø		
<i>Lycia hirtaria</i> (Clerck, 1759)				Ø	Ø	
<i>Biston strataria</i> (Hufnagel, 1767)				Ø	Ø	
<i>Biston betularia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)				Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Erannis defoliaria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)				Ø	Ø	
<i>Synopsia sociaria</i> (Hübner, 1799)	Ø			Ø	Ø	Ø

<i>Cleora cinctaria</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Hypomecis roboraria</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)		Ø	Ø
<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)		Ø	Ø
<i>Ascotis selenaria</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Tephronia sepiaria</i> (Hufnagel, 1767)		Ø	Ø
<i>Ematurga atomaria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Campaea margaritata</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)		Ø	Ø
<i>Charissa obscurata</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)		Ø	
<i>Charissa variegata</i> (Duponchel, 1830)		Ø	
<i>Charissa onustaria</i> (Hübner, 1809)	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Chariaspilates formosaria</i> (Eversmann, 1837)	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Megaspilates mundataria</i> (Stoll, 1782) (Fig. 3-20)		Ø	
<i>Semiaspilates ochrearia</i> (Rossi, 1794)	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Dyscia innocentaria</i> (Christoph, 1885)	Ø	Ø	Ø
Suprafam. Noctuoidea (Latreille, 1809)			
Fam. Notodontidae (Stephens, 1829)			
Subfam. Dicranurinae (Duponchel, [1845])			
<i>Furcula furcula forficula</i> (Fischer von Waldheim, 1820)	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Harpyia milhauseri</i> (Fabricius, 1775)			Ø
<i>Stauropus fagi</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Ø	Ø
<i>Dicranura ulmi</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)		Ø	Ø
Subfam. Notodontinae (Stephens, 1829)			
<i>Drymonia dodonaea</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)			Ø
<i>Drymonia ruficornis</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)			Ø
<i>Gluphisia crenata</i> (Esper, 1785)			Ø
<i>Notodontata dromedarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø		Ø
<i>Notodontata tritophus</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø		Ø
<i>Notodontata ziczac</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Pheosia tremula</i> (Clerck, 1759)	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Pterostoma palpina</i> (Clerck, 1759)	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Peridea anceps</i> (Goeze, 1781)			Ø
<i>Spatialia argentina</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø	Ø
Subfam. Phalerinae (Butler, 1886)			
<i>Phalera bucephaloides</i> (Ochsenheimer, 1810)			Ø
<i>Phalera bucephala</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø		Ø
Subfam. Pygaerinae (Duponchel, [1845])			
<i>Closteria anastomosis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Ø	Ø
<i>Closteria curtula</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Ø	Ø
<i>Closteria pigra</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)		Ø	Ø
Fam. Erebidae (Leach, [1815])			
Subfam. Rivulinae (Grote, 1895)			
<i>Rivula sericealis</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	Ø	Ø	Ø
Subfam. Boletobiinae (Grote, 1895)			
<i>Parascotia fuliginaria</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)			Ø
Subfam. Aventiinae (Tutt, 1896)			
<i>Laspeyria flexula</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)			Ø
Subfam. Herminiinae (Leach, 1815)			
<i>Macrochilo cibrumalis</i> (Hübner, 1793)	Ø	Ø	
<i>Herminia tarsicinalis</i> (Knoch, 1782)	Ø		Ø
<i>Paracolax tristalis</i> (Fabricius, 1794)		Ø	Ø
<i>Zanclognatha tarsipennalis</i> (Treitschke, 1835)		Ø	Ø
Subfam. Hypeninae (Herrich-Schaffer, 1851)			
<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Ø	Ø
<i>Hypena rostralis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø	Ø
Subfam. Eublemminae (Forbes, 1954)			

<i>Calymma communimacula</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø
<i>Odice suava</i> (Hübner, 1793)	Ø	Ø
<i>Eublemma porphyrinia</i> (Freyer, 1845)	Ø	Ø
<i>Eublemma amoena</i> (Hübner, [1803])	Ø	Ø
<i>Eublemma purpurina</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø
<i>Eublemma ostrina</i> (Hübner, [1808])	Ø	Ø
<i>Eublemma polygramma</i> (Duponchel, [1842])	Ø	Ø
Subfam. Phytometrinae (Hampson, 1913)		
<i>Colobochyla salicalis</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)		Ø
Subfam. Calpinae (Boisduval, 1840)		
<i>Calyptria thalictri</i> (Borkhausen, 1790)	Ø	Ø
<i>Scoliopteryx libatrix</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø
Subfam. Lymantriinae (Hampson, 1893)		
