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Additions and corrections to the Gelechiidae fauna of Italy (Lepidoptera)

Abstract - *Additions and corrections to the Gelechiidae fauna of Italy (Lepidoptera).*

In addition to the check-lists of the Italian fauna, specific information is given on 35 species of Gelechiidae which are new or the first reliable records for the country. Further 14 species which were already published earlier are discussed and partially deleted from the Italian fauna. 41 species of the entire Gelechiidae fauna of Italy were not examined by the authors and are listed separately.

Riassunto - Ad integrazione della check-list della fauna d'Italia sono segnalate ulteriori 35 specie di Gelechidi; ne vengono escluse 14, precedentemente considerate. Infine, 41 entità, non esaminate dagli Autori, sono elencate separatamente.

Key words: Gelechiidae, Italian fauna, new records, misidentifications.

The Gelechiidae are a family with a high degree of diversity in Italy. Altogether 357 species were recorded for the project of check-lists of the fauna of Italy (Karsholt & Huemer, in press). Many of these species are first records and also a considerable number of species will not be included in the above mentioned check-list due to various reasons, but mainly because of misidentifications. The present paper deals with 33 taxa which are recorded for the first time for the Italian fauna, further 2 species which were hitherto misidentified are now based on reliably identified material. Detailed information is given about these species. Furthermore 12 already published Gelechiidae are deleted from the check-lists and 42 species of which we were not able to examine authentic Italian material are listed.

Abbreviations:

BALD coll. Baldizzone, Asti, Italy.

MRSN Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, Italy.

- SMTD Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany.
TLMF Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum, Innsbruck, Austria.
USNM National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA.
ZMUC Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Denmark.

NEW SPECIES FOR ITALY

Metanarsia modesta Staudinger, 1871 (Fig. 1)

Material examined: Basilicata, dit. di Monticchio (Potenza), 14.VI.1970, leg. Jäckh (USNM).

This species is distributed in southern parts of former Sovjet Union and the Near East.

Megacraspedus tristictus Walsingham, 1910

Material examined: Liguria, Conna (Savona), 300 m, 28.VI.1976, leg. Baldizzone (BALD, ZMUC).

A little known species, which was hitherto reported only from South France.

Aristotelia brizella (Treitschke, 1833)

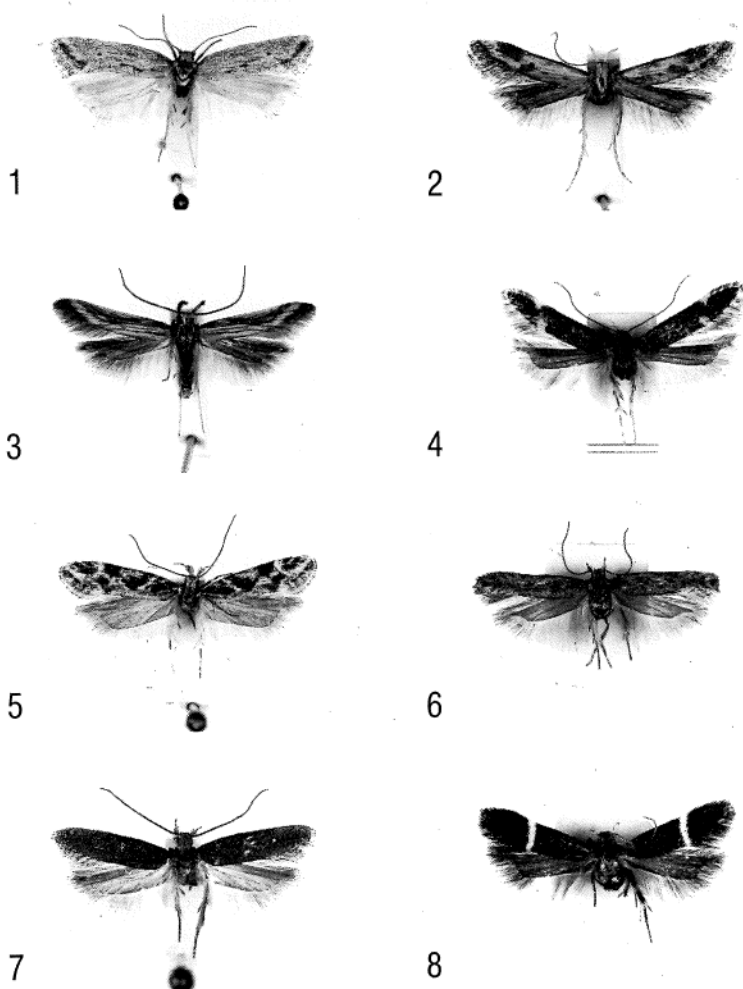
Material examined: Venaria, Stuba (Torino), 3.V.1936, leg. Rocca (ZMUC); Valsusa, Mompantero, Mte Rocciamelone (Piemonte), 13.VIII.1993, leg. Bassi (MRSN); Passo di Gadi, 1200-1500 m, 18.VII.1990, leg. Baldizzone, Barbero & Bassi (MRSN); Lucania, Mt. Pollino, Versante Lucano, Piano di Ruggio (Potenza), 1550 m, 7-9.VII.1991, leg. Baldizzone, Barbero & Bassi (BALD, MRSN, ZMUC); Abruzzo, Fonte di Pantano (L'Aquila), 1550 m, 18.VII.1990, leg. Baldizzone (BALD, ZMUC).

