

FOUR NEW *TRIFURCULA* SPECIES AND ADDITIONAL FAUNAL DATA ON NEPTICULIDAE FROM ITALY (LEPIDOPTERA: NEPTICULIDAE)

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Abstract

LAŠTŮVKA, A., LAŠTŮVKA, Z.: *Four new Trifurcula species and additional faunal data on Nepticulidae from Italy (Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae)*. Acta univ. agric. et silvic. Mendel. Brun., 2005, LIII, No. 1, pp. 7-14

Four species of the genus *Trifurcula* Zeller, 1848 are described from Italy: *Trifurcula (Trifurcula) aetnensis* sp. n. on *Genista aetnensis* (Biv.) DC., *T. (T.) cytisanthi* sp. n. on *Genista radiata* (L.) Scop., both close to *T. (T.) aurella* Rebel, 1933; *T. (T.) baldensis* sp. n. on *Genista radiata* close to *T. (T.) immundella* (Zeller, 1839), and *T. (T.) trasaghica* sp. n. on *Corothis decumbens* (Durande) Spach similar to *T. (T.) pallidella* (Duponchel, 1843), but more close to *T. (T.) beirnei* Puplesis, 1984 and *T. (T.) squamatella* Stainton, 1849. Additional faunal data on the family Nepticulidae are given from Italy: 4 species are new for Italy: *Stigmella irregularis* Puplesis, 1994, *Trifurcula thymi* (Szöcs, 1965), *T. ortneri* (Klimesch, 1951) and *T. austriaca* van Nieukerken, 1990; 17 species are new for Sicily: *Stigmella luteella* (Stainton, 1857), *S. glutinosae* (Stainton, 1858), *S. alnetella* (Stainton, 1856), *S. rolandi* van Nieukerken, 1990, *S. hybnerella* (Hübner, 1813), *S. salicis* (Stainton, 1854), *S. trimaculella* (Haworth, 1828), *S. plagicolella* (Stainton, 1854), *S. incognitella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855), *S. basiguttella* (Heinemann, 1862), *Acalyptis platani* (Müller-Rutz, 1934), *Trifurcula saturejae* (Parenti, 1963), *T. eurema* (Tutt, 1899), *T. subnitidella* (Duponchel, 1843), *T. aurella* Rebel, 1933, *Ectoedemia atrifrontella* (Stainton, 1851) and *E. gilvipennella* (Klimesch, 1946).

Nepticulidae, Italy, *Trifurcula*, 4 sp. n., new faunal records

During our several stays in Italy in 1994–2001 we had the opportunity to study species of the family Nepticulidae. We paid greater attention to some regions in the north and south of Italy and in Sicily. During those investigations we obtained a number of faunal data and also succeeded in finding several species new to science. In this paper we present descriptions of four new species of the genus *Trifurcula* Zeller, 1848 and add faunal data that are new to some parts of the regions under study. Thereby we supplement the present status of knowledge of species of the family Nepticulidae in Italy, gathered up in the existing lists of species (Karsholt et al., 1995, van Nieukerken, 2004) as well as in papers

concerned with the taxonomy of the particular genera and species or their faunistics (van Nieukerken 1985, 1990, Huemer 2002, van Nieukerken & Johansson 2003, etc.).

Trifurcula etnensis sp. n. (figs 1–6)

Material. Holotype ♂, Italia, Sicilia, Mt. Etna, Monte Arso, 1300 m, 17.vi.1995, lgt. A. & Z. Laštůvka, coll. A. Laštůvka; Paratypes 22 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀: 13 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, same data; 6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same locality, but 21.vi.2000; 2 ♂♂, Italia, Sicilia, above Milo, 1150 m, 8.ix.2002, lgt. Fibiger, Jeppesen, Karsholt, coll. ZMUC; 1 ♂, Italia, Sicilia, above Linguaglossa, Bocca Rabago, 1450 m, 9.ix.2002, lgt. Fibiger, Jeppesen, Karsholt, coll. ZMUC.

Description of adult (figs 1–3). Wingspan 6.8–7.8 mm in male and 6.3–7.6 mm in female; head with ochreous frontal tuft and collar; antenna grey, with 42–45 segments in male and 30–36 in female; thorax ochreous, in fore part covered with black scales; abdomen and legs dark greyish ochreous; forewing ochreous, covered with black scales, particularly in the basal, central and distal part, cilia ochreous; forewing underside greyish, with black scales basally; hindwing and cilia greyish ochreous, basal part with black scales.

