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**Remarks on some species  
of the genus *Dichrorampha* Guenée, 1845, in the Mediterranean area  
(Lepidoptera Tortricidae Grapholitini)**

**Abstract** - Some brief distributional, systematic and biological notes on Lepidoptera Tortricidae belonging to the genus *Dichrorampha* Guenée, 1845, are reported. Special interest is given to those species whose presence in the western Mediterranean area, particularly in Italy and Spain, has been proved. *D. acuminatana* (Lienig and Zeller, 1846) and *D. agilana* (Tengström, 1847) are recorded for the first time from Spain. 🌿

**Riassunto** - *Note su alcune specie del genere Dichrorampha* Guenée, 1845, nell'area Mediterranea (Lepidoptera Tortricidae Grapholitini).

Si riportano brevi annotazioni geonemiche, sistematiche e biologiche riguardanti vari Lepidotteri Tortricidi appartenenti al genere *Dichrorampha* Guenée, 1845. Vengono prese in considerazione alcune specie la cui presenza nell'areale mediterraneo occidentale, nel territorio italiano e spagnolo, riveste particolare interesse. Tra queste, *D. acuminatana* (Lienig and Zeller, 1846) e *D. agilana* (Tengström, 1847) risultano essere nuove per la fauna della Spagna.

**Key Words:** Tortricidae, Grapholitini, *Dichrorampha*, Italy, Spain, Mediterranean fauna.

The genus *Dichrorampha* Guenée, 1845, is one of the largest taxonomic groups in the tribe Grapholitini where diversity is rather restricted to a few genera, however with a high number of species (Obraztsov, 1953, 1958, 1967; Danilevski & Kuznetsov, 1968; Kuznetsov, 1989; Razowski, 1989).

It is represented by more than ninety described species in the Holarctic region, the majority of the species occurs in Palaearctic subregion, ca 20 live in North America. According to Danilevski & Kuznetsov (1968), the centres of

diversity for this genus are found in mountain regions of Central and South Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, and toward the east the species gradually decrease in number.

In the Mediterranean area, the composition of this genus is not well known although recent literature includes new descriptions and additions that clarify certain punctual aspects of this fauna. The aim of this paper is to contribute to the knowledge of the taxonomy and distribution of this genus in the western Mediterranean area by studying new records from Italy and Spain but also by the revision of some species whose faunistic information or taxonomic identity remained obscure.

Abbreviations:

(BAUV) Departamento de Biología Animal, Universidad de Valencia, Spagna.

(BMNH) The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom.

(CTI) Collezione Trematerra, Italia.

(ISEZ) Instytut Systematyki i Ewolucji Zwierząt, Krakow, Poland.

(MNHN) Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.

(NHMW) Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria.

(TLMF) Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum, Innsbruck, Austria.

(ZMUC) Zoologisk Museum, Universitæet Copenhagen, Denmark.

(ZSM) Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany.

***Dichrorampha sedatana* Busck, 1906**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. ITALY: 2 ♂♂, Monte Porco, Monti del Matese, Campobasso, 1500 m, 9.VII.1988, Trematerra (CTI).

COMMENTS. Species recorded in northern and central Europe, Kazakhstan, Sakhalin, Kurile Islands and North America. In Italy it has been recorded only from this locality of Central Appennine (Trematerra, 1989). Differs from *D. plumbana* (Scopoli) by the presence of pale yellow irroration in the basal area of the forewing and the darker hindwings. For genitalic characters see Bradley et al. (1979). Larvae in rootstocks of *Chrysanthemum vulgare* L. and *Tanacetum* L. (Danilevski & Kuznetsov, 1968).

***Dichrorampha plumbana* (Scopoli, 1763)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. SPAIN: 1 ♂, Lleida, Son del Pi, 8.VII.1984, Domínguez (BAUV).