This species is widely distributed in Europe and N. Africa, and it is surprising that it has not been recorded from Italy before, as it seems to be quite common there.

Isophrictis meritionella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)

Material examined: Sardinia merid., Musei, 120 m 25.IV, 5.V, 16.V.1972, 14.V.1974, leg. Hartig (ZMUC).

This species is distributed in the Mediterranean area. The genus *Isophrictis* is in need of revisional work.



Figs. 1-8 - Adults. 1. *Metanarsia modesta* Staudinger. ♂, Basilicata, dit. di Monticchio (Potenza). 17 mm; 2. *Metzneria artificella* (Herrich-Schäffer). ♀, Liguria, Passo di Tegli, 1100 m. 15 mm; 3. *Metzneria subflavella* Englert, 1974. ♂, Liguria, 10 km N San Remo, 500 m. 15 mm; 4. *Monochroa scutatella* (Müller-Rutz). ♂, Valle d'Aosta, Vieyes, Aymuville, Aosta, 840 m. 14 mm; 5. *Ornativalsa pseudotamaricella* Sattler. ♂, Basilicata, dit. di Monticchio, Val Ofanto (Potenza). 13 mm; 6. *Scrobipalpa gallicella* (Constant). ♂, Liguria, Strada Triora-Verdiggia, 1000 m, 9.VII.1985. 10 mm; 7. *Scrobipalpa monochromella* (Constant). ♂, Toscana, Foce F. Ombrone. 13 mm; 8. *Syncopacma wormiella* (Wolff). ♂, Emilia, Croara, San Lazzaro di Savona, (Bologna). 11 mm.

Metzneria diffusella Englert, 1974

Material examined: Liguria, Andora, V. Merula (Savona), 25.VII.1965, leg. Jäckh (USNM); Liguria, Capo Mele, Macchia (Savona), 8.VII.1962, leg. Jäckh (USNM).

M. diffusella was described by Englert (1974) from southern and eastern Europe and Syria.

Metzneria artificella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1861) (Fig. 2)

Material examined: Monte (Verona), 300 m, 24.VII.1985, leg. Burmann (TLMF); Passo di Teglia (Liguria), 1100 m, 26.VII.1965, leg. Jäckh (USNM).

This species is widely distributed in the Mediterranean area extending into Austria in the North and Iran in the East (Englert, 1974).