Male genitalia (figs 4, 5). Vinculum slightly concave; uncus bilobed; gnathos broadly H-shaped, central element equally triangular; valva broad, its ventral margin more or less even and distal process long; aedeagus robust, globular basally, with a distinct subapical lobe, vesica with two distinct cornuti: the first large and curved in its distal part, the second slender and pointed more basally, and with a common group of thin needle-like cornuti.

Female genitalia (fig. 6). Papillae anales broad, with two groups of short setae; apophyses short; ductus spermathecae with 3 coils; corpus bursae large, with two long but narrow signa.

Diagnosis. Easily recognized by distinct black scales on the forewing. *T. aurella* Rebel, 1933, externally similar, differs in the group of yellow scales on the hind-, and/or forewing and in the male genitalia (especially in the cornuti in aedeagus).

Biology and habitat. *Genista aetnensis* (Biv.) DC is the hostplant. Larvae or mines were not found but all adults were captured by sweeping and jarring off the *Genista* growths. *Trifurcula etnensis* sp. n. was collected in the extensive bushes of the hostplant on the slopes of Mount Etna.

Distribution. Sicily, Mt Etna.

Derivatio nominis. The adjective „etnensis“, after the type locality of the new species.

Trifurcula cytisanthi sp. n.
(figs 7–12)

Material. Holotypus ♂, Italia sept., Verona, Monte Baldo, 22.vii.1998, lgt. et coll. A. Laštůvka; Paratypes 24 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀: 9 ♂♂, same data; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Udine, Pso di Tanamea, ex larva vii.2001 (larvae 1.v.2001); 7 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, same locality, but ex larva vii.2003 (larvae 1.v.2003), all lgt. et coll. A. Laštůvka; 1 ♂, Italia, Mte Baldo, Corna Piana, 1400 m, 20.vii.1960, lgt. K. Burmann, coll. TLMF; 1 ♂, Italia, Verona, Monte Baldo, La Colma, Malcesine, 26.viii.1987, gen. slide EjvN 3230, lgt. G. R. Langohr, coll. RMNH; 2 ♂♂, Italia, Friaul, Sella di Grubia, 1700 m, 26.-27.vii.2003, lgt. Dr. Ch. Wieser, coll. TLMF; 1 ♂, Slovenia, Julijske Alpe, Mangart, 1600 m, 24.vii.1997, J. Liška lgt., coll. A. Laštůvka; 2 ♀♀, Slovenia, Julijske Alpe, Trenta, ex larva (larvae 1.v.2001), lgt. et coll. A. Laštůvka.

Description of adult (fig. 7). Wingspan 6.2–7.0 mm; frontal tuft on head brownish ochreous, collar yellowish ochreous; antenna with 34–36 segments;

thorax brownish ochreous, metathorax brown dorsolaterally; abdomen greyish brown; legs greyish ochreous; forewing golden ochreous, hindwing and cilia greyish ochreous.

Male genitalia (figs 8, 9). Vinculum even anteriorly; uncus bilobed; gnathos with long lateral processes and with large central element, rounded distally; valva narrow, its ventrodistal margin even, distal process bent, pointed; aedeagus with a small subapical lobe, vesica with two small cornuti, one of them more distinct, curved, and with a common group of long, needle-like cornuti.

Female genitalia (fig. 10). Papillae anales broad, rounded, with two groups of short setae; apophyses short; ductus bursae broad; ductus spermathecae with nearly 4 coils; corpus bursae large, with two elongate signa.

Diagnosis. *Trifurcula cytisanthi* sp. n. is very similar to several other „golden“-coloured *Trifurcula* species, especially to *Trifurcula serotinella* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855, also to *T. ortneri* (Klimesch, 1951), *T. silviae* van Nieukerken, 1990, *T. corothamni* Laštůvka & Laštůvka, 1994 and *T. chamaecytisi* Laštůvka & Laštůvka, 1994 (cf. Laštůvka & Laštůvka, 1994, 1997). All these species differ especially in male genitalia morphology which is close to *Trifurcula aurella*. The new species is characterised particularly by its gnathos, bilobed uncus and cornuti in aedeagus.

Biology and habitat (figs 11, 12). The hostplant of this species is *Genista radiata* (L.) Scop. The larva develops inside the last year's stem. It does not mine, therefore is difficult to see the gallery from the outside and the larva is not readily found. The species occurs in mountain habitats of southern and southeastern Alps with bushes of the hostplant.

