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New records of Coleophoridae from Romania

(Lepidoptera)

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With 2 figure plates

Summary

New records of Romanian Coleophoridae are reported, based on the collections of S. KOVÁCS and Z. KOVÁCS. Twenty-two coleophorids are recorded from Romania for the first time. *Coleophora balcanica* BALDIZZONE, 1994 syn. n. is regarded as a junior synonym of *C. coarctataephaga* TOLL, 1961. Geographical and biological information on all the species is provided.

Key words

Lepidoptera, Coleophoridae, Romania, new records, new synonymy

Zusammenfassung

Basierend auf der Sammlung von S. und Z. KOVÁCS, werden neue Funde von rumänischen Coleophoridae gemeldet. Als Neufunde für Rumänien konnten 22 Arten festgestellt werden. *Coleophora balcanica* BALDIZZONE, 1994 wird als neues Synonym von *C. coarctataephaga* TOLL, 1961 erkannt. Für alle Arten werden geographische und biologische Informationen gegeben.

This paper is based on abundant material of Coleophoridae collected in Romania by brothers SÁNDOR and ZOLTÁN KOVÁCS during a rather long period of the years 1973-2001.

Two first authors were able to examine an important part of the material. Among many interesting coleophorids they could recognize twenty-two species that have not yet been recorded from the country.

In the second part of our paper we summarize information on another fifty-two new records of Coleophoridae from Romania reported by other authors. These new records were not included in the Checklist of European Coleophoridae (BALDIZZONE 1996a) or in its addition (BALDIZZONE & VAN DER WOLF 2000). We have found sixteen of species listed in the second part also among examined material of the collections of S. & Z. KOVÁCS, enabling us to confirm these species from Romania.

Both the 1996 checklist and its 2000 update comprise 104 species known from Romania. Our article provides information on further 74 species. Consequently, the number of species of Romanian Coleophoridae is now 178.

(*) Contribution to the knowledge of Coleophoridae. CIII

All specimens listed below are deposited in the collections of S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS in Sf. Gheorghe or Miercurea Ciuc, Romania and partly also in the collection of Z. TOKÁR in Michalovce, Slovakia.

The numbers in square brackets behind each species name are taken over from the mentioned above European checklists.

1. Records of Coleophoridae new to Romania collected by S. & Z. KOVÁCS (additions to the Checklist of European Coleophoridae)

Coleophora alnifoliae BARASCH, 1934 [2461]

Carpații Orientali, Tușnadul Nou, Valea Mijlocie, 600 m, 17.VI.2000, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Munții Ciucului, Șumuleul Mare, 700 m, 8.VI.2000, 1 ♂; Munții Harghita, Hargitaliget, 700 m, 10.VII.2001, 1 ♀ (det. Z. TOKÁR)

Geographical distribution: Almost all Europe except the southernmost zone, North America (Canada).

Biology: The host plants are *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) GAERTN., *Alnus incana* (L.) MOENCH., *Betula* spp. (Betulaceae). Larvae feed from VIII-IX and after hibernation up to VI. Adults occur in VI-VIII (HERING 1957, REIPRICH 2001).

C. vacciniella HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1861 [2481]

Carpații Orientali, Munții Harghita, 1100 m, Tinovul Lúcs, 11.VI.1993, 1 ♂ (det. Z. TOKÁR)

Geographical distribution: Boreomontane European species. It ranges from the arctic regions towards Alps and Central European mountains.

Biology: Various food plants for *C. vacciniella* were recorded: *Vaccinium myrtillus* L., *V. vitis-idaea* L., *V. uliginosum* L. (Vacciniaceae), *Betula pendula* ROTH, *B. pubescens* EHRH., *B. nana* L. (Betulaceae), *Myrica gale* L. (Myricaceae), *Rubus chamaemorus* L. (Rosaceae), *Salix lapponum* L. (Salicaceae), *Chamaedaphne calyculata* (L.) MOENCH, *Andromeda polifolia* L. (Ericaceae). Young larvae in mines, later feed leaves above, from V-VI to IV. Adults emerge from V to VII (HERING 1957, ITĂMIES & TABELL 1991, 1997, TOLL 1953).

C. plumbella KANERVA, 1941 [2483]

Carpații Orientali, Munții Harghita, 1100 m, Tinovul Lúcs, 11.VI.1998, 1 ♂ (det. Z. TOKÁR); the same data, 2 ♀ ♀ (det. Z. KOVÁCS)

Geographical distribution: From Fennoscandia and Denmark eastwards to Russian Karelia, southwards to Poland and Ukraine.

Biology: Larvae on *Vaccinium uliginosum* L. (Vacciniaceae) and *Rubus chamaemorus* L. (Rosaceae) from IX-X to IV. Adults in V-VII (ITĂMIES & al 1979, TOLL 1953). The specimens were collected in a peat bog (as well as *C. vacciniella* H.-S. and *C. vitisella* GREGS.) where *Vaccinium uliginosum* L. does not occur, but *Vaccinium myrtillus* L. and *V. vitis-idaea* L. are abundant.

***C. vitisella* GREGSON, 1856 [2484]**

Carpații Orientali, Munții Harghita, 1100 m, Tinovul Lúcs, 11.VI.1998, 1 ♂ (det. Z. TOKÁR); the same locality and date, 3 ♀ ♀ (det. Z. KOVÁCS)

Geographical distribution: Widely distributed in north, western, northeastern and central Europe. The southernmost European localities are in the Italian Alps and the Carpathians.