Metzneria subflavella Englert, 1974 (Fig. 3)

Material examined: Liguria, 10 km N San Remo, 500 m, la. 6.IV.1988, leg. Karsholt (ZMUC)

M. subflavella was described by Englert (1974) from France, Hungary and Iran.

Psammathocrita osseella (Stainton, 1861)

Material examined: Cardona, Alessandria (Piemonte), 300 m, 24.V.1973, leg. Baldizzone (BALD); Val Curone/Poggio di Casasco (Piemonte), 27.V.1989, leg. Baldizzone (BALD).

P. osseella is only known from scattered localities in Europe (S. Sweden, Great Britain, Germany, France).

Monochroa scutatella (Müller-Rutz, 1920) (Fig. 4)

Material examined: Valle d'Aosta, Parco Naturale Mont Avic, Covarey (Piemonte), 1500 m, 17.VII.1993, leg. Baldizzone (BALD, TLMF); Valle d'Aosta, Vieyes, Aymuville (Piemonte), 840 m, VI.1966, leg. Parenti (ZMUC); Dint. Masera, Scabbia (Piemonte), 875 m, 28.VII.1953, leg. Parenti (ZMUC).

M. scutatella was hitherto only known from the type-series collected in Grau-

bünden (Switzerland) by Thomann. The occurrence in the Italian Alps is therefore most interesting and proves a wider distribution in this region.

***Monochroa ferrea* Frey, 1870**

Material examined: Valsusa, Salbertrand, Aallone Seguret (Piemonte), 2200-2700 m, 31.VII.1983, leg. Bassi (MRSN, ZMUC).

Sattler (1974) reported this species from Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Latvija and Switzerland, and characterized its distribution as boreo-alpine. It is, however, also found in the lowland of eastern Germany and in Poland

***Monochroa simplicella* (Lienig & Zeller, 1846)**

Material examined: Schluderns, Schludernser Au (Bolzano), 1000 m, 22.VI.1991, leg. Huemer (TLMF).

Little is known about this taxon which was until recently only known from a few European countries such as Latvija, Lithuania, Byelorussia and Hungary. Furthermore a specimen from Germany was examined by the senior author recently.

***Monochroa melagonella* (Constant, 1895)**

Material examined: Liguria, Andora-Conna, 250 m (Savona), 31.VII.1970, leg. Jäckh (USNM).

This species is recorded from France, Spain and Austria, but it is probably overlooked as it is easily confused with other small greyish gelechiids. The male genitalia was figured by Wolff (1958). The generic placement is discussed by Karsholt & Huemer (in press).

***Ornativalsa pseudotamaricella* Sattler, 1967 (Fig. 5)**

Material examined: Basilicata, dit. di Monticchio, Val Ofanto (Potenza), 15.VI.1970, leg. Jäckh (USNM).

Hitherto known from Portugal, Spain and France (Sattler, 1976).

***Bryotropha tachyptilella* (Rebel, 1916)**

Material examined: Lucania, Mt. Pollino, Versante Lucano, Timpa del Demonio (Potenza), 1200-1300 m, 10-12.VII.1991, leg. Baldizzone & Bassi (BALD,

MRSN, ZMUC); Abruzzo, Fonte di Pantano (L'Aquila), 18.VII.1990, leg. G. Baldizzone (BALD).

This species is distributed in SE Europe.

***Coleotechnites piceaella* (Kearfott, 1903)**

Material examined: Brixen (Bolzano), c.l. VI.1987, leg. Hellrigl (TLMF).

C. piceaella was originally limited to Northern America. About 30 years ago it was accidentally imported to Europe and has spread particularly over Germany and Austria and southern England (Holzschuh, 1987; Mey & Schnee, 1992). The larvae tend to be pests on *Picea pungens* var. *glauca*, a plant on which they were also found in South Tyrol.

***Teleiodes gallica* Huemer, 1992**

Material examined: Monfalcone (Trieste), 100 m, 26.V.1992, leg. Deutsch (TLMF).

Only about 3 years ago, it was pointed out that the well known *Teleiodes vulgella* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) consists of four species (Huemer, 1992). *T. gallica* is one of the newly described taxa, which was only known from Southern France at that time. From Italy two further species, viz. *T. italica* and *T. brevivalva* were described in this paper. Particularly the former is widely distributed in the Northern parts of the country and was thought to replace *T. gallica* in this area. The occurrence of the latter in the northeastern part of Italy is therefore most interesting from the biogeographic point of view giving strong evidence for two well separated species and not subspecies as suspected by some lepidopterists.