COMMENTS. Euroasiatic, North America. Reported from several Italian localities. In the Iberian Peninsula it has been recorded from the provinces of Vizcaya, Teruel and Huesca (Seebold, 1898a, b; Fassnidge, 1935). Generally smaller than *D. sedatana* and *D. aeratana* (Pierce & Metcalfe). For genitalic characters see Bradley et al. (1979). Its larvae have been reported feeding on *Achillea millefolium* L., *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* L. and *Tanacetum* L. (Razowski, 1991; Bradley et al., 1979).

***Dichrorampha gruneriana* (Herrich-Shaeffer, 1851)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. ITALY: 2 ♂, Fossalto, Campobasso, 560 m, 29.V.1986, Trematerra (CTI).

COMMENTS. Reported from Central belt and south of Western Europe and Asia Minor. Concerning to Italy, after the first record referring to a locality near Milan, the species was collected also on hilly part of Central Italy (Parenti, 1962). Larvae in roots of *Anthemis tinctoria* L. (Danilevski & Kuznetsov, 1968).

***Dichrorampha klimeschi* Obraztsov, 1953**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. ITALY: 1 ♂, Altipiano di Montasio, Alpi Giulie, 1600-1800 m, 20.VI.1950, Klimesch (Person. com.); 1 ♂, Valnontey, Cogne, 2200 m, 10.VII.1961, Klimesch (Person. com.).

COMMENTS. Endemic of Italian Alps. Danilevski (1960) doubts that *klimeschi* is a species distinct from *D. alpigenana* Heinemann and is inclined to treat it as an extreme variety or a local subspecies of the latter species. On the contrary, Obraztsov (1967) reported that in addition to a narrow neck of the valva and a rather distinctly shaped *cucullus*, *klimeschi* also differs from *alpigenana* externally, having black-coloured veins before the ocelloid patch of the forewings.

***Dichrorampha quadarramana* (Kennel, 1921)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. SPAIN: 1 ♂, Avila, Sierra de Gredos, Garganta de las Pozas, 1800 m, 11.VII.1970, Sattler & Kirby (BMNH); 1 ♂, Segovia, San Idefonso, 8.VII.[19]02, Chretien, Walsingham coll., 1910-427 (BMNH); 1 ♂, no locality, 19.VII.1888, Staudinger 679, 6530, Walsingham coll. 1910-427

(BMNH); 1 ♂, identically labeled but numbered 6531; 1 ♂, Castilla, 1894, Staudinger 62, 5134, Walsingham coll. 1910-427 (BMNH); 1 ♂, identically labeled but numbered 5135; 1 ♂, Castilla, 1889, Staudinger, (ISEZ); 1 ♂, Castilla, Staudinger (NHMW); FRANCE: 2 ♂♂, Vernet, 1924, Predota (NHMW).

COMMENTS. Element whose biology is completely unknown. In Spain it is only known from very few localities and has been also recorded from the eastern Pyrenees (Chretien, 1925; Huemer, 1993a). *D. quadarramana* is a twin species of *D. cacaleana* (Herrich-Schäffer) euroasiatic species with very widespread records in different countries of Central Europe and Asia. The taxonomy of this species was discussed by Danilevski & Kuznetsov (1968). The male genitalia is very characteristic (Figure 1).