Biology: Larvae feed on *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* L. (Vacciniaceae) or *Pyrola* L. (Pyrolaceae). They hibernate probably twice (TOLL 1953). Adults in IV-VI.

***C. klimeschiella* TOLL, 1952 [2530]**

Dobrogea, Grindul Chituc, Vadu (litoral), 28.VII.2000, 1 ♂ (det. G. BALDIZZONE)

Geographical distribution: *Coleophora klimeschiella* originates from Central Asia and Asia Minor, its description, however, was based on material from Hungary. In Europe it is known also from Russia and Greece. During previous decades the species was widely established in USA in Utah and New Mexico (pers. com. H.W. VAN DER WOLF) in California and Texas where it seriously infests the host plants (VILLEGAS & HARRIS 2002).

Biology: Larvae live on *Salsola* spp. (Chenopodiaceae). Our specimen was collected at the Black Sea coast in saltmarshes.

***C. medelichensis* KRONE, 1908 [2553]**

Carpații Orientali, Praid (jud. Harghita), Muntele de Sare, 18.VIII.2000, 1 ♂ (det. Z. TOKÁR)

Geographical distribution: Southern Europe from Spain to the Balkans and Crete, southern parts of central Europe, Asia Minor (BALDIZZONE 1981, 1996a).

Biology: Host plants are *Dorycnium* spp. (Fabaceae). Cases can be found from VI to X and after a diapause up to V-VI (GREGOR & al 1986, SZÖCS 1977). Imagoes have been collected in IV-VIII. The specimen was collected among flats of saline vegetation.

***C. rectilineella* FISCHER V. RÖSLERSTAMM, 1843 [2579]**

[Transylvania], Glodeni (jud. Mureș), 10-11.V.1985, 1 ♂ (det. Z. TOKÁR)

Geographical distribution: *Coleophora rectilineella* has been recorded from scattered localities in France, northern Italy and central Europe.

Biology: The species is polyphagous. Larvae feed from VIII and after overwintering to IV-VI on species of *Primula* L. (Primulaceae), *Salix* L. (Salicaceae), *Alchemilla* L. (Rosaceae), *Anthyllis* L. (Fabaceae), *Acosta* ADANS., *Aster* L., *Chrysanthemum* L., *Leucanthemum* MILL., *Leucanthemopsis alpina* (L.) HEYWOOD (Asteraceae), *Cerastium* L. (Caryophyllaceae), *Globularia cordifolia* L. (Globulariaceae), *Ranunculus acris* L. (Ranunculaceae) (BALDIZZONE 1996b, KLIMESCH 1939, 1990). Adults occur in V-VIII.

Phylogenetics: Externally the species is very similar to *C. fringillella* ZELLER, 1839. The forewing basal colour of *C. rectilineella* is somewhat darker than in *C. fringillella* and therefore white margins seem more contrast in the former species (TOLL 1953).

***C. dignella* TOLL, 1961 [2613]**

Câmpia Transilvaniei, Vișoara (Câmpia Turzii), 27.V.2000, 1 ♂ (det. Z. TOKÁR); same locality, 1.VI.1996, 1 ♀; Dobrogea, Lespezi, 18.V.1994, 1 ♂ (det. Z. KOVÁCS)

Geographical distribution: *C. dignella* is known to occur in the Mediterranean area from Spain to Turkey (BALDIZZONE 1996a, KOÇAK & SEVEN 2001). It has been also recorded from few localities in central Europe: in Austria, the Czech Republic and only old records are known from Germany (GAEDIKE & HEINICKE 1999).

Biology: According to KASY (1985) host plants are *Onobrychis arenaria* (KIT. ex SCHULT.) DC. and *O. viciifolia* SCOP. (Fabaceae). Adults have been collected in V-VI. The specimens were collected in steppe habitats on highly isolated hillsides.

***C. helichrysiella* KRONE, 1909 [2636]**

Dobrogea, Grindul Chituc, Vadu, 28.VII.2000, 1 ♂; Dobrogea, Valea Casimcei, Cheia, 29.VII.2000, 1 ♂ (det. Z. TOKÁR)

Geographical distribution: Southern Europe from Portugal and Spain through France, Italy, and Dalmatia to the Balkan Peninsula and Crete (BALDIZZONE 1981).

Biology: Larvae feed on *Helichrysum italicum* (ROTH) GUSS (Asteraceae). Imagoes live from V to VIII.

***C. alticolella* ZELLER, 1849 [2692]**

Carpații Orientali, Munții Harghita, Pirciske, 900 m, 1.VII.2000, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Transylvania, Mestecănișul de la Reci, 540 m, 12.VII.1991, 1 ♀ (det. Z. TOKÁR)

Geographical distribution: Almost all Europe, southwestern Asia (Iran), northern Africa (Tunisia) and USA (BALDIZZONE 1994, 1997).

Biology: Larvae can be found in summer and autumn and after a diapause in early spring on *Juncus* spp. (Juncaceae). SCHÜTZE (1931) mentions also *Luzula* DC. (Juncaceae) and *Scirpus* L. (Cyperaceae) as host plants. Adult moths have been collected from III (in south) to VIII.