***Teleiodes angustipennis* (Rebel, 1941)**

Material examined: Lago di Verano, 20.V.1957, leg. Jäckh (USNM).

T. angustipennis is locally distributed in SE Europe including Cyprus and is also found in Lebanon.

***Teleiodes wagae* (Nowicki, 1860)**

Material examined: Pomarolo - Savignano (Trento), 700 m, 23.VI.1993, 15.V.1994, 1.VI.1994, leg. Huemer (TLMF) (International co-operative pro-

gramme on assessment and monitoring of air pollution effects on forests); Alfiano Natta (Piemonte), 3.VII.1977, leg. Baldizzone (ZMUC); Asti, Bochi di Valmanera, 3.VII.1975, leg. Baldizzone (BALD).

This species was published from Italy e.g. by Hartig (1964). However, all the previous published records we were able to check, were based on misidentifications of *Teleiodes paripunctella*.

***Teleiodes flavimaculella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)**

Material examined: Auer (Bolzano), late V.1970, leg. Burmann (TLMF).

This species was in former time confused with *T. luculella* (Hübner). Examination of material from different parts of Europe has shown *flavimaculella* to be widespread, but not as common as *luculella*.

***Gelechia dujardini* Huemer, 1991**

Material examined: Val Curone/Poggio di Casasco (Piemonte), 22.VII.1989, leg. Baldizzone (BALD).

G. dujardini was recently described from France (Alpes Maritimes), Croatia, Macedonia and Greece (Huemer, 1991). The record from Italy fills an important gap in the knowledge about the distribution of this species.

***Psoricoptera gibbosella* (Zeller, 1839)**

Material examined: Schnalstal (Bolzano), 800 m, early IX.1971 and 1973, late VIII.1974, leg. Zürnbauser (TLMF); Montiggl, Gr. Priol (Bolzano), 600 m, 23.VIII.1993 (International co-operative programme on assessment and monitoring of air pollution effects on forests); Auer (Bolzano), 200 m, 29.VIII.1990, leg. Huemer & Karsholt (ZMUC); Liguria, Andora-Conna, S. Sebastian (Savona), 21 + 30.VII.1970, leg. Jäckh (USNM).

It is quite surprising that *P. gibbosella* was not recorded from Italy yet. The species is quite common in the Northern part of the countries where it was found particularly in oak-forests.

Mirificarma monticolella (Rebel, 1931)

Material examined: Sistione (Trieste), 800 m, 9.IV.1985, leg. Burmann (TLMF).

M. monticolella was hitherto only known from the type-series, collected in the Northern part of Albania (Pitkin, 1984). Specimens from high alpine regions of Northern Italy published as form *monticolella* (Hartig, 1964) are almost certainly misidentifications.

Aroga pasuicola (Staudinger, 1871)

Material examined: Sardinia, Aritzo, Sa Casa, 1000 m, 6.VII.1972, leg. Arenberger (ZMUC).

This species is distributed in SW Europe (Portugal, Spain, Corse), and N. Africa.

Scrobipalpa gallicella (Constant, 1885) (Fig. 6)

Material examined: Liguria, Strada Triora-Verdiggia, 1000 m, 9.VII.1985, leg. Parenti (ZMUC).

This species is distributed in SW Europe (Portugal, Spain, France), and also found in Hungary.

Scrobipalpa monochromella (Constant, 1895) (Fig. 7)

Material examined: Toscana, Foce F. Ombrone, e.l. 10.VII & VIII.1977 (*Statice*) leg. Baldizzone (BALD, ZMUC); Toscana, Maremma, Principina a Mare, 5.VII.1980, leg. Arenberger (ZMUC).

This species was, to our knowledge, known only from France. The host plant *Statice* is most unusual for a *Scrobipalpa*-species.