Distribution. Northern and northeastern Italy, northwestern Slovenia.

Derivatio nominis. Named after one of the generic names of its hostplant.

Trifurcula baldensis sp. n.
(figs 13–15)

Material. Holotype ♂, Italia sept., Verona, Monte Baldo, Rifugio Chiesa, 1600 m, 22.vii.1998, lgt. et coll. A. Laštůvka; Paratype 1 ♂, same data.

Description of adult (fig. 13). Wingspan 6.6–7.0 mm; frontal tuft brownish ochreous, collar yellowish white; antenna dark grey, with 35–36 segments; thorax and abdomen dark, greyish black; legs greyish, partly with brownish ochreous scales; forewing dark grey, in its distal part ochreous background visible between scales, cilia yellowish grey; hindwing with cilia grey; underside of fore- and hindwing grey.

Male genitalia (fig. 14, 15). Vinculum rounded anteriorly; uncus conspicuously elongate; gnathos with short lateral processes and with distinct triangular

central element; lateral arms of transtilla short; valva broad, its distal margin only slightly undulate, apical process long, finger-shaped; aedeagus without distinct subapical lobe, vesica with one distinct long cornutus, two short and indistinct cornuti and with a group of thin needle-like cornuti.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis. In its dark colouration, *Trifurcula baldensis* sp. n. is externally very similar to *T. calycotomella* Laštůvka & Laštůvka, 1997, and partly to *T. orientella* Klimesch, 1953. These two species differ in many characters of their genital morphology. In its genital morphology the new species is close to *T. immundella* (Zeller, 1839), *T. corothamni* Laštůvka & Laštůvka, 1994, *T. moravica* Laštůvka & Laštůvka, 1994 and *T. chamaecytisi* Laštůvka & Laštůvka, 1994, but some structures (uncus, gnathos, cornuti in aedeagus, shape of valva) are quite characteristic.

Biology and habitat. *Trifurcula baldensis* sp. n. very probably develops in the stems of *Genista radiata*, both specimens were collected in the bushes of this plant growing at 1600 m a.s.l. on the south-facing habitats on Monte Baldo.

Distribution. Northern Italy, Monte Baldo.

Derivatio nominis. An adjective derived from the name of the type locality.

Trifurcula trasaghica sp. n.
(figs 16–20)

Material. Holotype ♂, Italia sept., Udine, Trasaghis, 28.vi.2000, lgt. et coll. A. Laštůvka; Paratypes 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀: 1 ♂, same data; 1 ♂, same locality, but vi.2001 ex larva (larva 30.iv.2001); 1 ♀, same locality, but vi.2003 ex larva (larva 1.v.2003); 1 ♂, Italia, Friuli V. Giulia, Pordenone: San Quirino, 11.vi.2001, lgt. P. Huemer, coll. TLMF.

Description of adult (fig. 16). Wingspan 7.7–8.1 mm; frontal tuft ochreous, partly greyish, collar yellowish white; antenna grey, with 45–47 segments; thorax, legs, forewing and cilia yellowish ochreous; underside of hindwing and forewing greyish ochreous; abdomen dark grey.

Male genitalia (figs 17, 18). Vinculum slightly convex anteriorly; uncus short and broad; gnathos large, lateral processes short, central element broad, angular; valva long, its ventral margin undulate or slightly toothed, apical process long and pointed; aedeagus cylindrical, without distinct lateral lobe, vesica with two short and stout cornuti and with a group of long needle-like cornuti.

Female genitalia (fig. 19). Papillae anales broad, dense covered with setae; apophyses robust; ductus bursae broad, ductus spermathecae with 3 coils; corpus bursae elongate, with two indistinct signa.

Diagnosis. *Trifurcula trasaghica* sp. n. is very similar to *T. beirnei* Puplesis, 1984 which is slightly darker, brownish ochreous, and especially to *T. pallidella* (Duponchel, 1843) which is nearly identical

habitually. The genital morphology of the new species is more similar to that of *T. squamatella* Stainton, 1849 and/or *T. beirnei*, but in several characters (broad uncus, large gnathos, cornuti in aedeagus, etc.) it is quite specific.