***C. taygeti* BALDIZZONE, 1983 [2698]**

Munții Bucegi, 1600 m, Vânturiș, 21.VI.1993, 1 ♂ (det. Z. TOKÁR); the same data, 1 specimen without abdomen (det. Z. KOVÁCS)

Geographical distribution: The species has been known only from Spain, Italy, France, [VAN DER WOLF 2001], Greece (BALDIZZONE 1996a) and Turkey (KOÇAK & SEVEN 2001) up to now.

Biology: Host plant and life history are unknown. Moths were collected in VI-VII.

***C. linosyris* M. HERING, 1937 [2715]**

Câmpia Transilvaniei, Lechința (jud. Mureș), 31.VIII.1996, 1 ♂ (det. Z. TOKÁR)

Geographical distribution: Central Europe extending to France and northern Italy in scattered localities.

Biology: Larvae feed on *Crinitina linosyris* (L.) SOJÁK (Asteraceae). Adults have been collected in VIII-XI. This species, as well as the following one were collected on hillsides covered with authentic steppe vegetation where their host plant is very abundant.

***C. pseudolinosyris* KASY, 1979 [2719]**

Câmpia Transilvaniei, Viișoara (Câmpia Turzii), 11.IX.1998, 1 ♂ (det. G. BALDIZZONE)

Geographical distribution: From northern Italy through central Europe, Balkans and southern European Russia, Kazakhstan up to the Bajkal area (ANIKIN & FALKOVITSH 1997, BALDIZZONE 1996a, FALKOVITSH & al 1997).

Biology: Larvae on leaves and seeds of *Crinitina linosyris* (L.) SOJÁK, *Tripolium pannonicum* (JACQ.) DOBROČZ. (MAREK & GREGOR 1989) and *Aster punctatus* WALDST. & KIT. (Asteraceae) (KASY 1979) from IX-XI to VI. Adults fly in VII-IX.

***C. atriplicis* MEYRICK, 1928 [2737]**

Dobrogea, Cetatea Histria, 25-26.VIII.1999, 1 ♀ (det. G. BALDIZZONE)

Geographical distribution: The species has been reported from a large part of western and northern Europe from Great Britain and France across Fennoscandia to the Baltic States and northwestern Russia. In central Europe it is only known from widely scattered localities in Germany, Poland and Hungary.

Biology: *C. atriplicis* larvae feed on seeds of species of *Atriplex* L. (SVENSSON 1993), *Chenopodium* L. (IVINSKIS & SAVENKOV 1991) and *Suaeda* FORSK. (Chenopodiaceae) from VIII-IX with hibernation to V. Adults occur mostly in VII-VIII. A vast saltmarsh near the Black Sea coast is the habitat of the Romanian population.

***C. pappiferella* O. HOFMANN, 1869 [2738]**

Carpații Orientali, Munții Harghita, Cekend, 800 m, 20.V.1999, 1 ♀ (det. Z. TOKÁR)

Geographical distribution: *C. pappiferella* has a wide distribution in northern and central Europe. In the Italian Alps it has been collected up to altitudes of about 2800 m (BALDIZZONE 2000).

Biology: Larvae feed on seeds of *Filago* L. (SCHÜTZE 1931), *Antennaria* GAERTN. (HRUBÝ 1964) and *Gnaphalium* L. (Asteraceae) (PATZAK 1974) from VII. They occasionally hibernate twice. Adult moths emerge from V to VII.

***C. deviella* ZELLER, 1847 [2751]**

Dobrogea, Cetatea Histria, 11.VIII.2001, 1 ♀ (det. Z. TOKÁR)

Geographical distribution: The distribution of the species ranges in northwestern Europe from Great Britain through Holland and Germany to Denmark, widely in the Mediterranean area (Spain, Sardinia, Sicily, Tunisia, Greece), the Balkan Peninsula

(BALDIZZONE 1996a, BALDIZZONE & TRIBERTI 1982). Recently it has been recorded also from southeastern European Russia (ANIKIN & FALKOVITSH 1997).

Biology: *C. deviella* larvae feed on leaves and seeds of *Suaeda* FORSK. and *Bassia* ALL. (= *Kochia*) (Chenopodiaceae) from VII and after hibernation to V. A period of occurrence of adults is relatively long from V to IX. The recorded specimen was collected in the same marshy locality as *C. atriplicis*.

***C. odorariella* MÜHLIG, 1857 [2761]**

Câmpia Transilvaniei, Vișoara (Câmpia Turzii), 5.VII.1995, 1 ♂ (det. G. BALDIZZONE)

Geographical distribution: *C. odorariella* occurs from southwestern to southern parts of central Europe.

Biology: The host plants of larvae of *C. odorariella* are species of *Jurinea* CASS. and *Serratula tinctoria* L. (Asteraceae) (SZÖCS 1977). Both plants are abundant on a hillside where our specimen was collected. Larvae feed on leaves from VII-IX and after hibernation up to VI. Adults can be found in VI and VII.