<i>Lymantria dispar</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø
<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Ø
<i>Orgyia antiqua</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø
<i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø
<i>Euproctis similis</i> (Fuessly, 1767)	Ø	Ø
<i>Laelia coenosa</i> (Hübner, 1808)	Ø	Ø
<i>Leucoma salicis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø
<i>Arctornis l-nigrum</i> (Müller, 1764)	Ø	Ø
Subfam. Arctiinae (Leach, 1815)		
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø
<i>Spilosoma urticae</i> (Esper, 1789)	Ø	Ø
<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø
<i>Hyphantria cunea</i> (Drury, 1773)	Ø	Ø
<i>Ocnogyna parasita</i> (Hübner, 1790)		Ø
<i>Diaphora mendica</i> (Clerck, 1759)		Ø
<i>Chelis maculosa mannerheimii</i> (Duponchel, 1936)	Ø	Ø
<i>Rhyparioides metelkana</i> (Lederer, 1861)	Ø	
<i>Diacrisia sannio</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Ø
<i>Arctia villica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Ø
<i>Arctia festiva</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)		Ø
<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i> (Poda, 1761)	Ø	Ø
Subfam. Lithosiinae (Billberg, 1820)		
<i>Spiris striata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Ø
<i>Miltochrista miniata</i> (Forster, 1771)		Ø
<i>Thumata senex</i> (Hübner, [1808])	Ø	Ø
<i>Pelosia muscerda</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	Ø	Ø
<i>Pelosia obtusa</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, [1847])	Ø	Ø
<i>Lithosia quadra</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Ø
<i>Eilema caniola</i> (Hübner, 1808)	Ø	Ø
<i>Eilema complana balcanica</i> (Daniel, 1939)	Ø	Ø
<i>Eilema pygmaeola pallifrons</i> (Zeller, 1847)	Ø	Ø
<i>Wittia sororcula</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	Ø	Ø
Subfam. Ctenuchinae (Kirby, 1837)		
<i>Amata phegea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Ø
<i>Amata kruegeri marjana</i> (Stauder, 1913)		Ø
<i>Dysauxes ancilla</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	Ø	Ø
<i>Dysauxes punctata</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	Ø	Ø
<i>Dysauxes famula</i> (Freyer, 1836)	Ø	Ø
Subfam. Catocalinae (Boisduval, 1828)		
<i>Lygephila craccae</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø
<i>Euclidia glyphica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Ø
<i>Euclidia mi</i> (Clerck, 1759)		Ø

<i>Euclidia triquetra</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)		⊕
<i>Catephia alchymista</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)		⊕
<i>Minucia lunaris</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)		⊕ ⊕
<i>Dysgonia algira</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕	⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Grammodes stolida</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕	⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Grammodes bifasciata</i> (Petagna, 1787)	⊕	⊕ ⊕
<i>Drasteria caucasica</i> (Kolenati, 1846)	⊕	⊕ ⊕
<i>Clytie syriaca</i> (Bugnion, 1837)	⊕	⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Catocala nymphagoga</i> (Esper, 1787)		⊕
<i>Catocala hymenaea</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)		⊕
<i>Catocala nupta</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	⊕	⊕ ⊕
<i>Catocala elocata</i> (Esper, 1787)	⊕	⊕ ⊕
<i>Catocala promissa</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)		⊕
<i>Catocala sponsa</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)		⊕
	Subfam. Euteliinae (Grote, 1882)	
<i>Eutelia adulatrix</i> (Hübner, 1813)		⊕ ⊕
	Subfam. Nolinae (Bruand, 1846)	
<i>Meganola strigula</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)		
<i>Nola aerugula</i> (Hübner, 1813)		⊕ ⊕
<i>Nola chlamitulalis</i> (Hübner, 1813)	⊕	
<i>Nola cristatula</i> (Hübner, 1793)	⊕	
<i>Bena bicolorana</i> (Fuessly, 1775)		⊕ ⊕
<i>Pseudoips prasinana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		⊕ ⊕
<i>Earias clorana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	⊕ ⊕	⊕
<i>Earias vernana</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	⊕	⊕
<i>Nycteola asiatica</i> (Krulikovsky, 1904)	⊕ ⊕ ⊕	
	Fam. Noctuidae (Latreille, 1809)	
	Subfam. Plusiinae (Boisduval, 1828)	
<i>Abrostola tripartita</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)		⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Abrostola asclepiadis</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)		⊕ ⊕
<i>Abrostola triplasia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		⊕