Biology and habitat (fig. 20). The larva develops in the stem of *Corothamnus decumbens* (Durande) Spach. It does not mine but lives inside the stem where it makes a spiral gallery around the pith. Usually the gallery is not visible on the stem from outside and therefore the larvae are very difficult to find. A small and indistinct gall develops in several cases only if the larva leaves the stem (and/or the stem dries up). The species was found on river alluvials and on southern or southwestern slopes on limestone with xerothermophilous or subxerothermophilous herbaceous and shrub communities, but the dealpine occurrence of some species, such as *Stigmella dryadella* (Hofmann, 1868), *S. viminicola* (Frey, 1856) and *Parornix alpicola* Wocke, 1877, was also registered there.

Distribution. Northeastern Italy.

Derivatio nominis. After the name of the type locality.

Additional faunistic records

The adults were mostly collected at light, sometimes they were sweep-netted and/or reared from larvae; in all cases lgt. A. & Z. Laštůvka, coll. A. Laštůvka.

Stigmella irregularis Puplesis, 1994. Sicilia: Solarino, 20.vi.2000, 2 ♂♂; Francavilla di Sicilia, 23.vi.2000, 4 ♂♂. The species described from Crimea (Puplesis, 1994) and recorded in Greece and Crete (authors unpubl., van Nieukerken, 2004, without concrete data). New species to Italy (Sicily).

S. paliurella (Klimesch, 1940). Basilicata: Albano di Lucania, 22.vi.1995, mines on the leaves of *Paliurus spina christi* Miller. Known only from the northern part of the country (Karsholt et al., 1995). New species to southern Italy.

S. luteella (Stainton, 1858). Sicilia: Mt. Etna, northern slopes, 1700 m, 22.vi.2000, 8 ♀♀. Known only from northern Italy (Karsholt et al., 1995). New species to Sicily.

S. glutinosae (Stainton, 1858). Sicilia: Mandanici, 8.vi.1995, 1 ♂. Species known from Italian mainland and from Sardinia (Karsholt et al., 1995). New species to Sicily.

S. alnetella (Stainton, 1856). Sicilia: Francavilla di Sicilia, 18.vi.1995, 1 ♂. Species known from Italian mainland and from Sardinia (Karsholt et al., 1995). New species to Sicily.

S. rhamnophila (Amsel, 1934). Liguria: Levanto, x.1996, 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ ex larva (larvae 20.ix.1996); xi.1998, 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ ex larva (larvae 18.x.1998); iv.2000, 1 ♀ ex larva (larvae 22.iii.2000); mines with

larvae always on *Rhamnus alaternus* L. First concrete faunistic data of species given from Italy by Laštůvka & Laštůvka (1997).

S. rolandi van Nieukerken, 1990. Liguria: Levanto, 12.ix.1997, 1 ♂; Basilicata: Albano di Lucania, 22.vi.1995, 2 ♂♂; Sicilia: Sortino, 19.vi.2000, 6 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀; Solarino, 20.vi.2000, 12 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀; Acate, 13.vi.1995, 3 ♂♂; Francavilla di Sicilia, 23.vi.2000, 4 ♂♂. Species known from Italian mainland and from Sardinia (Karsholt et al., 1995). New species to Sicily.

S. hybnerella (Hübner, 1813). Sicilia: Sortino, 19.vi.2000, mines on *Crataegus* sp. Species known from Italian mainland (Karsholt et al., 1995). New species to Sicily.

S. carpinella (Heinemann, 1862). Campania: San Salvatore Telesino, 10.vi.2000, 1 ♂. The first reliable record of the species from Italy.

S. salicis (Stainton, 1854). Sicilia: Solarino, 20.vi.2000, 1 ♂. Species known from northern Italy and from Sardinia (Karsholt et al., 1995). New species to Sicily.

S. trimaculella (Haworth, 1828). Sicilia: Mandanici, 13.vi.2000, mines on leaves of *Populus × canadensis* Moench. Species known from Italian mainland and from Sardinia (Karsholt et al., 1995). New species to Sicily.

S. plagicolella (Stainton, 1854). Sicilia: Sortino, 19.vi.2000, mines on leaves of *Prunus spinosa* L. Species known from Italian mainland and from Sardinia (Karsholt et al., 1995). New species to Sicily.

S. incognitella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855). Sicilia: Solarino, 20.vi.2000, 1 ♂. Species known from Italian mainland and from Sardinia (Karsholt et al., 1995). New species to Sicily.

S. speciosa (Frey, 1857). Basilicata: Rionero in Vulture, 10.vi.2000, mines on *Acer pseudoplatanus* L. Species known from northern Italy (Karsholt et al., 1995). New to the southern part of the country.