***C. scabrida* TOLL, 1959 [2775]**

Dobrogea, Munții Măcin, Culmea Pricopanului, 150 m, 27-28.V.1994, 1 ♂ (det. Z. TOKÁR);

Dobrogea, Bâneasă, Rezervația Canarua Fetii, 17.V.1994, 1 ♀ (det. G. BALDIZZONE)

Geographical distribution: The species is widely distributed but local in Europe: Portugal, Spain, France, northern Italy, Macedonia, Germany, Austria, Poland, Sweden, the Baltic States and now also Romania.

Biology: A host plant of the species is *Herniaria glabra* L. (Caryophyllaceae). Adults have been collected from IV (in southern Europe) to VI.

Phylogenetics: According to RAZOWSKI (1990) *C. scabrida polonica* TOLL, 1959, a geographical form described from the Carpathian mountain ranges, is not different from the nominal form.

***C. amellivora* BALDIZZONE, 1979 [2791]**

Munții Apuseni, Munții Transcăului, Piatra Secuilor (Rimetea) 6.V.2000, 13 ♂ ♂; 5.VII.2000, 3 ♂ ♂ (det. Z. TOKÁR and Z. KOVÁCS)

Geographical distribution: *C. amellivora* is widely distributed in Europe from France and northern Italy throughout central to northern Europe (Sweden, Finland, the Baltic States) and Russia.

Biology: The host plants of the species are *Aster amellus* L., *A. alpinus* L., and *A. salignus* WILLD. (GREGOR & al. 1984, SCHÜTZE 1931) and according PATZAK (1974) also *Solidago* spp. (Asteraceae). Larvae feed on leaves from VIII-X and after hibernation to V. Moths occur from IV (in the south) to VIII.

***C. linosyridella* FUCHS, 1880 [2801]**

Câmpia Transilvaniei, Viișoara (Câmpia Turzii), 23.IV.1998, 1 ♂ (det. Z. TOKÁR)

Geographical distribution: The Palearctic species has a widely scattered distribution in Europe from Great Britain across central Europe to northern Italy and Croatia. It has been recorded also from Japan (VIVES MORENO 1988).

Biology: Larvae feed on leaves of *Crinitina linosyris* (L.) SOJÁK (Asteraceae) from VII-VIII with hibernation to IV-V (SZÖCS 1977). Adults emerge in IV-VIII.

***C. tyrthaenica* AMSEL, 1952 [2836]**

Dobrogea, Valea Casimcei, Cheia, 29.VII.2000, 1 ♀ (det. Z. TOKÁR)

Geographical distribution: The species was described after specimens from Sardinia. Later *C. tyrthaenica* has been recorded from northern Italy, Dalmatia, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary and Russia (the Lower Volga region) (BALDIZZONE & HARTIG 1978, ANIKIN & FALKOVITSH 1997).

Biology: Host plant and early stages are unknown. Adults fly in VII-VIII.

***C. coarctataephaga* TOLL, 1961 [2785]**

(= *balcanica* BALDIZZONE, 1994 **syn. n.**)

Dobrogea, Munții Măcin, Culmea Pricopanului, 14-15.IX.1994, 1 ♂ (det. G. BALDIZZONE)

Geographical distribution: *C. coarctataephaga* is known from Macedonia, Albania, northern Greece, Bulgaria, southeastern Romania and Armenia.

Biology: Larvae of the species was found on *Achillea coarctata* POIR. (Asteraceae) in V (KLIMESCH 1968). Adult moths were collected from VI to IX.

Remarks: During the preparation of this paper we received information from Mr JUKKA TABELL who concluded that *Coleophora balcanica* BALDIZZONE, 1994 is a junior synonym of *C. coarctataephaga* TOLL, 1961. The latter species was described after material from Macedonia and up till now it is one of least-known European coleophoriids. GLASER (1975) illustrated male genitalia of the species, however, this illustration appeared to be a mistake.

GLASER's drawing (fig. 1) probably represents the genitalia of *C. odorariella* MÜHLIG & FREY, 1857. The first author is convinced, after studying material from the KLIMESCH collection in the München Museum, that the true male of *C. coarctataephaga* is not the one illustrated by GLASER, but the one known by the name of *C. balcanica*.

Photographs are given for the male (fig. 2) and female (fig. 3) genitalia.