Scrobipalpa pauperella (Heinemann, 1870)

Material examined: Monte Baldo, Naole (Verona), 1300-1600 m, 21.VII.1989, leg. Karsholt (ZMUC).

Both taxonomy and nomenclature of this species have been confused in the past, but were dealt with in details by Sattler (1989). It is reported from several countries in North and Central Europe, and from Afganistan.

Caryocolum gallagenellum Huemer, 1989

Lucania, Mt. Pollino, Versante Lucano (Potenza), 1300 m, 11-12.VII.1991, leg. Baldizzone & Bassi (MRSN).

C. gallagenellum was hitherto only known from a few localities in the French Alps and from Bavaria (Huemer, 1989). The record from the Southern part of Italy indicates a wider distribution in the Mediterranean area.

Sattleria izoardi Huemer & Sattler, 1992

Material examined: Val Varsita, Colle Agnella (Piemonte), 2500-2750 m, 2.VIII.1986, leg. Bassi & Scaramozzino (MRSN, ZMUC).

The record of *S. izoardi* from Italy is most interesting, since this species was only known from the type-locality Izoard in the French Hautes-Alpes. The specific state of various alpine populations of *Sattleria* was recently proved by Pitkin & Sattler (1991) and Huemer & Sattler (1992).

Stomopteryx hungaricella Gozmány, 1957

Material examined: Sardinia centr., Straz. Ussassai, 8 m, 17.VII.1971, leg. Hartig (ZMUC); Sardinia centr., Belvi Umg., 700 m, 29.VIII.1975, leg. Hartig (ZMUC); Lucania, Mt. Pollino, Versante Lucano, Timpa del Demonio (Potenza), 1300 m, 11-12.VII.1991, leg. Baldizzone & Bassi (MRSN, ZMUC); Lucania, Mt. Pollino, Piano di Ruggio (Potenza), 9.VII.1991, leg. Baldizzone (BALD).

This species is distributed in southern and eastern Europe, and in Turkey. To the north it is found in Slovakia. The genus is much in need of revision, and *hungaricella*, as presently understood, may well consist of more than one species.

Syncopacma montanata Gozmány, 1957

Material examined: Emilia, Pavulla nel Frigano (Modena), 700 m, 13.VI.1962, leg. Parenti (ZMUC); Liguria, Andora Cast. Romano (Savona), 22.VII.1963, leg. Jäckh (USNM).

This species was described from Rumania, and we are not aware of further records since.

***Syncopacma suecicella* (Wolff, 1958)**

Material examined: Liguria, Passo di Tegli (Imperia), 1100 m, 14.VII.1971, leg. Jäckh (USNM); Sardinia centr., Belvi Umg., 700 m, 3.IX.1975, leg. Hartig (ZMUC).

This species is recorded from a number of countries from Denmark and Sweden in the north to Greece and Spain in the south. Specimens from S. Europe differ from N European specimens in being larger and in having a complete white band on the fore wing in both male and female (this is only true for females of N European populations). There are also small differences in male genitalia, and the host plant is different (*Genista pilosa* in N Europe - *Cytisus argenteus* in S. Europe (J. Nel, unpublished)). Further studies may therefore prove the specimens listed above from Italy to belong to a species separate from *suecicella*. Amsel (1952) described from a single male a taxon in this group as *Schuetzeia serratella* from Sardinia, but we have not been able to study the holotype. The figure given of the male genitalia by Amsel is too schematic to be of any help, but the description of the moth fits quite well with the specimen from Sardinia mentioned above, apart from the wingspan. Further studies are needed to solve both taxonomy and nomenclature of *suecicella*.

***Syncopacma wormiella* (Wolff, 1958) (Fig. 8)**

Material examined: Emilia, Croara, San Lazzaro di Savona, (Bologna) 7.V.1961, leg. Parenti (ZMUC); Val Sarca, Pietramurata (Trento), 250 m, 23.VII.1963, leg. Jäckh (USNM).