#### ***Dichrorampha eximia* (Danilevski, 1948)**

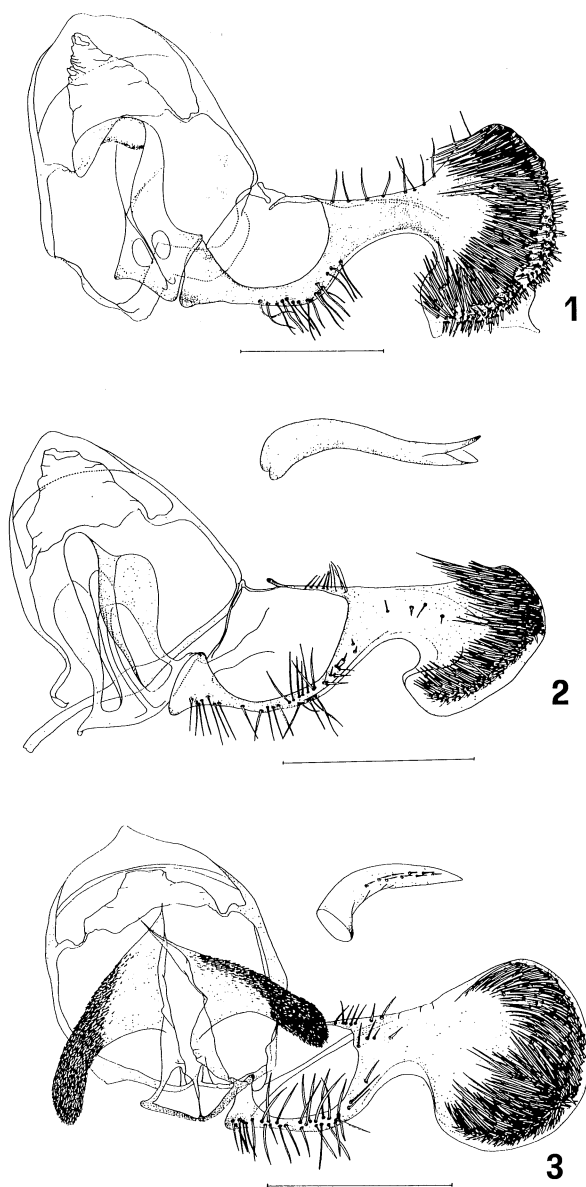
MATERIAL EXAMINED. ITALY: 1 ♀, Monte Porco, Monti del Matese, Campobasso, 1500 m, 2.VIII.1992, Trematerra (CTI). SPAIN: 1 ♂, Teruel, Bronchales, 1600 m, 13-15.VII.1984, Baixeras (BAUV); 2 ♂♂, identically labeled but dated 16-18.VII.1984; 1 ♂, identically labeled but dated 19-21.VII.1984; 1 ♂, Teruel, Guadalaviar, 1519 m, 1-3.VII.1984, Baixeras (BAUV); 2 ♂♂, Teruel, Puerto de Bronchales, 1650 m, 10-12.VIII.1984, Baixeras (BAUV); 1 ♂, identically labeled but dated 16-17.VIII.1984.

COMMENTS. Recently reported for the first time from Italy (Trematerra & Rotundo, 1993). This species was vaguely recorded from Spain by Kuznetsov (1989). It was certainly known from Crimea, Armenia, Daghestan Transiliana (Caucasus), Dzungarian Ala-tau (Kazakhstan) and Haj Omran (Iraq) (Danilevski & Kuznetsov, 1968), and since Huemer & Luquet (1991) from France.

The most clear diagnostic character is the pointed *aedeagus* in the male genitalia. This species has been recorded feeding on *Achillea* L. (Danilevski & Kuznetsov, 1968).

#### ***Dichrorampha alpigenana* Heinemann, 1863**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. ITALY: 1 ♂, Valfontana, Alpi Retiche, 15.VII.1987, Trematerra (CTI); 1 ♂, Passo San Marco, Alpi Orobie, 6.VII.1989, Trematerra (CTI); 1 ♂, Monte Legnone, Alpi Orobie, 2.VII.1992, Trematerra



Figs. 1-3 - *Dichrorampha quadarramana* (Kennel), («[SPAIN], Hispania, Castilia, 1889, Staudinger» (ISEZ)) (fig. 1). - *D. iberica* Kuznetsov, (SPAIN, Teruel, Albarracín, 1200 m, 11-12.IX.1984, G.S.: 700 (BAUV) (fig. 2). - *D. agilana* (Tengström), (SPAIN, Teruel, Puerto de Bronchales, 1650 m, 26.VI.1987, G.S.: 1510 (BAUV) (fig. 3). Scale bars = 0.50 mm.