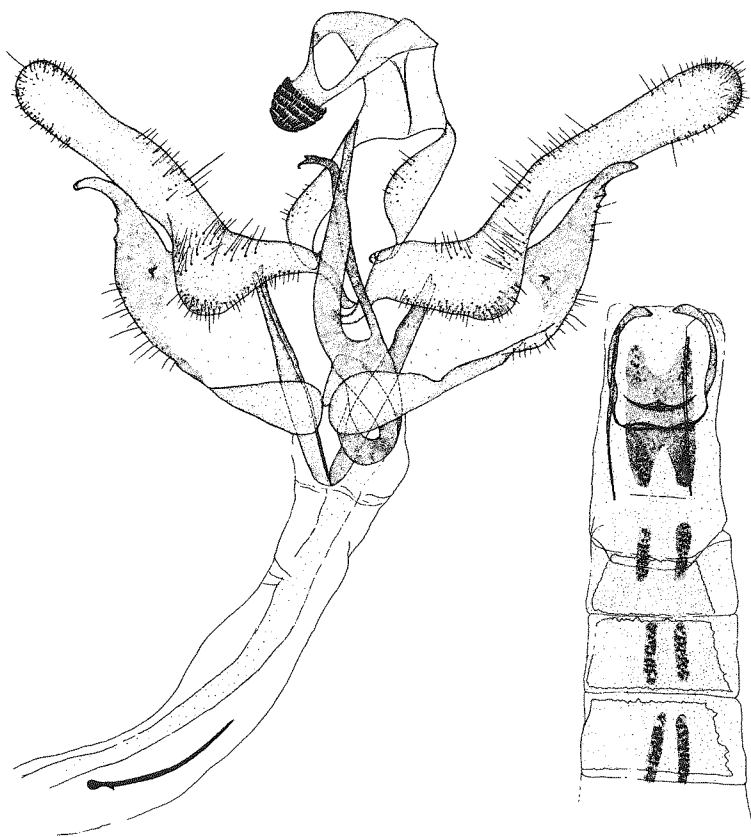


Fig. 1 - *Coleophora* “*coarctataephaga*” sensu GLASER, 1975 - GLASER’s original drawing.

2. A review of Coleophoridae new to Romania reported by other authors (next additions to the Checklist of European Coleophoridae)

***C. spinella* (SCHRANK, 1802) [2469]**

VICOL (in litt.) recently found the species in Transylvania (Sânmarghita, jud. Mureş).

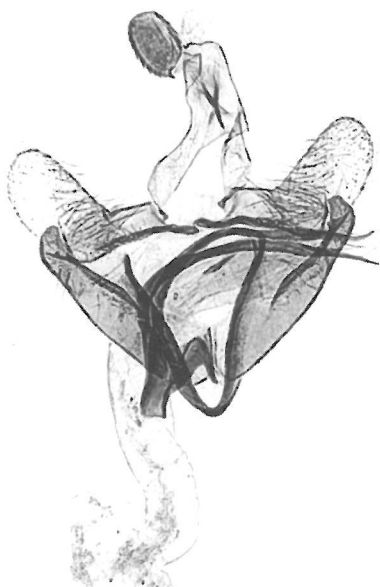
***C. hydrolapathella* M. HERING, 1924 [2472]**

Reported from Moldova: Pădurea Gârboavele (jud. Galaţi) (NEMEŞ & OLARU 1969, OLARU & NEMEŞ 1970).

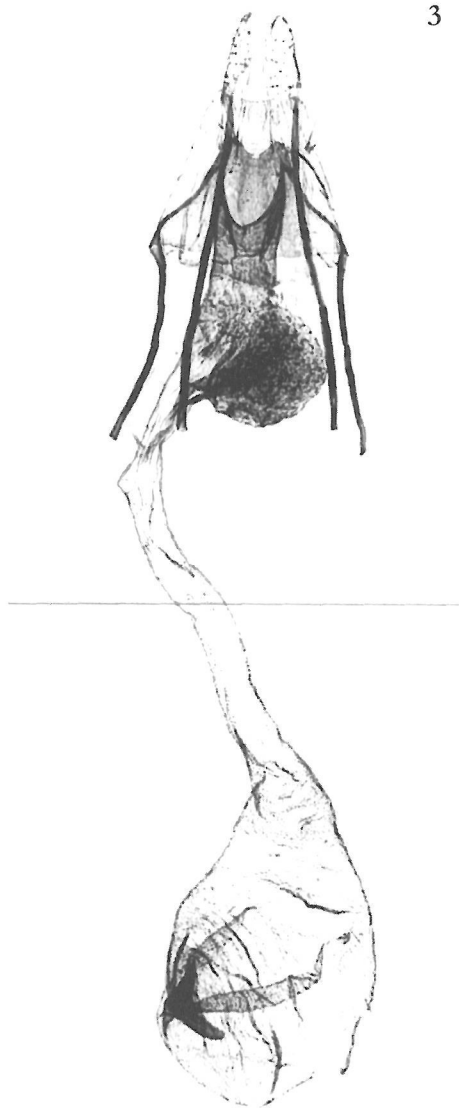
***C. trigeminella* FUCHS, 1881 [2474]**

Recently recorded from the northwestern part of Romania: Satu Mare (ARDELEAN 1998).

2



3



4

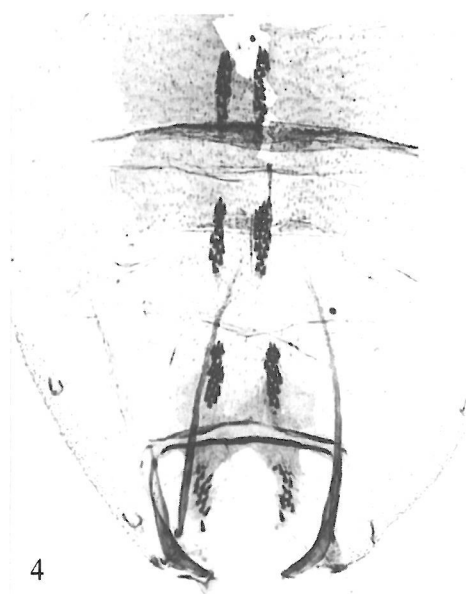


Fig. 2 - *C. coarctataephaga* TOLL - Male genitalia (PG Bldz 12979) "Raupe an *Achillea coarctata*, 9.V.1963, Macedonia, Treska Schlucht, ex l. 9.VI.1963, J. KLIMESCH", coll. BALDIZZONE.