This species is recorded from scattered localities through Europe (Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Germany). The adult is hardly separable from the common *S. cinctella* (Clerck), but the male genitalia, figured in the original description, are very different.

***Syncopacma sangiella* (Stainton, 1863)**

Material examined: Umbria, S. Faustino, 450 m, 20.VI.1965, leg. Parenti (ZMUC); Valle d'Aosta, Valnon teg., Cogne, 1700 m, 20.VI.1965, leg. Parenti (ZMUC); Pezzolo v. Uzzone, (Cuneo), 321 m, 2.V.1967, leg. Parenti (ZMUC); Passiria, Saltnuss (Bolzano), 18.VIII.1965, leg. Hartig (ZMUC); Latina, Monte Arunci, 5 km N. Itri, 600 m, 24-30.VI.1968, leg. Johansson (ZMUC); Lucania, Mt. Pollino, Timpa del Demonio (Potenza), 1200 m, 11.VII.1991, leg. Baldizzone (BALD); Lucania, Mt. Pollino, sotto Rif. Fasanelli (Potenza), 1200 m,

13.VII.1991, leg. Baldizzone (ZMUC); Sardinia merid., Domus de Maria, 17.VI.1975, leg. Hartig (ZMUC); Sardinia centr., Ortuabis, B. Trotu, 750 m, 14.VII.1977, leg. Hartig (ZMUC).

This species is widely distributed in Europe, and it is surprising that it has not been recorded from Italy before, as it seems to be quite common throughout the country.

***Dichomeris helianthemis* (Walsingham, 1903)**

Material examined: Sardinia centr., Belvi Umg., 700 m, 28.IX.1975, leg. Hartig (ZMUC); Sardinia centr., Belvi Umg., Mte Istiddi, 700 m, 12.IX.1974, leg. Hartig (ZMUC); Sardinia, Can Guttarn Manna, 200 m, 8.VI.1974, leg. Hartig (ZMUC).

This species is known from SW Europe (France, Spain) and from N. Africa. The group is in need of revision.

***Brachmia albinervis* Gerasimov, 1929**

Material examined: Majano (Udine), 170 m, 7.VIII.1970 (TLMF).

This species is only recorded from the former Soviet Union and from scattered localities in Poland, Hungary and Eastern Austria.

SPECIES TO BE DELETED FROM THE ITALIAN LIST

***Metzneria tenuiella* (Mann, 1864)**

This species was recorded by Mariani (1943) from Toscana and placed in the genus *Xystophora*. Mariani did not consider a number of similar species, which are now known from Italy. We were not able to examine any material of *tenuiella* from Italy, and the species should be deleted from the list until its presence in Italy is confirmed.

***Ptocheuusa inopella* (Zeller, 1839)**

Mariani (1943) recorded *inopella* from Sicily, Liguria and Toscana. However, specimens identified as *inopella* proved to belong to *P. minimella* (Rebel) and we found no authentic Italian specimens of *inopella*. Therefore this species should be deleted from the Italian list until its presence in Italy is confirmed.

Bryotropha boreella (Douglas, 1851)

B. boreella was recorded by Hartig (1964), based on specimens collected by Möbius in Val Gardena (Dolomiti). From the SMTD in Dresden, where the Möbius collection is kept, we received four specimens from the above mentioned locality as *boreella*. Two of these belong to *Bryotropha galbanella* (Zeller) and two specimens are *Scrobipalopsis petasitis* (Pfaffenzeller). The latter are the only material of *petasitis* which we were able to examine from Italy. *B. boreella* should be deleted from the Italian list until correctly identified material turns up.

Bryotropha umbrosella (Zeller, 1839)

This species was listed by Mariani (1943) from Toscana. The taxonomy of the small, dark *Bryotropha* species has been very confusing in the past, and records from literature are often based on misidentifications. We were not able to trace authentic specimens of *umbrosella* from Italy, and therefore this species should be deleted from the Italian list.

Bryotropha mundella (Douglas, 1850)

This species was recorded by Hartig (1964) as «multo dubbiosa» from Bolzano. We saw no Italian material of this taxon, which is probably only a form of *B. umbrosella* (Zeller), occurring along coasts of NW Europe.

