NEW LEPIDOPTERA SPECIES FOR THE FAUNA OF BELARUS RECORDED IN 1989, 2016–2017

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Introduction

New data on Lepidoptera fauna and distribution in Belarus is added every year. The objective of this article is to present data on 3 moths species – *Triphosa dubitata*, *Chesias legatella* and *Nola cristatula* – registered in Belarus for the first time.

Material and Methods

In 2016–2017 moths were collected by the author of this paper A. Pisanenko (A.P.) and identified by G. Švitra. The material was collected at night by attracting insects to the artificial light source of mercury-fluorescent lamp DRL-400. Data on *Chesias legatella* was obtained from the Siberian Zoological Museum after studying the list of Larentiinae (Geometridae) that are deposited in that museum (List..., 2017).

Genitalia preparations were made for the identification of *Nola cristatula*. The genitalia pictures from Fibiger *et al.* (2009) were used for the comparison of the material.

Taxonomical treatment follows Nordic-Baltic Checklist of Lepidoptera (Aarvik *et al.*, 2017). Information on the locality, finding date and the number of the recorded individuals is provided for every species. Collected specimens are stored in the private collection of A. Pisanenko (Minsk) and in the collection of the Siberian Zoological Museum (Novosibirsk).

List of records

GEOMETRIDAE

Triphosa dubitata (Linnaeus, 1758)

Minsk prov., Dzerzhinsk distr., 1,5 km SE from railway st. Berezha, Podberezhje (53.70404 N, 27.28245 E), 05 09 2016, 1 spec. (A.P.).

Chesias legatella (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)

Beresina Nat. Res., Domzhericy (54.76671 N, 28.26667 E), 29 09 1989, dry meadow, Malaise trap, A. Tereshkin leg.

NOLIDAE

Nola cristatula (Hübner, 1793)

Minsk prov., Dzerzhinsk distr., 1,5 km SE from railway st. Berezha, Podberezhje (53.70404 N, 27.28245 E), 01 09 2016, 1 spec., 17 07 2017, 1 spec., 29 07 2017, 1 spec., 30 07 2017, 1 spec. (A.P.).

Discussion

Triphosa dubitata (Linnaeus, 1758) is a Palearctic species, in Europe found from British Isles and France to the Urals, in the north to southern Scandinavia, in the south to the Alps and Carpathians and isolated populations in northern Spain and mountains of Balkan peninsula (Hausmann & Viijdalepp, 2012). Of countries neighboring to Belarus T. dubitata is known from Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Ukraine, and Russia (Karsholt & van Nieukerken, 2013, Aarvik et al., 2017). Univoltine from early July to early June, overwintering as imago in dry caves and anthropogenic structures with similar conditions (Hausmann & Viijdalepp, 2012). Oligotrophous on deciduous trees and shrubs, with preference for Rhamnus sp., Frangula alnus, Prunus spinosa and Crataegus sp. (Hausmann & Viijdalepp, 2012). Species is silvicolous, troglophilous, inhabits gardens, parks, cemeteries, hedges, fringes of deciduos forests (Hausmann & Viijdalepp, 2012). In Belarus, it was found in a garden that can be characterized by high variety of different trees and shrubs.

Chesias legatella (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) is a Sub-Mediterranean species, distributed from Iberian Peninsula across Western and Central Europe to British Isles, Southern Scandinavia and Baltic countries. Isolated records are known from Finland, Slovakia, Hungary, and Italy (Hausmann & Viijdalepp, 2012). Of countries neighboring to Belarus Chesias legatella is known from Poland, Lithuania, and Latvia, not known from Ukraine, neighboring region of Russia (Aarvik et al., 2017, Karsholt & van Nieukerken, 2013). Species is univoltine from late September to early November (Hausmann & Viijdalepp, 2012). Larva oligotrophous on different species of Cytisus (Fabaceae), mainly C. scoparius, prefering flowers (Hausmann & Viijdalepp, 2012). Ch. legatella is a xerothermophilous species, prefering heathland, rides and clearings with Cytisus, often in anthropogenic habitats (Hausmann & Viijdalepp, 2012).

Nola cristatula (Hübner, 1793) is a Southern Europaean species, it is not known outside Europe (Fibiger et al., 2009). From neighbouring countries N. cristatula is known from Southern and Eastern Poland (Buszko & Masłowski, 2012; Karsholt & van Nieukerken, 2013) and Lithuania (Švitra et al., 2015). The species is hygrophilous, and is found on open moors and brookvalleys where its primary foodplant Mentha aquatica is abundant (Fibiger et al., 2009). The moths fly from mid June to the beginning of August in one generation (Fibiger et al., 2009). Buszko & Masłowski (2012) indicate the flying time from the first decade of July to the second decade of August in Poland. In our case it was caught from the middle of July to the beginning of September. N. cristatula was found in a garden that can be characterized by high variety of different trees, shrubs and herbs, including Mentha sp.

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Naujos Baltarusijos faunos drugių (Lepidoptera) rūšys, aptiktos 1989, 2016–2017 metais

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Santrauka

Straipsnyje pateikiami duomenys apie 3 naujas Baltarusijos faunos drugių rūšis – *Triphosa dubitata, Chesias legatella* ir *Nola cristatula*. Kiekvienai rūšiai pateikiamos radimo vietos, data, stebėtų individų skaičius, rinkėjai.



Fig. 1. Triphosa dubitata (Podberezhje, 05 09 2016, leg. A. Pisanenko, det. G. Švitra)



Fig. 2. *Chesias legatella* (Domzhericy, 29 09 1989, leg. A. Tereshkin, det. S.V. Vasilenko)



Fig. 3. Nola cristatula (Podberezhje, 05 09 2016, leg. A. Pisanenko, det. G. Švitra)

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