Fig. 3 - idem - Female genitalia (PG Bldz 13237) "Raupe an *Achillea coarctata*, 9.V.1963, Macedonia, Treska Schlucht, ex l. 20.VII.1963, J. KLIMESCH", coll. BALDIZZONE.

Fig. 4 - idem - abdomen.

***C. binderella* (KOLLAR, 1832) [2494]**

The species was recorded from a few localities in Moldova: Suceava and Ponoare (NEMEŞ 1968, 1970a) and in the Southern Carpathians: Azuga (Cumpătu) (POPESCU-GORJ 1995).

***C. pulmonariella* RAGONOT, 1874 [2497]**

Hitherto only an old record from Muntenia has been known (DOBREANU 1937). We found the species in the Eastern Carpathians, Munţii Harghita, Băile Tuşnad, 21.VI.1988, ♂, legit: S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS (det. Z. TOKÁR).

***C. frischella* (LINNAEUS, 1758) [2499]**

The species was placed into the checklist of Romanian Microlepidoptera by POPESCU-GORJ (1984). It was mentioned from several Romanian localities: Moldova (CARADJA 1901, NEMEŞ 1968, NEMEŞ & DĂNILĂ 1970), Transylvania (CZEKELIUS 1917), Oltenia (POPESCU-GORJ & al. 1975), Dobrogea (NEMEŞ 1968) and Banat (KÖNIG 1975, CĂPUŞE & KOVÁCS 1987). However, it has not yet been included to the European Checklist (BALDIZZONE 1996a, BALDIZZONE & VAN DER WOLF 2000) yet because the first author put into the list only records of *C. frischella* checking by him. Because frequent confusions with the closely related species of *C. trifolii* (CURTIS, 1932) the records from Romania require verification.

***C. lineolea* (HAWORTH, 1828) [2518]**

The species was reported before from Transylvania: Vâlcele (jud. Covasna) (CZEKELIUS 1908) and Dobrogea: Pădurea Hagieni (POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA 1967). We found a further specimen in the Eastern Carpathians, Cheile Bicazului, 8-9.VI.1988, ♂, legit: S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS (det. Z. TOKÁR).

***C. onobrychiella* ZELLER, 1849 [2552]**

Only one old record from Romania is known: Transylvania, Tăureni (jud. Mureş) (ROTHSCHILD 1912). The record requires verification.

***C. genistae* STANTON, 1857 [2564]**

Recorded from Banat (REBEL 1911) and Transylvania: Sibiu (CZEKELIUS 1933-1934).

***C. squamella* CONSTANT, 1885 [2571]**

Only mentioned from Moldova: Pădurea Gârboavele (jud. Galaţi) (OLARU & NEMEŞ 1970). We found *C. squamella* in the steppe habitats of the Transylvanian Basin: Toldal (jud. Mureş), 3.V.1986, Câmpia Transilvaniei, Viişoara (Câmpia Turzii), 23.IV.1998, legit: S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS (det. Z. TOKÁR).

***C. bilineatella* ZELLER, 1849 [2575]**

The species was collected in Romania only in Transylvania: Vâlcele (jud. Covasna) (CZEKELIUS 1917). We found it also in different transylvanian localities: Câmpia Transilvaniei, Vișoara (Câmpia Turzii), 26.VII.1998, 1 ♂, 27.V.2000, 3 ♂ ♂, Câmpia Transilvaniei, Lechința (Mureș), 31.V.1996, Carpații Orientali, Munții Harghita, 1100 m, Tinovul Lúcs, 11.VI.1993, 1 ♂, legit: S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS (det. Z. TOKÁR).

***C. deauratella* LIENIG & ZELLER, 1846 [2585]**

The species was included in the Checklist of Romanian Microlepidoptera by POPESCU-GORJ (1984) based on several former publications of CARADJA (1901), CZEKELIUS (1917), NEMEȘ (1968) and REBEL (1911).

***C. pyrrhulipennella* ZELLER, 1839 [2601]**

In Romania known only from Moldova: Agapia, jud. Neamț (NEMEȘ 1974).

***C. brevipalpella* WOCKE, 1874 [2602]**

Recorded from Transylvania: Sibiu (CZEKELIUS 1917).

***C. serratulella* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1855 [2603]**

Several records from different parts of Romania exist: Moldova, Lucina (HORMUZAKI 1907), Poiana Stampei (Tinovul Mare) (NEMEȘ & LUNGOCI 1972), Transylvania, Câmpia Transilvaniei (Tăureni) (ROTHSCHILD 1912) and the Southern Carpathians, Sinaia (POPESCU-GORJ 1995).

***C. virgatella* ZELLER, 1849 [2606]**

The first record of the species was reported from Sibiu (CZEKELIUS 1933-1934). We found it in the Eastern Carpathians, Munții Nemira, Lassúág, 1100 m, 21-22.VI.1996, 1 ♀; Munții Baraolt, 650 m, Sf. Gheorghe, 8.VII.1984, 1 ♂, legit: S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS (det. Z. TOKÁR).

***C. flaviella* MANN, 1857 [2618]**

The species has recently been found in Transylvania: Sânmarghita (jud. Mureș) and Cornești (jud. Cluj) by VICOL (in print).