<i>Trichoplusia ni</i> (Hübner, 1803)	⊕ ⊕ ⊕	⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Macdunnoughia confusa</i> (Stephens, 1850)	⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕	⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Diachrysia chryson deltaica</i> (Rákosy, 1996)	⊕	
<i>Diachrysia chrysitis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕	⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Diachrysia stenochrysis</i> (Warren, 1913)	⊕	⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Diachrysia nadeja</i> (Oberthür, 1880)	⊕ ⊕	
<i>Autographa gamma</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕	⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Cornutiplusia circumflexa</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	⊕	
<i>Chrysodeixis chalcites</i> (Esper, 1789)	⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕	⊕
<i>Plusia festucae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	⊕ ⊕	
	Subfam. Eustrotiinae (Grote, 1882)	
<i>Phyllophila oblitterata</i> (Rambur, 1833)		⊕
<i>Pseudeustrotia candidula</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	⊕	⊕
<i>Deltote uncula</i> (Clerck, 1759)	⊕	
<i>Deltote bankiana</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	⊕ ⊕	
	Subfam. Acontiinae (Guenée, 1841)	
<i>Acontia titania</i> (Esper, [1798])		⊕
<i>Acontia lucida</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕	⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Acontia (Emmelia) trabealis</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕	⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Acontia (Tarachidia) candefacta</i> (Hübner, [1831])	⊕	⊕ ⊕
<i>Aedia funesta</i> (Esper, [1766])		⊕ ⊕
<i>Aedia leucomelas</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕	⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕
	Subfam. Pantheinae (Smith, 1898)	
<i>Colocasia coryli</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		⊕ ⊕ ⊕

Subfam. Dilobinae (Aurivillius, 1889)					
<i>Diloba caeruleocephala</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)					Ø Ø
Subfam. Acronictinae (Heinemann, 1959)					
<i>Craniophora ligustri</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø		Ø	Ø Ø
<i>Craniophora pontica</i> (Staudinger, 1878)			Ø		
<i>Oxicesta geographica</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	
<i>Symira nervosa</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)			Ø	Ø	
<i>Symira albovenosa</i> (Goeze, 1781)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	
<i>Symira dentinosa</i> (Freyer, 1839)				Ø	
<i>Acronicta psi</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø		Ø		
<i>Acronicta euphoriae</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)				Ø	Ø
<i>Acronicta megacephala</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)			Ø		Ø
<i>Acronicta rumicis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø		Ø		
<i>Acronicta aceris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø		Ø	Ø	
Subfam. Metaponiinae (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)					
<i>Aegle koekeritziana</i> (Hübner, [1799])	Ø	Ø	Ø		
<i>Mycteroplus puniceago</i> (Boisduval, 1840)	Ø	Ø	Ø		
<i>Tyta luctuosa</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø Ø
Subfam. Cucullinae (Herrich-Schäffer, 1850)					
<i>Shargacucullia thapsiphaga</i> (Treitschke, 1826)			Ø		
<i>Shargacucullia lychnitis</i> (Rambur, 1833)			Ø		
<i>Cucullia argentina</i> (Fabricius, 1787)			Ø		
<i>Cucullia scopariae</i> (Dorfmeister, 1853)			Ø		
<i>Cucullia umbratica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)				Ø	Ø
<i>Cucullia biornata</i> (Fischer von Waldheim, 1840)			Ø		
<i>Cucullia tanaceti</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)				Ø	Ø
<i>Cucullia santonici</i> (Hübner, [1813])				Ø	
<i>Cucullia asteris</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø			
Subfam. Oncocnemidinae (Forbes et Franclemont, 1954)					
<i>Calophasia lunula</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)			Ø		
<i>Calophasia opalina</i> (Esper, [1794])	Ø		Ø		
<i>Omphalophana antirrhini</i> (Hübner, [1803])			Ø		
Subfam. Amphipyrinae (Guenée, 1837)					
<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)			Ø		
<i>Amphipyra livida</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)				Ø	Ø
<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i> (Clerck, 1759)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø Ø
Subfam. Psaphidinae (Grote, 1896)					
<i>Asteroscopus sphinx</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)			Ø	Ø	
<i>Allophyes oxyacanthalae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)				Ø	
Subfam. Heliothinae (Boisduval, 1828)					