S. basiguttella (Heinemann, 1862). Emilia-Romagna: Civitella di Romagna, 24.x.1999, mines with larvae on leaves of *Quercus cerris* L., iii.2000, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ ex larva; Basilicata: Albano di Lucania, 22.vi.1995, 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Sicilia: Ficuzza, 16.vi.2000, 2 ♂♂. Species known only from continental Italy (Karsholt et al., 1995, van Nieukerken & Johansson, 2003). New species to Sicily.

Acalyptris loranthea (Klimesch, 1937). Sicilia: Castelbuono, 12.vi.1995, mines on leaves of *Loranthus europaeus* Jacq. First concrete faunal data of species given from Italy by Laštůvka & Laštůvka (1997).

A. platani (Müller-Rutz, 1934). Sicilia: Solarino, 20.vi.2000, 2 ♂♂. Species known from northern Italy (Karsholt et al., 1995). New species to Sicily.

A. minimella (Rebel, 1924). Liguria: Levanto, viii.1994, 1 ♂ ex larva (mines 22.vii.1994); Molise: Termoli, 25.vi.2000, mines with larvae on *Pistacia lentiscus* L.; Sicilia: Acate, 18.vi.2000, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Solarino, 20.vi.2000, 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀. Species known from southern Italy and from Sicily (Karsholt et al., 1995). New species to the northern part of the country.

Trifurcula melanoptera van Nieukerken & Puplesis, 1991. Udine: Trasaghis, 20.vii.1994, 1 ♂. Species known from southern Italy and from Sicily (Karsholt et al., 1995). New species to the northern part of the country.

T. saturejae (Parenti, 1963). Sicilia: Francavilla di Sicilia, vii.2000, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ ex larva (mines on leaves of *Micromeria* sp. 23.vi.2000); Solarino, 20.vi.2000, 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Mt. Etna, Monte Arso, 1300 m, 21.vi.2000, 2 ♂♂. Species known from continental Italy (Parenti, 1963, Karsholt et al., 1995). New species to Sicily.

T. thymi (Szöcs, 1965). Udine: Trasaghis, vii.1995, 2 ♂♂ ex larva (mines with larvae on *Satureja cuneifolia* Ten. on 28.vi.1995). Species reported from Italy without concrete data by Laštůvka & Laštůvka (1997).

T. eurema (Tutt, 1899). Sicilia: Francavilla di Sicilia, 23.vi.2000, 2 ♂♂. Species known from continental Italy and from Sardinia (Karsholt et al., 1995). New species to Sicily.

T. ortneri (Klimesch, 1951). Emilia-Romagna: Forno di Taro, iii.1998, 2 ♂♂ ex larva (mines with larvae on leaves of *Coronilla minima* L. on 13.ix.1997). Local species, known from all neighbouring countries (Laštůvka & Laštůvka, 1997). New species to Italy.