Teleiodes vulgella (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)

T. vulgella was recorded from Northern Italy by Mariani (1943) and Hartig (1964). However, as already discussed under *T. gallica*, this taxon belonged to an unrecognized species-complex at that time. The occurrence in Italy of *vulgella* is not unlikely – the next localities are situated in Ticino, Switzerland – but should be proved by correctly identified material.

Chionodes continuella (Zeller, 1839)

C. continuella was in former days frequently misidentified and we were not able to examine any material from Italy. According to Hartig (1964) most of the published records should belong to *C. nebulosella* (Heinemann).

Scrobipalpa brahmiella (Heyden, 1862)

This species was recorded by Mariani (1943) and Hartig & Amsel (1952) from Sardinia. Material from Sardinia examined by us proved to belong to the similar *S. vasconiella* (Rössler), which was not considered by the above mentioned authors. *S. brahmiella* should be deleted from the Italian list until its presence in Italy can be confirmed.

Caryocolum fischerella (Treitschke, 1833)

This species was listed from Italy by Hartig (1962), based on a record from Ortler, Val Solda (Bolzano) by Möbius. At our request Dr. Krause, SMTD, sent us a single specimen from the Möbius collection identified as *fischerella*. However, it is not of Italian origin, and moreover it belongs to *Caryocolum leucomelanelle* (Zeller). *C. fischerella* should be deleted from the Italian list until records of correctly identified specimens will turn up.

Syncopacma captivella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)

This species was recorded from Italy by Wolff (1958). He stated that the original material came from Fiume (= Rijeka), now in Croatia. In his legends on «distribution» he listed Italy but not (former) Yugoslavia, and we think that he misplaced Fiume in Italy. Even though *captivella* may well occur in Italy it should be deleted from the list until its presence can be confirmed.

Anacampsis temerella (Lienig & Zeller, 1846)

A. temerella was published from Italy by Hartig (1964), based on a record from Val d'Isarco, Chiusa (Bolzano) by Möbius. The specimen in question is kept in the Möbius collection in SMTD. It is a female of *Anacampsis scintillella* (Fischer von Röslerstamm). As there are no other records of *temerella* from Italy, this species should be deleted from the Italian list.

Dichomeris pudicellus (Mann, 1861)

This species was listed from Italy by Hartig (1964), based on a record from Val Sarca (Trento), collected by Möbius. The specimen was not found in

the Möbius collection preserved in the SMTD, and as it is likely that it is a mis-identification of the similar *Paranarsia joannisiella* Ragonot, *pudicella* is deleted from the Italian list for the present.

"Dichomeris" fuliginella (O.G.Costa, [1836])

Tinea (Rhinosia) fuliginella belongs into the genus *Dichomeris* according to Tremewan (1977), based on Stainton (1869). However, Stainton (loc.cit.) gives no arguments for this combination and he does not refer *fuliginella* to any genus but lists it with two questionmarks. Current status: nomen dubium.

GELECHIIDAE IN THE ITALIAN CHECK-LIST WHICH ARE BASED ON LITERATURE RECORDS

During our work on the Italian check-list of Gelechiidae we made some efforts to control the identifications of as many species as possible. We were able to examine close to 90 percent of the Italian Gelechiidae (Karsholt & Huemer, in press). To make it easier for future students of Italian Gelechiidae we list below the literature on which we based the 41 species, of which we examined no material from Italy:

- Epidola barcinonella* Millière, 1867 (Mariani, 1939: 174)
Megacraspedus separatellus (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1843) (Mariani, 1939: 174)
M. imparellus (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1843) (Mariani, 1943: 174)
Aristotelia staticella (Millière, 1875) (Hartig & Amsel, 1952: 82).
Chrysoesthia eppelsheimi (Staudinger, 1885) (Mariani, 1939: 174).
C. atriplicella (Amsel, 1939) (Hartig & Amsel, 1939: 71).
Xystophora carchariella (Zeller, 1839) (Hartig, 1964: 11)
Monochroa conspersella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854) (= *quaestionella* Herrich Schäffer, 1854) (Mariani, 1939: 174; Hartig, 1964: 8).
M. elongella (Heinemann, 1870) (Hartig, 1964: 8).
Deltophora stictella (Rebel, 1927) (Sattler, 1979: 290).
Gladiovalva rumicivorella (Millière, 1881) (Mariani, 1943: 167).
Bryotropha desertella (Douglas, 1859) (Mariani, 1939: 173; Hartig, 1964: 21).
Teleiodes brucinella (Mann, 1872) (Mann, 1872: 37).
Gelechia rhombella (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) (Hartig, 1964: 14).
G. senticetella (Staudinger, 1859) (Mariani & Klimesch, 1957: 116).
Mirificarma ulicinella (Staudinger, 1859) (Mariani, 1943: 166).
Filatima tephritidella (Duponchel, 1844) (Mariani, 1943: 167).
Athrips nigricostella (Duponchel, 1842) (Mariani, 1943: 166).

- Gnorimoschema steueri* (Povolný, 1975) (Povolný, 1992: 230)
G. valesiella (Staudinger, 1877) (Hartig, 1964: 37; Povolný, 1992: 232).
Scrobipalpa chrysanthemella (Hofmann, 1867) (Sattler, 1986: 448).
S. suaedicola (Mabille, 1906) (Hartig & Amsel, 1939: 72; Amsel, 1942: 47).
S. instabilella (Douglas, 1846) (Mariani, 1943: 169)
S. rebeli (Preissecker, 1914) (Klimesch, 1938: 45).
S. phagnalella (Constant, 1895) (Amsel, 1936: 356).
S. gallincolella (Mann, 1872) (Povolný & Gregor, 1955: 85; Povolný, 1964: 356).
S. dagmaris Povoln, 1987 (Povolný, 1987: 80).
Ochrodia subdiminutella (Stainton, 1867) (Povolný, 1981: 382).
Hedma microcasis (Meyrick, 1929) (= *micradelpha* auct.) (Hartig & Amsel, 1952: 85).
Caryocolum junctella (Douglas, 1851) (Hartig, 1964: 43).
C. huebneri (Haworth, 1828) (= *knaggsiella* Stainton) (Mariani, 1943: 164).
Sophrionia chilonella (Treitschke, 1833) (Mariani, 1943: 164).
S. curonella Standfuss, 1884 (Standfuss, 1884: 193).
Syncopacma albipalpella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854) (Mariani, 1939: 173; 1943: 172).
Iwaruna psoralella (Millière, 1865) (Mariani, 1943: 172).
Anacamptis blattariella (Hübner, 1796) (Hartig, 1964: 51).
Mesophleps oxycedrella (Millière, 1871) (Mariani, 1939: 173; 1943: 167).
Dichomeris nitiellus (Constantini, 1923) (Constantini, 1923: 107; Turati, 1923: 67).
D. rasilella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854) (Hartig, 1964: 59).
Telephila schmidtiiellus (Heyden, 1848) (Mariani, 1943: 165).
Pectinophora gossypiella (Saunders, 1843) (Mariani, 1943: 167).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to thank the following colleagues for information and/or loan of material: Dr. G. Baldizzone, Asti; Dr. G. Bassi, MRSN, Torino, Dr. R. Hodges, USNM, Washington; Dr. R. Krause, SMTD, Dresden, and Mr. J. Nel, La Ciotat. The material of Italian Gelechiidae kindly donated by Mr. E. Arenberger, Vienna; the late Graf F. Hartig, Bolzano; Mr. R. Johansson, Växjö and Prof. U. Parenti, Torino to the ZMUC has been invaluable for the preparation of both this paper and the Gelechiidae part of the Italian checklist. The photographs were kindly taken by Mr. G. Brovad, ZMUC, Copenhagen.

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Ricevuto il 2 febbraio 1995; pubblicato il 30 giugno 1995.