***C. partitella* ZELLER, 1849 [2621]**

In Romania known from Oltenia: Gura Văii (jud. Mehedinți) (NEMEȘ 1968).

***C. fuscociliella* ZELLER, 1849 [2627]**

The species was recorded from Dobrogea only in the 19th century (MANN 1866). We collected further specimens in the Eastern Carpathians, Munții Perșani, Cheile Vârghisului, 700 m, 28.V.1982, 1 ♀, 23.V.1999, 1 ♂, Munții Baraolt, 600 m, Ariușd, 5.VI.1982, 1 ♂, 2.VI.1996, 1 ♂, legit: S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS (det. Z. TOKÁR).

***C. cracella* VALLOT, 1835 [2635]**

Hitherto recorded only from Moldova (Grumăzești) by CARADJA (1901). We found it in Transylvania: Carpații Orientali, Munții Baraolt, 650 m, Sf. Gheorghe, 8.VII.1973, 1 ♀, legit: S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS (det. Z. TOKÁR).

***C. kautzi* REBEL, 1933 [2649]**

Mentioned from the Danube Delta (Letea) as *C. andalusiae* TOLL, 1960 by POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA (1968).

***C. bilineella* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1855 [2653]**

The species was reported from Moldova: Slănic Moldova (CARADJA 1901).

***C. laricella* (HÜBNER, 1817) [2683]**

Recorded from Moldova (CARADJA, cited by NEMEȘ 1968) and from the northwestern part of Romania, Turulung (jud. Satu Mare) (ARDELEAN 1998). We found it in the Eastern Carpathians, Munții Harghita, 700 m, Băile Jigodin, 9.VI.1998, 14 specimens, legit: S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS (det. Z. TOKÁR and Z. KOVÁCS)

***C. antennariella* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1861 [2685]**

Only single old record is known from Transylvania, Sibiu (CZEKELIUS 1917).

***C. adjunctella* HODGKINSON, 1882 [2686]**

Recorded from Transylvania, Sibiu (CZEKELIUS 1917) and Dobrogea: Mamaia (NEMEȘ 1968).

***C. tamesis* WATERS, 1929 [2688]**

This species was collected in Moldova, Suceava (NEMEȘ 1969), Zvoriștea (jud. Suceava) (NEMEȘ 1972) and in the Danube Delta (POPESCU-GORJ, OLARU & DRĂGHIA 1972).

***C. glaucicolella* WOOD, 1892 [2689]**

The species was reported from several localities in Moldova, jud. Suceava (NEMEŞ 1968, 1970a, NEMEŞ & LUNGOCI 1972), Agapia (jud. Neamţ) (NEMEŞ 1974) and in the Danube Delta (Caraorman) (POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA 1974). Our data come from the Eastern Carpathians, Munţii Harghita, Bicsad, 1-3.VII.1984, 1 ♂; Munţii Harghita, Hargitaliget, 700 m, 10.VII.2001, 1 ♂ and Şaru Dornei, Tinovul Mare, 18.VII.1991, 1 ♂, legit: S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS (det. Z. TOKÁR).

***C. taeniipennella* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1855 [2693]**

The species was found in several Romanian localities in Moldova (Suceava), the southern Carpathians (Sinaia) (NEMEŞ 1968), the Danube Delta (POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA 1974) and in Oltenia (Ieşelniţa, jud. Mehedinţi) (POPESCU-GORJ & al. 1975).

***C. lassella* STAUDINGER, 1859 [2697]**

C. lassella was mentioned several times from the Danube Delta (NEMEŞ 1968, OLARU & NEMEŞ 1968, POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA 1968, NEMEŞ & OLARU 1969, POPESCU-GORJ, OLARU & DRĂGHIA 1972).

***C. halophilella* ZIMMERMANN, 1926 [2708]**

Recorded from Dobrogea, Delta Dunării (POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA 1974), Transylvania, Ocna Sibiului (RÁKOSY 1992) and Banat (NEUMANN 1998). We collected the species also in Transylvania: Carpaţii Orientali, Praid (jud. Harghita), Muntele de Sare, 18.VIII.2000, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, legit: S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS (det. Z. TOKÁR)

***C. asteris* MÜHLIG, 1864 [2716]**

The species was recorded only from Transylvania: Sibiu (CZEKELIUS 1917).

***C. sternipennella* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1839) [2721]**

C. sternipennella was listed in the Checklist of Romanian Microlepidoptera (POPESCU-GORJ 1984). We found it in different parts of Transylvania: Carpaţii Orientali, Munţii Bodoc, Alungeni, 15-16.VIII.1985, 1 ♂; Toldal (jud. Mureş), 23.VII.1988, 1 ♂, legit: S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS (det. Z. TOKÁR).

***C. absinthii* WOCKE, 1876 [2742]**

Known only from Moldova: Suceava (NEMEŞ 1968).

***C. occatella* STAUDINGER, 1880 [2763]**

In Romania recorded only from Dobrogea: Delta Dunării (POPESCU-GORJ, OLARU & DRĂGHIA 1972).

***C. gnaphalii* ZELLER, 1839 [2767]**

A single old record is known from Moldova: Grumăzești (jud. Neamț) (CARADJA 1901).

***C. campestriphaga* BALDIZZONE & PATZAK, 1980 [2776]**

VICOL (in litt.) recently found this species in Transylvania (Sânmarghita, jud. Mureș).