<i>Periphanes delphinii</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Pyrrhia umbra</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	Ø	Ø			
<i>Pyrrhia purpurina</i> (Esper, [1804])	Ø			Ø	
<i>Protoschinia scutosa</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø Ø
<i>Heliothis peltigera</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Heliothis ononis</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)				Ø	
<i>Heliothis viriplaca</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø Ø
<i>Heliothis adaucta</i> Butler, 1878	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø Ø
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hübner, 1808)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø Ø
Subfam. Bryophilinae (Guenée, 1852)					
<i>Cryphia algae</i> (Fabricius, 1775)		Ø		Ø	
<i>Bryophila raptricula</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)				Ø	
<i>Bryophila tephrocharis</i> (Boursin, 1953)				Ø	
<i>Nyctobria amasina</i> (Draudt, 1931)				Ø	
<i>Nyctobria muralis</i> (Forster, 1771)				Ø	

	Subfam. Xyleninae Guenée, 1837			
<i>Spodoptera exigua</i> (Hübner, [1808])	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Elaphria venustula</i> (Hübner, 1790)			Ø	Ø
<i>Caradrina morpheus</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)		Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Caradrina kadenii</i> (Freyer, 1836)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Caradrina aspersa</i> (Rambur, 1834)			Ø	
<i>Caradrina clavipalpis</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Hoplodrina octogenaria</i> (Goeze, 1781)			Ø	Ø
<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Chilodes maritima</i> (Tauscher, 1806)	Ø	Ø	Ø	
<i>Charanyca trigrammica</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Rusina ferruginea</i> (Esper, [1785])			Ø	
<i>Enargia abluta</i> (Hübner, [1808])	Ø		Ø	
<i>Athetis gluteosa</i> (Treitsche, 1835)	Ø	Ø	Ø	
<i>Athetis furvula</i> (Hübner, [1808])	Ø			
<i>Proxenus lepigone</i> (Moschler, 1860)	Ø		Ø	
<i>Trachea atriplicis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø		Ø	Ø
<i>Dypterygia scabriuscula</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Ø	Ø	
<i>Polyphaenis sericata</i> (Esper, 1787)			Ø	Ø
<i>Thalpophila matura</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)			Ø	
<i>Actinotia polyodon</i> (Clerck, 1759)			Ø	Ø
<i>Chloantha hyperici</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)			Ø	
<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Euplexia lucipara</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)			Ø	
<i>Auchmis detersa</i> (Esper, [1787])			Ø	
<i>Calamia tridens</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	Ø	Ø	Ø	
<i>Gortyna flavago</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø			
<i>Cervyna (Gortyna) cervago</i> (Eversmann, 1844)	Ø	Ø		Ø
<i>Hydraecia micacea</i> (Esper, [1789])	Ø			
<i>Luperina testacea</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Luperina rubella</i> (Duponchel, 1826)			Ø	Ø
<i>Luperina dumerilli</i> (Duponchel, 1826)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Rhizedra lutosa</i> (Hübner, [1803])	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Nonagria typhae</i> (Thunberg, 1784)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Lenisa geminipuncta</i> (Haworth, 1809)	Ø	Ø		
<i>Archana dissoluta</i> (Treitschke, 1825)	Ø	Ø		
<i>Protarchana brevilinea</i> (Fenn, 1864)	Ø			
<i>Oria musculosa</i> (Hübner, [1808])		Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Denticucullus pygmina</i> (Haworth, 1809)	Ø	Ø		
<i>Photedes fluxa</i> (Hübner, [1809])	Ø	Ø		
<i>Globia sparganii</i> (Esper, 1790)	Ø			
<i>Globia algae</i> (Esper, 1789)	Ø	Ø		
<i>Sedina buettneri</i> (E. Hering, 1858)	Ø	Ø		
<i>Apamea monoglypha</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Apamea anceps</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)			Ø	Ø
<i>Apamea sordens</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)			Ø	
<i>Mesapamea secalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø		Ø
<i>Oligia strigilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø		Ø	Ø
<i>Oligia versicolor</i> (Borkhausen, 1792)			Ø	Ø
<i>Oligia latruncula</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)			Ø	Ø
<i>Episema glaucina</i> (Esper, [1789])	Ø		Ø	
<i>Episema tersa</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø	Ø	
<i>Episema lederi</i> (Christoph, 1885)	Ø	Ø		
<i>Cleoceris scoriacea</i> (Esper, [1789])	Ø	Ø		

<i>Ulochlaena hirta</i> (Hübner, [1813])	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Cosmia diffinis</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)		Ø	Ø	
<i>Cosmia affinis</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)			Ø	