(CTI); Pizzo Ciavazes, Gruppo del Sella, 2150 m, 7.VIII.1991, Huemer (TLMF) (Person. com.); Sella Pass, VII....., Rebel (NHMW), Huemer (Person. com.).

COMMENTS. Endemic of Alps regions. Danilevski (1960) reported separating *alpigenana* and *D. pfisteri* Obratsov, subsequently Danilevski & Kuznetsov (1968) treated the two species as conspecific. For genital characters see Danilevski & Kuznetsov (1968).

***Dichrorampha iberica* Kuznetsov, 1972**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. SPAIN: 1 ♂, Teruel, Albarracín, 1200 m, 11-12.IX.1984, Baixeras (BAUV); 1 ♂, Teruel, Guadalaviar, 1519 m, 3-4.IX.1984, Baixeras (BAUV).

COMMENTS. Originally described from the province of Soria, it is an endemic element closely related to the species grouped by Danilevski & Kuznetsov (1968) around *D. consortana* Stephens. Shape of *valva* and *aedeagus* distinguish easily this species from the other ones (Figure 2). Female remains unknown. Biology is also unknown.

***Dichrorampha thomanni* Huemer, 1991**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. ITALY: 1 ♂, Southern Tyrol, Ortlergebiet, 24.VII.1921, Dannehl; 1 ♂, Teriolis m., Ortler, Stilfserjoch, 24.VII.1872, (ZSM); 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀, Valle d'Aosta, above Cogne, 1800-2000 m, 24.VII.1989, O. Karsholt (ZMUC).

COMMENTS. Recently described, it is recorded from Tyrol (Austria), Engadine and Vallese (Swiss), Southern Tyrol and Piemonte (Italy). The taxonomy of this species was discussed by Huemer (1991), in this paper has been also reported male and female genitalia. It is closed to *D. harpeana* Frey.

***Dichrorampha chavanneana* (de La Harpe, 1858)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. SPAIN: 2 ♂ ♂, Granada, Sierra Nevada, 2500 m, Road to Veleta, 21.VI.1968, Sattler & Carter (BMNH).

COMMENTS. European species normally distributed in Alps regions at high altitude. In Italy recorded from Southern Tirol. Very recently recorded from Spain by Huemer (1993b) on material also collected in Sierra Nevada by Sattler

& Carter (BMNH). Its taxonomy and distribution have been commented by Huemer & Luquet (1991) and Huemer (1993b).

***Dichrorampha acuminatana* (Lienig and Zeller, 1846)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. SPAIN: 2 ♂♂, Teruel, Albarracín, 1200 m, 7-9.VII.1984, Baixeras (BAUV); 1 ♂, Teruel, Bronchales, 1600 m, 28-29.VIII.1985, Baixeras (BAUV); 1 ♂, Teruel, Guadalaviar, 22-24.VII.1984, Baixeras (BAUV); 1 ♂, identically labeled but dated 9-10.IX.1984; 1 ♂, identically labeled but dated 13-14.IX.1984.

COMMENTS. This is a very widespread species in Europe and also in Italy, however never recorded from Spain. The male genitalia is very characteristic although may present a variable range in the breadth of the *cucullus* even in material collected in the same locality. Its larvae have been recorded on *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* L. and *C. vulgare* L. (Bradley et al., 1979).

***Dichrorampha alexandrae* Passerin d'Entrèves, 1972**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. ITALY: 4 ♂♂, Passo S. Simone, Monte Cavallo, Alpi Orobie, 1800 m, 9.VII.1990; 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, identically labeled but dated 19.VII.1991, Trematerra (CTI).

COMMENTS. Species reported from Western and Central Alps in Italy and France. Considering the external characters, *D. alexandrae* is similar to *D. montanana* (Duponchel), in the male genitalia is closed to *D. lasithicana* Rebel, for female genitalia see Trematerra (1991a). Host plant unknown.