***C. millefolii* ZELLER, 1849 [2780]**

A single record comes from Transylvania, Sibiu (CZEKELIUS 1922-1924).

***C. peribenanderi* TOLL, 1943 [2786]**

The species was reported from Moldova (Agapia, jud. Neamț) by NEMEȘ (1974) and Oltenia (Ieșelnița, jud. Mehedinți) by POPESCU-GORJ & al. (1975).

***C. autumnella* (DUPONCHEL, 1843) [2794]**

(= *asterifoliella* KLIMESCH, 1939)

Only mentioned from Moldova: Pădurea Gârboavele (jud. Galați) (NEMEȘ 1968, NEMEȘ & OLARU 1969).

***C. directella* ZELLER, 1849 [2804]**

The species was recorded from Transylvania: Brașov (CZEKELIUS 1922-1924).

***C. inulae* WOCKE, 1876 [2808]**

C. inulae is hitherto known only from Dobrogea, Delta Dunării (POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA 1968).

***C. solitariella* ZELLER, 1849 [2811]**

Recently collected in Transylvania (Târgu Mureș, Budiu) (VICOL in litt.).

***C. tanacetii* MÜHLIG, 1865 [2812]**

Hitherto the species was recorded only from Moldova, Suceava (NEMEȘ 1968). We found it in Dobrogea, Lespezi, 18.V.1994, 1 ♀, legít: S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS (det. Z. TOKÁR).

***C. albicans* ZELLER, 1849 [2816]**

(= *artemisiella* SCOTT, 1861)

Only reported from Dobrogea, Delta Dunării by POPESCU-GORJ & al. (1972).

***C. hackmani* (TOLL, 1953) [2819]**

The species was mentioned from Moldova: Pădurea Gârboavele (jud. Galați) (NEMEȘ 1968, NEMEȘ & OLARU 1969).

***C. argentula* (STEPHENS, 1834) [2823]**

The species was recorded from different Romanian regions: Dobrogea by MANN (1866), Transylvania (Vâlcele, jud. Covasna) by CZEKELIUS (1908), Moldova and Muntenia by NEMEȘ (1968). We found the species in the eastern Carpathians, Munții Baraolt, 650 m, Sf. Gheorghe, 19.VII.1982, 1 ♂, Munții Baraolt, 600 m, Ariușd, 1.VIII.1982, 1 ♂, Munții Bodoc, 700 m, Valea Hereț, 16.VII.1989, 1 ♀, legit: S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS (det. Z. TOKÁR).

***C. peisoniella* KASY, 1965 [2825]**

Recently discovered in saline habitats at Banat by NEUMANN (pers. com.).

***C. granulatella* ZELLER, 1849 [2830]**

This species is known only from Dobrogea: Delta Dunării (OLARU & NEMEȘ, 1968, NEMEȘ 1968, NEMEȘ & OLARU 1969). Our specimen was found in the same district: Dobrogea, Grindul Chituc, Vadu, 28.VII.2000, 1 ♀, legit: S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS (det. Z. TOKÁR).

***C. nutantella* MÜHLIG & FREY, 1857 [2845]**

The species is hitherto known only from Transylvania: Șura Mică (jud. Sibiu) (CZEKELIUS 1908). We found it there, too: Carpații Orientali, Munții Harghita, Băile Jigodin, 650 m, 30.V.2001, 1 ♀, legit: S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS (det. Z. TOKÁR & G. BALDIZZONE).

***C. graminicolella* HEINEMANN, 1877 [2846]**

Reported from Transylvania, Sibiu (CZEKELIUS 1922-1924).

***C. preisseckeri* TOLL, 1942 [2862]**

C. preisseckeri was collected in Moldova: Pădurea Gârboavele (jud. Galați) (NEMEȘ & OLARU 1969).

***C. phlomidis* STAINTON, 1867 [2867b]**

The first record of the species from Romania comes from Moldova, Iași, Valea lui David (NEMEȘ 1970b). We collected *C. phlomidis* in Dobrogea, Băneasa, Rezervația Canaraua Fetii, 12-13.VII.1993, 1 ♂, legit: S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS (det. G. BALDIZZONE).

Remarks

At first we have considered the following species as a new record for Romanian fauna. However, according recent investigation of the first author (BALDIZZONE 2002) *C. halimionella* is considered to be a new synonym of *C. ochroflava* TOLL, 1961.

***C. ochroflava* TOLL, 1961 [2534]**

(= *halimionella* BALDIZZONE, 1980 [2533])

Dobrogea, Valea Casimcei, Cheia, 29.VII.2000, 1 ♂ (det. Z. TOKÁR)

Consequently *C. ochroflava* is now known from Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania and Russia (BALDIZZONE 1996a, ANIKIN & FALKOVITSH 1997).

The following three records from Romania probably belong to other coleophorids:

***C. violacea* (STRÖM, 1783) [2487]**

Reported from Dobrogea (Hagieni) by POPESCU-GORJ & DRĂGHIA (1967).

***C. vulpecula* ZELLER, 1849 [2581]**

Recorded from Moldova by CARADJA (1901).

***C. tricolor* WALSINGHAM, 1899 [2657]**

Recorded from Moldova (Ițcani, jud. Suceava) by NEMEȘ (1968).

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