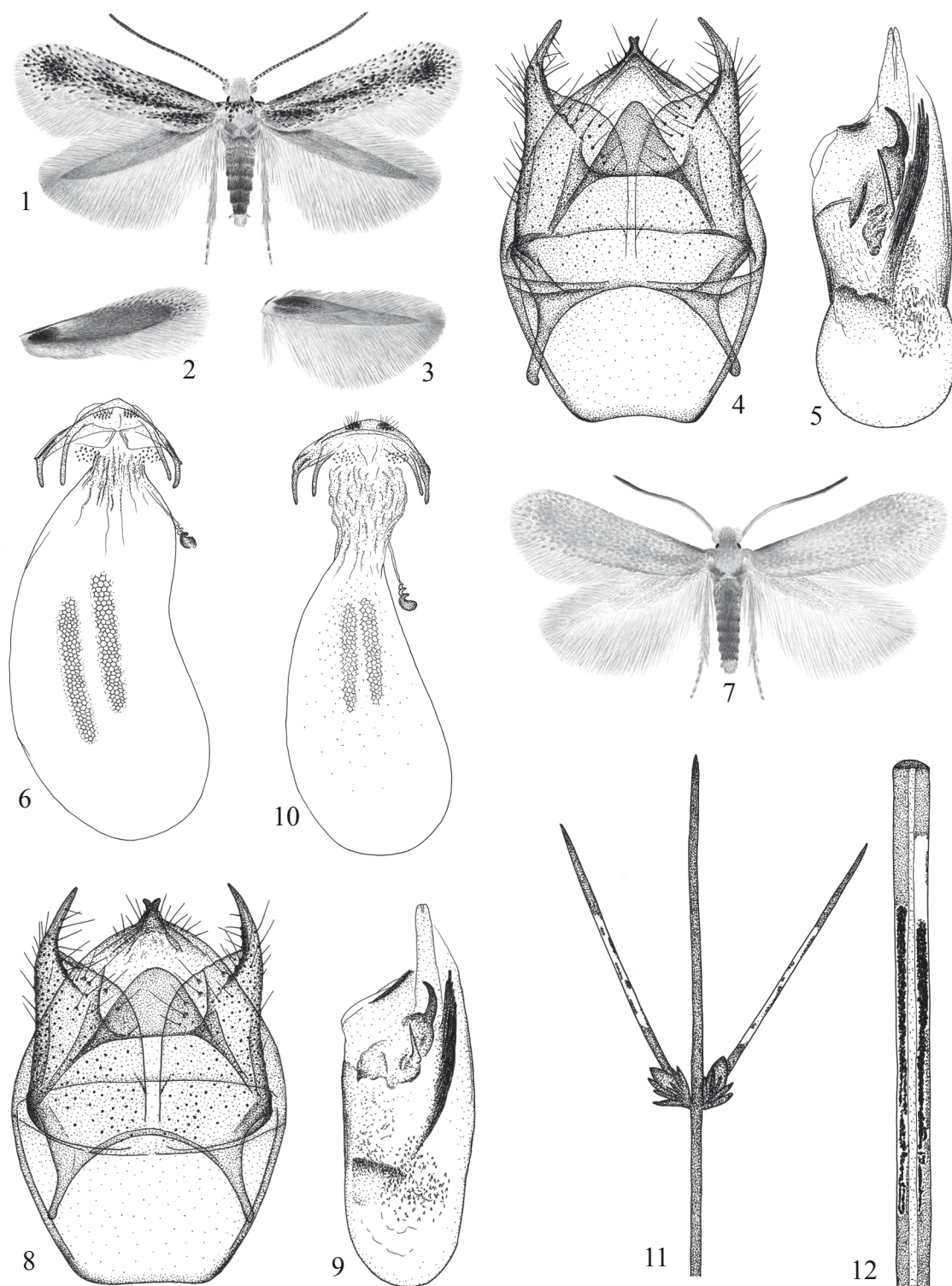
T. austriaca van Nieukerken, 1990. Liguria: Levanto, 12.ix.1997, 3 ♂♂. Species known from the Czech Republic, Lower Austria, Slovakia and Greece (van Nieukerken, 1990; Laštůvka & Laštůvka, 1997). New species to Italy.

T. subnitidella (Duponchel, 1843). Sicilia: Francavilla di Sicilia, 23.vi.2000, 12 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀. Species known from continental Italy (van Nieukerken, 1990, Karsholt et al., 1995). New species to Sicily.