***Dichrorampha forsteri* Obratzsov, 1953**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. ITALY: 1 ♂, Colle delle Finestre, Alpi Cozie, 2150 m, 27.VII.1990, Huemer & Tarmann (TLMF).

COMMENTS. This specie is reported from Alps of Bayern (Obratzsov, 1953), recently recorded from France, Maritime Alps (Huemer & Luquet, 1991) and from Italy, Cozie Alps, (Huemer & Trematerra, 1992). *D. forsteri* in the *valvae* of male genitalia is similar to *D. harpeana* Frey but the *penis* is smaller, the denticles and the apical projection are absent. Host plant unknown.

***Dichrorampha baixerasana* Trematerra, 1991**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. ITALY: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Piano Pedarreto, Monti del Pollino, Potenza, 1400 m, 29.VII.1989, Trematerra (CTI); 2 ♂♂, identically labeled but dated 28.VII.1990, Trematerra (CTI).

COMMENTS. Endemic from Pollino Mountaines, Southern Italy (Trematerra, 1991b). This species is closed to *D. senectana* Guenée, 1845, the differences are in the coloration of wings, that is darker in *D. baixerasana*. Male genitalia characterized in the shape of valva and in the apex of *aedeagus* with an elongated projection and 4-5 teeth. In the female genitalia of *D. baixerasana* the *colliculum* is longer than that of seventh sternite with more strongly developed left wall. Host plant unknown.

***Dichrorampha senectana* Guenée, 1845**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. SPAIN: 1 ♂, Teruel, Albarracín, 1200 m, 10-12.VII.1984, Baixeras (BAUV); 1 ♂, Teruel, Bronchales, 1600 m, 10-12.VII.1984; 2 ♂♂, identically labeled but dated 16-18.VII.1984; 1 ♂, identically labeled but dated 18.VII.1985; 2 ♂♂, identically labeled but dated 19.VII.1985; 1 ♂, identically labeled but dated 24.VII.1985; 1 ♂, identically labeled but dated 25.VII.1985; 1 ♂, Teruel, Guadalaviar, 1519 m, 14-15.VIII.1985, Baixeras (BAUV); 1 ♂, identically labeled but dated 22.VII.1988; 1 ♂, identically labeled but dated 30.VI.1989; 1 ♂, Teruel, Puerto de Bronchales, Albarracín, 1650 m, 24.VIII.1988, Baixeras (BAUV).

COMMENTS. Euroasiatic element known mainly from Northern and Central Europe. In Italy recorded only from Valdieri, Maritime Alps (Turati & Verity, 1911), recently recorded from Spain by Vives (1992). The taxonomic identity of this species is clear since the elongated dentated process of the *aedeagus* is very characteristic. Its biology is unknown, the larva feeds on *Chrysanthemum* L.

***Dichrorampha sequana* (Hübner, 1796-99)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. ITALY: 1 ♂, Frosolone, Isernia, 1100 m, 11.VI.1988, Trematerra (CTI).

COMMENTS. Northern and central Europe to southern Siberia. This species is also reported from some localities of North Italy. Larvae in roots of *Achillea millefolium* L., *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* L., *C. vulgare* L. and *Tanacetum* L. (Razowski, 1991).



***Dichrorampha klimeschiana* Toll, 1955**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. ITALY: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Mistretta Mercuore, Messina, 700 m, 11.VI.1952, Klimesch (Person. com.); 1 ♂, San Martino delle Scale, Palermo, ... 1-12.VI.1954, Klimesch (Person. com.).

COMMENTS. East (Bashkiria), Kazakhstan, southern Siberia, Amur region and Sicily. In Italy it is only known from these two localities. *D. klimeschiana* is closed to *D. agilana* Tngstr., *D. danilevskyi* Obr., *D. albimacula* Danil. and *D. distinctana* H.-S. this group is characterized by median keels of *fultura* in form of large semimembranous lobes of *caulis*, whic are covered with numerous dark spinules along upper margin (Danilevski & Kuznetsov, 1968).