<i>Cosmia trapezina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Cosmia pyralina</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)			Ø	
<i>Dicycla oo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Ø	Ø	
<i>Atethmia ambusta</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)		Ø	Ø	
<i>Atethmia centrago</i> (Haworth, 1809)			Ø	
<i>Lithophane ornitopus</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)			Ø	Ø
<i>Eupsilia transversa</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)		Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Conistra vaccinii</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	Ø	Ø	Ø	
<i>Conistra ligula</i> (Esper, [1791])			Ø	
<i>Conistra erythrocephala</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø	Ø	
<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)		Ø	Ø	
<i>Agrochola nitida</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø	Ø	
<i>Agrochola litura</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)			Ø	
<i>Agrochola helvola</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)			Ø	
<i>Agrochola circellaris</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	Ø	Ø	Ø	
<i>Agrochola laevis</i> (Hübner, [1803])			Ø	
<i>Agrochola humilis</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø			
<i>Xanthia togata</i> (Esper, [1788])		Ø	Ø	
<i>Cirrhia gilvago</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)			Ø	
<i>Cirrhia ocellaris</i> (Borkhausen, 1792)			Ø	
<i>Scotochrosta pulla</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)			Ø	
<i>Dichonia aeruginea</i> (Hübner, [1808])			Ø	
<i>Dichonia convergens</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)			Ø	
<i>Griposia aprilina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)			Ø	
<i>Dryobotodes eremita</i> (Fabricius, 1775)			Ø	
<i>Ammoconia caecimacula</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)			Ø	
<i>Aporophyla lutulenta</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)		Ø		
<i>Polymixis rufocincta</i> (Geyer, [1828])			Ø	
Subfam. Hadeninae (Guenée, 1837)				
<i>Mythimna turca</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Mythimna pudorina</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Mythimna pallens</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Mythimna impura</i> (Hübner, [1808])	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Mythimna straminea</i> (Treitschke, 1825)		Ø	Ø	
<i>Mythimna vitellina</i> (Hübner, [1808])	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Mythimna albipuncta</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Mythimna ferrago</i> (Fabricius, 1787)		Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Mythimna l-album</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Leucania comma</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Leucania zae</i> (Duponchel, 1827)			Ø	
<i>Leucania obsoleta</i> (Hübner, [1803])	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Leucania loreyi</i> (Duponchel, 1827)			Ø	Ø
<i>Leucania punctosa</i> (Treitschke, 1825)			Ø	
<i>Senta flammea</i> (Curtis, 1828)		Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Pseudaleria unipuncta</i> (Haworth, 1809)	Ø		Ø	
<i>Hadula trifolii</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Hadula stigmosa</i> (Christoph, 1887)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Sideridis lampra</i> (Schawerda, 1913)			Ø	Ø
<i>Sideridis turbida</i> (Esper, 1790)			Ø	Ø
<i>Heliophobus reticulata</i> (Goeze, 1781)			Ø	Ø
<i>Saragossa implexa</i> (Hübner, [1809])			Ø	
<i>Saragossa siccanorum</i> (Staudinger, 1870)			Ø	

<i>Saragossa porosa</i> (Eversmann, 1854)						⊕
<i>Conisania luteago</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Mamestra brassicae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Melanchra persicariae</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Ceramica pisi</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Lacanobia w-latinum</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Lacanobia thalassina</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Lacanobia suasa</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Lacanobia splendens</i> (Hübner, [1808])	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕		
<i>Lacanobia praedita</i> (Hübner, [1813])	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕		
<i>Lacanobia blenna</i> (Hübner, [1824])	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕		
<i>Hecatera dysodea</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)						⊕
<i>Hecatera cappa</i> (Hübner, 1809)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕		