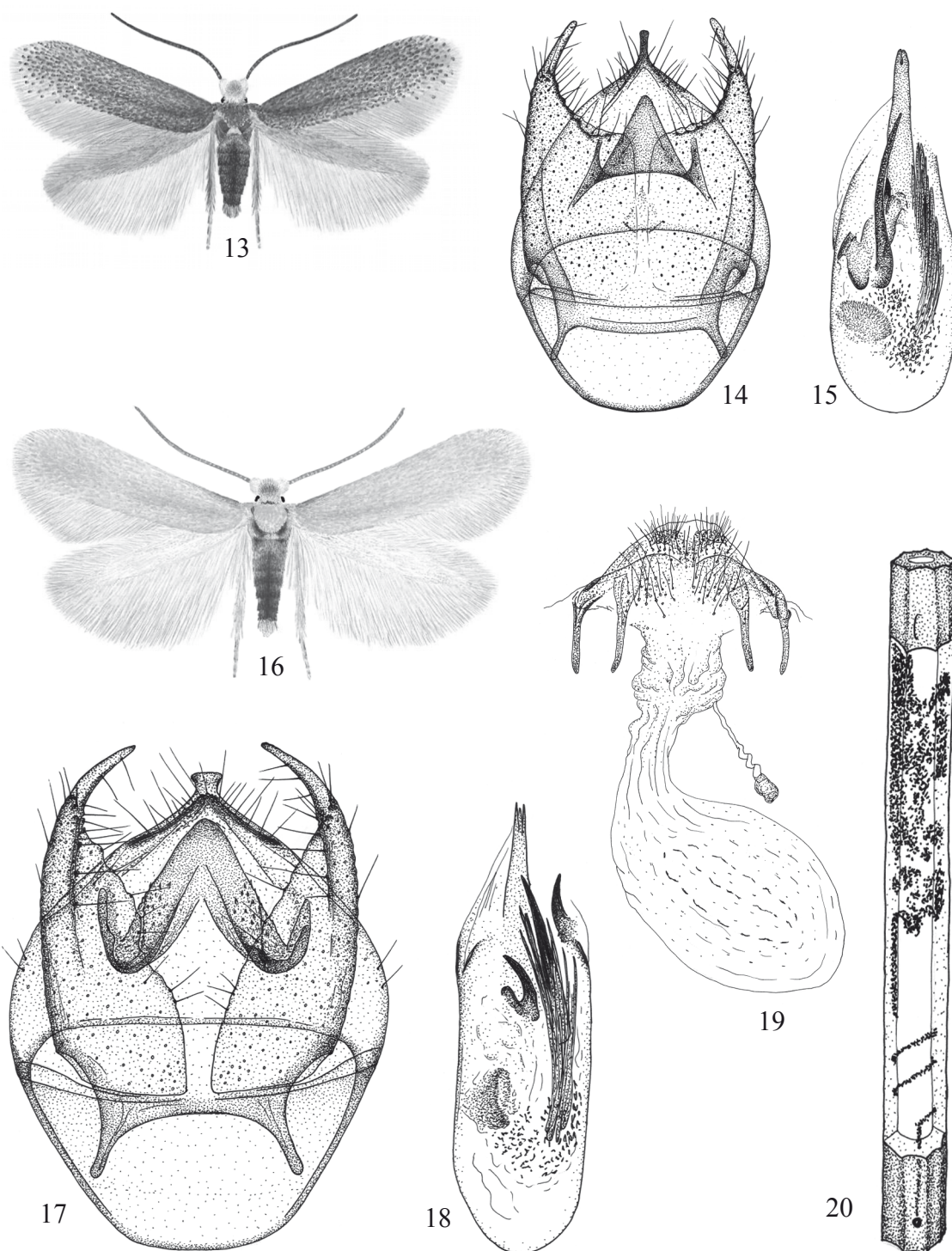
T. pallidella (Duponchel, 1843). Calabria: Santa Catarina delo Ionio, 12.vi.2000, 1 ♂; Sicilia: Castelbuono, 12.vi.1995, 1 ♂; Francavilla di Sicilia, 23.vi.2000, 1 ♀. First reliable data on the species from southern Italy and from Sicily (cf. also van Nieukerken et al., in press).

T. immundella (Zeller, 1839). Calabria: Santa Catarina de lo Ionio, 12.vi.2000, 1 ♂. Species known from northern Italy (Karsholt et al., 1995). New species to the southern part of the country.

T. calycotomella Laštůvka & Laštůvka, 1997. Sicilia: Ficuzza, 16.vi.2000, 2 ♂♂; Francavilla di Sicilia,



1–12: 1–6 – *Trifurcula etnensis* sp. n., 1 – adult, male; 2 – forewing underside, 3 – hindwing, 4 – male genital capsule, 5 – aedeagus, 6 – female genitalia; 7–12 – *Trifurcula cytisanthi* sp. n., 7 – adult, male, 8 – male genital capsule, 9 – aedeagus, 10 – female genitalia, 11, 12 – larval galleries in stems of *Genista radiata*.



13–20: 13–15 – *Trifurcula baldensis* sp. n., 13 – adult, male, 14 – male genital capsule, 15 – aedeagus; 16–20 – *Trifurcula trasaghica* sp. n., 16 – adult, male, 17 – male genital capsule, 18 – aedeagus, 19 – female genitalia, 20 – larval gallery in the stem of *Corothamnus decumbens*.

23.vi.2000, 28 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀. First concrete faunal data of this species from Sicily, reported from this island without concrete data by van Nieuwerkerken (2004).

T. aurella Rebel, 1933. Liguria: Levanto, 12.ix.1997, 2 ♂♂; Sicilia: Francavilla di Sicilia, 23.vi.2000, 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀. Species known from northern Italy (Karsholt et al., 1995). New species to Sicily.

Ectoedemia atrifrontella (Stainton, 1851). Sicilia: Francavilla di Sicilia, 23.vi.2000, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Species known from continental Italy (Karsholt et al., 1995). New species to Sicily.