***Dichrorampha gueneeana* Obraztsov, 1953**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. SPAIN: 1 ♂, Teruel, Albarracín, 1200 m, 27.VII.1985, Baixeras (BAUV); 1 ♂, identically labeled but 25-27.X.1985; 1 ♂, Teruel, Bronchales, 1600 m, 3.VIII.1985, Baixeras (BAUV); 1 ♂, identically labeled but dated 24.VIII.1985; 1 ♂, Teruel, Guadalaviar, 1519 m, 1-2.IX.1984; 1 ♂, Teruel, Puerto de Bronchales, 1650 m, 7-9.VII.1984; 1 ♂, identically labeled but dated 30-31.VIII.1984.

COMMENTS. *D. gueneeana* is a very widespread Euroasiatic element however doubtfully recorded from Spain by Agenjo (1955, 1967), from Italy it is reported for Central Alps. Its taxonomy was perfectly stablished by Obraztsov (1953). According to Bradley et al. (1979) larva feeds on *Achillea millefolium* L. and *Chrysanthemum vulgare* L..

***Dichrorampha agilana* (Tengström, 1847)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. ITALY: 2 ♂ ♂, Passo San Marco, Alpi Orobie, 1700 m, 6.VII.1989, Trematerra (CTI); SPAIN: 1 ♂, Teruel, Puerto de Bronchales, 1650 m, 26.VI.1987, Baixeras & Domínguez (BAUV); 1m, Teruel, Pozondón, 21.VII.1988, Baixeras & Domínguez (BAUV).

COMMENTS. Euroasiatic element, it is known in north and central Europe countries. It had never been recorded from Spain, concerning to Italy it is reported for few localities of Central Alps (Huemer & Trematerra, 1992). Very similar to *D. distinctana* H.-S. but with valva very distinguishable in the male genitalia (Figure 3). Larvae in root collar of *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* L. and on *Tanacetum vulgare* L. (Razowski, 1991).

**Dichorampha vacivana** (Chretien, 1925)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype, «[SPAIN, Segovia], S[an] Ildef[onso], 31.V.[19]02», G.S. number 3003 (MNHN).

COMMENTS. The original description as well as further references (Obraztsov, 1953, 1958; Agenjo, 1962) are based on the same specimen studied here. The real identity has not been clarified as terminal part of the abdomen was lost. The specimen shows a very pale wing pattern and is not possible to assign it with accuracy to any species known from Spain.

## COMMENTS

In the Italian fauna the genus *Dichrorampha* is formed by 34 species. Besides the species above-mentioned *D. bugnionana* (Duponchel), *D. cacaleana* (Herrich-Schaeffer), *D. chavanneana* de La Harpe, *D. consortana* Stephens, *D. distinctana* Heinemann, *D. flavidorsana* Knaggs, *D. gueneana* Obraztsov, *D. harpeana* Frey, *D. heegerana* (Duponchel), *D. incursana* (Herrich-Schaeffer), *D. müller-rutzi* Krueger, and *D. senectana* Guenée, are recorded only in few localities of Northern Italy mainly in the Alps regions. *D. gemellana* (Zeller) is reported from Liguria, Campania, Calabria, Sardegna and Sicilia.

Recently two new taxa are described, *D. thomanni* Huemer recorded in Italy (Tirolo and Valle d'Aosta), Austria and Swiss (Huemer, 1991) and *D. baixerasana* Trematerra from Pollino Mountaines, Southern Italy (Trematerra, 1991b).