<i>Hadena capsincola</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)						⊕
<i>Hadena albimacula</i> (Borkhausen, 1792)						⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Orthosia incerta</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)						⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Orthosia cruda</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)						⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Orthosia miniosa</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)						⊕
<i>Orthosia gothica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)						⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Anorthoa munda</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)						⊕ ⊕
<i>Egira conspicillaris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)						⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Tholera decimalis</i> (Poda, 1761)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Cardepia hartigi</i> (Parenzan, 1981)						⊕
Subfam. Noctuinae (Latreille, 1809)						
<i>Peridroma saucia</i> (Hübner, 1808)						⊕
<i>Dichagyris flammatra</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕		
<i>Dichagyris forcipula</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)						⊕
<i>Dichagyris nigrescens</i> (Höfner, 1887)						⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Dichagyris melanura</i> (Kollar, 1846)						⊕
<i>Dichagyris renigera</i> (Hübner, 1808)						⊕
<i>Euxoa aquilina</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)						⊕
<i>Euxoa obelisca</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)						⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Euxoa temera</i> (Hübner, [1808])						⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Euxoa nigricans</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)						⊕
<i>Euxoa distinguenda</i> (Lederer, 1857)						⊕
<i>Euxoa segnilis</i> (Duponchel, 1836)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕		
<i>Euxoa tritici</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)						⊕
<i>Agrotis bigramma</i> (Esper, 1790)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕		
<i>Agrotis cinerea</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)						⊕
<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Agrotis segetum</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Agrotis desertorum</i> (Boisduval, 1840)	⊕					
<i>Agrotis epsilon</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕ ⊕ ⊕
<i>Agrotis trux</i> (Hübner, [1824])						⊕
<i>Agrotis puta</i> (Hübner, [1803])		⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Agrotis vestigialis</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	⊕	⊕	⊕			
<i>Axylia putris</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Ochropleura plecta</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Cerastis rubricosa</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)						⊕ ⊕
<i>Rhyacia simulans</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)						⊕
<i>Chersotis rectangula</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)						⊕
<i>Chersotis laeta macini</i> (Rákosi, Stangelmeier et Wieser, 1996)						⊕
<i>Chersotis fimbriola niculescui</i> (Rákosi, 1997)						⊕
<i>Noctua pronuba</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕ ⊕ ⊕

<i>Noctua fimbriata</i> (Schreber, 1759)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Noctua orbona</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Noctua interposita</i> (Hübner, 1790)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Noctua comes</i> (Hübner, 1813)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Noctua janthina</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Noctua janthe</i> (Borkhausen, 1792)					Ø	
<i>Epilecta linogrisea</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)					Ø	
<i>Opigena polygona</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)					Ø	Ø
<i>Xestia stigmatica</i> (Hübner, [1813])					Ø	Ø
<i>Xestia xanthographa</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)					Ø	
<i>Xestia cohaesa</i> (Herrich-Schaffer, [1849])					Ø	Ø
<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Xestia triangulum</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)					Ø	Ø
<i>Metagnorisma depuncta</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)					Ø	Ø
Suprafam. Hesperioida (Latreille, 1809)						
Fam. Hesperiidae (Latreille, 1809)						
Subfam. Pyrginae (Burmeister, 1878)						
<i>Erynnis tages</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)					Ø	Ø
<i>Carcharodus floccifera</i> (Zeller, 1847)					Ø	Ø