E. liebwerdella (Zimmermann, 1940). Liguria: Levanto, 22.vii.1994, 2 ♂♂; Calabria: Santa Catarina de lo Ionio, 12.vi.2000, 3 ♂♂. Species known from southern Italy (Karsholt et al., 1995). New to the northern part of the country.

E. amani Svensson, 1966. Campania: Atena Lucana, 25.vi.2000, 1 ♂. Species known from northern Italy (Karsholt et al., 1995). New to the southern part of the country.

E. preisseckeri (Klimesch, 1941). Udine: Trasaghis, 16.ix.1996, mines on leaves of *Ulmus* sp. Species known from southern Italy. New to the northern part of the country.

E. cerris (Zimmermann, 1944). Emilia-Romagna: San Benedetto in Alpe, iii.-v.1999, 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ ex larva (mines with larvae in leaves of *Quercus cerris* L. on 15.x.1998). Species known from southern Italy (Karsholt et al., 1995). New to the northern part of the country.

E. pubescivora (Weber, 1937). Emilia-Romagna: Civitella di Romagna, v.2000, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ ex larva (mines with larvae in the leaves of *Quercus pubescens* Willd. on 24.x.1999); Campania: San Salvatore Telesino, 10.vi.2000, 4 ♀♀; Basilicata: Albano di Lucania, 22.vi.1995, 3 ♀♀; Sicilia: Ficuzza, 14.vi.1995, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Acate, 13.vi.1995, 2 ♀♀; Mandanici, 13.vi.2000, 1 ♀; Francavilla di Sicilia, 23.vi.2000, 4 ♀♀. Species known from northern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia (Karsholt et al., 1995). New to the southern part of Italy.

E. gilvipennella (Klimesch, 1946). Campania: San Salvatore Telesino, 10.vi.2000, 2 ♂♂; Basilicata: Albano di Lucania, 22.vi.1995, 8 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Sicilia: Ficuzza, 16.vi.2000, 2 ♂♂. Species known from northern Italy (Karsholt et al., 1995). New species to the southern part of the country and Sicily.

SOUHRN

Čtyři nové druhy rodu *Trifurcula* a doplňkové faunistické údaje čeledi Nepticulidae z Itálie (Lepidoptera: Nepticulidae)

Jsou popsány čtyři nové druhy rodu *Trifurcula* Zeller, 1848 z Itálie: *Trifurcula* (*Trifurcula*) *etnensis* sp. n. z *Genista aetnensis* (Biv.) DC., *T. (T.) cytisanthi* sp. n. z *Genista radiata* (L.) Scop., obě blízké *T. (T.) aurella* Rebel, 1933; *T. (T.) baldensis* sp. n. z *Genista radiata* blízká *T. (T.) immundella* (Zeller, 1839) a *T. (T.) trasaghica* sp. n. z *Corothis decumbens* (Durande) Spach podobná *T. (T.) pallidella* (Duponchel, 1843), ale blízká *T. (T.) beirnei* Puplesis, 1984 a *T. (T.) squamatella* Stainton, 1849. Jsou uvedena nová faunistická data této čeledi z Itálie: čtyři druhy jsou nové pro celé území Itálie: *Stigmella irregularis* Puplesis, 1994, *Trifurcula thymi* (Szöcs, 1965), *T. ortneri* (Klimesch, 1951) a *T. austriaca* van Nieuwerkerken, 1990; 17 druhů je nových pro území Sicílie: *Stigmella luteella* (Stainton, 1857), *S. glutinosae* (Stainton, 1858), *S. alnetella* (Stainton, 1856), *S. rolandi* van Nieuwerkerken, 1990, *S. hybnerella* (Hübner, 1813), *S. salicis* (Stainton, 1854), *S. trimaculella* (Haworth, 1828), *S. plagicolella* (Stainton, 1854), *S. incognitella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855), *S. basiguttella* (Heinemann, 1862), *Acalyptris platani* (Müller-Rutz, 1934), *Trifurcula saturejae* (Parenti, 1963), *T. eurema* (Tutt, 1899), *T. subnitidella* (Duponchel, 1843), *T. aurella* Rebel, 1933, *Ectoedemia atrifrontella* (Stainton, 1851) a *E. gilvipennella* (Klimesch, 1946).

Nepticulidae, Itálie, *Trifurcula*, 4 sp. n., nové faunistické údaje

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