From the Iberian Peninsula, apart from the species already commented, another seven species of the genus *Dichrorampha* have been recorded; few data are available on most of them. Five species have been recorded only from north Spain, mainly the Pyrenees: *D. harpeana* Frey, 1870, recorded very recently by Huemer (1993b), *D. incursana* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851) and *D. plumbagana* (Treitschke, 1830) by Bland (1977), *D. simpliciana* (Haworth, 1811) by Fassnidge (1935) and De Prins (1982); and *D. alpinana* (Treitschke, 1830) by Seebold (1879, 1889a, b) and Codina (1918b). *D. petiverella* (Linnaeus, 1758) was recorded by Codina (1918a, b) from the province of Barcelona and *D. distinctana* Heinemann by Zerny (1927) from the province of Teruel, one of the best known entomological areas, where this species has never been collected again. Finally, one more species has been mistakenly reported to occur in Spain. Kuznetsov (1986) described *D. hannemanni* based on material labeled as «Constantine St[au]d[in]g[er].» probably misinterpreting this locality as belonging to Spain and not to Algeria, as it has been currently supposed.

SPECIES OF THE GENUS *DICHRORAMPHA* REPORTED IN THE ITALIAN FAUNA

|                                              |                                            |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <i>acuminatana</i> (Lienig and Zeller, 1846) | <i>gueneeana</i> Obraztsov, 1953           |
| <i>aeratana</i> (Pierce and Metcalfe, 1915)  | <i>harpeana</i> Frey, 1870                 |
| <i>agilana</i> (Tengström, 1847)             | <i>heegerana</i> (Duponchel, 1843)         |
| <i>alexandrae</i> P. d'Entrevès, 1972        | <i>incursana</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1851) |
| <i>alpigenana</i> Heinemann, 1863            | <i>klimeschi</i> Obraztsov, 1953           |
| <i>alpinana</i> (Treitschke, 1830)           | <i>klimeschiana</i> Toll, 1855             |
| <i>baixerasana</i> Trematerra, 1991          | <i>ligulana</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1851)  |
| <i>bugnionana</i> (Duponchel, 1843)          | <i>montanana</i> (Duponchel, 1843)         |
| <i>cacaleana</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1851)   | <i>mueller-rutzi</i> Krueger, 1920         |
| <i>chavanneana</i> de La Harpe, 1855         | <i>petiverella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)        |
| <i>consortana</i> Stephens, 1852             | <i>plumbagana</i> (Treitschke, 1830)       |
| <i>distinctana</i> Heinemann, 1863           | <i>plumbana</i> (Scopoli, 1763)            |
| <i>eximia</i> (Danilevsky, 1948)             | <i>sedatana</i> Busck, 1906                |
| <i>flavidorsana</i> Knaggs, 1867             | <i>senectana</i> Guenée, 1845              |
| <i>forsteri</i> Obraztsov, 1953              | <i>sequana</i> (Hübner, 1796-99)           |
| <i>gemellana</i> (Zeller, 1847)              | <i>simpliciana</i> Haworth, 1881           |
| <i>gruneriana</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1851)  | <i>thomanni</i> Huemer, 1991               |

SPECIES OF THE GENUS *DICHRORAMPHA* REPORTED IN THE SPANISH FAUNA

|                                              |                                            |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <i>acuminatana</i> (Lienig and Zeller, 1846) | <i>incursana</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1851) |
| <i>agilana</i> (Tengström, 1847)             | <i>petiverella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)        |
| <i>alpinana</i> (Treitschke, 1830)           | <i>plumbagana</i> (Treitschke, 1830)       |
| <i>chavanneana</i> de La Harpe, 1855         | <i>plumbana</i> (Scopoli, 1763)            |
| <i>distinctana</i> Heinemann, 1863           | <i>quadarramana</i> (Kennel 1921)          |
| <i>eximia</i> (Danilevsky, 1948)             | <i>senectana</i> Guenée, 1845              |
| <i>gueneeana</i> Obraztsov, 1953             | <i>simpliciana</i> Haworth, 1881           |
| <i>harpeana</i> Frey, 1870                   | <i>vacivana</i> (Chretien, 1925).          |
| <i>iberica</i> Kuznetsov, 1972               |                                            |

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