<i>Carcharodus orientalis</i> (Reverdin, 1913)					Ø	Ø
<i>Spialia orbifer</i> (Hübner, 1823)					Ø	
<i>Pyrgus malvae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)					Ø	Ø
<i>Pyrgus armoricanus</i> (Oberthür, 1910)					Ø	
<i>Pyrgus sidae</i> (Esper, [1784])					Ø	
Subfam. Hesperiinae (Latreille, 1809)						
<i>Ochloides sylvanus</i> (Esper, 1779)					Ø	Ø
Suprafam. Papilionoidea (Latreille, [1802])						
Fam. Papilionidae (Latreille, [1802])						
Subfam. Parnassiinae (Duponchel, [1835])						
<i>Parnassius mnemosyne</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)						Ø
Subfam. Papilioninae (Latreille, [1802])						
<i>Iphiclidess podalirius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)					Ø	Ø
<i>Papilio machaon</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø				Ø	Ø
Fam. Pieridae (Duponchel, [1835])						
Subfam. Coliadinae (Swainson, 1827)						
<i>Colias erate</i> (Esper, 1805)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Colias croceus</i> (Fourcroy, 1785)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Colias hyale</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)					Ø	Ø
<i>Colias alfacariensis</i> (Ribbe, 1905)	Ø				Ø	Ø
Subfam. Pierinae (Duponchel, [1835])						
<i>Aporia crataegi</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)					Ø	Ø
<i>Pieris brassicae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)					Ø	Ø
<i>Pieris napi</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Pieris rapae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Pontia daplidice edusa</i> (Fabricius, 1777)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Euchloe ausonia</i> (Hübner, [1804])					Ø	
<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)					Ø	Ø
Fam. Lycaenidae ([Leach], [1815])						
Subfam. Lycaeninae ([Leach] [1815])						
<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	Ø		Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Lycaena dispar rutila</i> (Werneburg, 1864)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
<i>Lycaena thersamon</i> (Esper, 1784)					Ø	
Subfam. Polyommatinae (Swainson, 1827)						
<i>Lampides boeticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø				Ø	Ø
<i>Leptotes pirithous</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø

<i>Celastrina argiolus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)				⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Cupido (Everes) alcetas</i> (Hoffmannsegg, 1804)	⊕	⊕				
<i>Cupido (Everes) argiades</i> (Pallas, 1771)	⊕	⊕		⊕	⊕	
<i>Pseudophilotes schiffermüller</i> (Hemming, 1792)				⊕	⊕	
<i>Glaucoopsyche alexis</i> (Poda, 1761)				⊕	⊕	
<i>Plebejus argus</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Aricia agestis</i> ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i> (Rottemburg, 1775)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Polyommatus (Plebicula) thersites</i> (Cantener, 1835)				⊕	⊕	
<i>Polyommatus (Lysandra) bellargus</i> (Rottemburg, 1775)				⊕	⊕	⊕
Fam. Nymphalidae (Swainson, 1827)						
Subfam. Heliconiinae (Swainson, 1827)						
<i>Argynnis pandora</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Issoria lathonia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
Subfam. Apaturinae (Boisduval, 1840)						
<i>Apatura metis</i> (Freyer, 1829)					⊕	
Subfam. Nymphalinae (Swainson, 1827)						
<i>Melitaea trivia</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)				⊕	⊕	
<i>Melitaea athalia</i> (Rottemburg, 1775)				⊕	⊕	
<i>Melitaea phoebe</i> ([Denis et Schiffermüller], 1775)		⊕				
<i>Nymphalis (Inachis) io</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Nymphalis (Polygonia) c-album</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Vanessa cardui</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
Subfam. Satyrinae Boisduval, [1833]						
<i>Pararge aegeria tircis</i> (Godart, 1821)				⊕		
<i>Lasiommata megera</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)				⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Lasiommata maera</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)				⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Coenonympha glycerion</i> (Borkhausen, 1788)				⊕	⊕	
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
<i>Aphantopus hyperanthus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)					⊕	
<i>Maniola jurtina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕	
<i>Melanargia galathea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)					⊕	
<i>Minois dryas</i> (Scopoli, 1763)					⊕	⊕
<i>Hipparchia syriaca</i> (Staudinger, 1871)					⊕	
<i>Hipparchia volgensis delattini</i> (Kudrna, 1975)					⊕	