

## ADDITIONS TO THE FAUNISTICS OF LEPIDOPTERA IN THE COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA (SPAIN) – PART I

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**Abstract:** 475 species of Lepidoptera are recorded from Spain (provinces of Castellón, Valencia and Alicante), based on material collected in May 2004. The species inventory includes a new record for the European fauna, *Coleophora sarehma* Toll, 1956. Furthermore *Elachista alicanta* Kaila, 2005 was described from material based on this study.

**Key words:** Lepidoptera, *Coleophora sarehma*, *Elachista alicanta*, faunistics, new records, Spain.

### Adiciones a la fauna de lepidópteros de la Comunidad Valenciana (España) – Primera parte

**Resumen:** Se citan 467 especies de Lepidoptera de España (provincias de Castellón, Valencia y Alicante), sobre la base de material colectado en mayo de 2004. El inventario de especies incluye una nueva cita para la fauna europea, *Coleophora sarehma* Toll, 1956. Por otro lado, *Elachista alicanta* Kaila, 2005 se describió basándose en material de este trabajo.

**Palabras clave:** Lepidoptera, *Coleophora sarehma*, *Elachista alicanta*, faunística, nuevas citas, España.

### Introduction

The fauna of Lepidoptera in Spain is of a remarkable diversity within an European scale. It altogether includes 4263 species (Karsholt & Razowski, 1996) and is only overtopped by France and Italy. Despite this enormous species-richness, the tradition of faunistic surveys including all groups of Lepidoptera is rather limited. Numerous faunistic research activities are restricted to butterflies (e.g. García-Barros *et al.*, 2000; Romo & García-Barros, 2005), some groups of larger moths and rarely “Microlepidoptera” (e.g. Aistleitner & Aistleitner, 1998; Hausmann & Aistleitner, 1998; Pérez-de-Gregorio, 2001; Redondo, 1998; Sauter, 1998; Redondo & Gaston, 1999). Only exceptionally surveys are dealing with both “Microlepidoptera” and “Macrolepidoptera” from a defined area.

The lack of larger faunistic surveys on Lepidoptera is particularly remarkable in the Valencian Community. The Valencian Community is, as will be explained later, a typically Mediterranean area, quite contrasted in habitats.

The first reports of Lepidopteran fauna from the area must be looked for in Bosca Seytre (1916) and Pardo García (1920) but just some few records of moths are mentioned in this pioneering works. Agenjo, the most productive Spanish lepidopterist, complained about the paucity of data from the area (Agenjo, 1959) and many records are scattered in his production, especially in the late 1950s and 1960s. The most comprehensive work in Lepidoptera of that time is due to Torres Sala (1962) but unfortunately is mainly devoted to butterflies. The most active period in literature corresponds to the 1970s and 1980s to which most of the bibliographic records belong. This is coincident with the flourishing period of faunistics in Spain. Some European collectors visited repeatedly Spain and passed through the Valencian provinces. Many of these collections remain unpublished but some of the data were published (e.g.: Bolland, 1978, 1984, 1986; Hacker & Wolf, 1982, 1983; Hoegh-Guldberg, 1986a, b). Some Spanish lepidopterists also added notable lists and records (e.g.: Calle, 1977; Calle

& Blat Beltran, 1976; Font Bustos, 1978; Muñoz Juárez & Tormo Muñoz, 1985). Unfortunately some of the articles of this period were so poorly edited that have not received attention. Especially remarkable are some comprehensive attempts on some areas of special natural interest (Calle, 1983; Docavo *et al.*, 1987; Navarro *et al.*, 1988).

In 1990 the local environmental administration entrusted a report to J. Baixeras and M. Domínguez to produce a checklist of the heteroceran (excluded microlepidoptera) of the Valencian Community. It included 688 species. Although never published some few of the most remarkable findings were included in Domínguez *et al.* (1990). More recently, the same local administration has produced a data bank to collect all the biodiversity information (<http://bdb.cth.gva.es/>). The present list of Lepidoptera is under construction and still growing up. The data of this paper have been contrasted with this official list.

This scientific gap combined with fruitful personal contacts to our friends J. Domingo and J. Baixeras from the University of Valencia was responsible for our initiative in organizing a fortnight excursion to Spain from 15<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> of May 2004, followed by another excursion to almost the same localities in September 2005. We hereby present the results of the first trip related to the Valencian community.

### Methods and material

The large majority of material was collected during the night. Nocturnal species were sampled with various light traps including a white illuminated sheet (2x3 m) (light source 125 W mercury vapour) and 2-3 towers (0.7 x 1.8 m) (light source 15 or 20 W blue or black light tubes). Diurnal species were identified visually or collected with a net. Intensity of collecting efforts depended on local weather conditions and on logistics and varies from a single to several sampling periods.

The entire excursion was influenced by exceptionally cold weather with maximum day temperatures of about 24°C and minimum night temperatures below 9-10°C in the mountains and down to about 12°C on the coast. Particularly the days at Font Roja Natural Park were exceptionally wet and chilly with insignificant results (however, much better in 2005).

Voucher specimens of most of the taxa were sampled, beside of very few unmistakable species. The material is deposited in coll. Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum (Innsbruck) and coll. Landesmuseum Kärnten (Klagenfurt), several specimens in the collections of specialists.

Identification of the material was divided between the authors. P. Huemer identified a major part of the "Microlepidoptera", C. Wieser the "Macrolepidoptera". To reduce the identification process reputed specialists of some families were asked for their expertise, particularly concerning the families Nepticulidae, Elachistidae, Coleophoridae and Geometridae.

### Description of research sites – sampling data

The majority of sites is situated in protected areas, covering all three provinces of the Valencian community (Fig. 1).

#### Fredes (Castellón)

Forest habitats, dominated by *Pinus nigra*, *P. sylvestris* and *Quercus faginea* forests. Furthermore deciduous trees such as *Acer* and *Prunus* are represented as well as *Erica* and *Genista*. An isolated *Fagus sylvatica* forest was not visited. Sampling data: Fredes, 530-550 m, 40°40,5'N, 00°12,8'E, 15/16.5.2004

#### Coves de Vinroma (Castellón)

The vegetation is characterized by a mosaic of almond and olive trees fields and a rather well-preserved bushy mediterranean vegetation with thermophilous species such as *Quercus coccifera*, *Q. ilex*, *Pistacia lentiscus*, *Rhamnus alaternus*, *Ulex parviflorus*, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, *Thymus vulgaris*, *Cistus albidus*, etc.

Sampling data: Mas de la Bassa (SE Tirig), 450 m, 40°23,3'N, 0°00,1'E, 22./23.5.2004 (leg. J. Domingo)

#### Sierra Espadán Natural Park (Castellón) (Fig. 2)

Altogether 31.000 ha of mountainous habitats on acid soil are included in the nature reserve. The highest peaks reach up to about 1100 m, characteristically dominated by red rock surface. Anthropogenic influence is more or less limited with only extensive agriculture. The vegetation is characterized by an exceptionally well preserved cork oak (*Quercus suber*) forest. Further *Quercus* species such as *Q. pyrenaica*, *Q. rotundifolia* and *Q. faginea* as well as *Pinus pinaster* and *P. halepensis* are occurring in the area. Endemic plants include *Centaurea paui*, *Minuartia valentina*, *Biscutella calduchii*, *Hypericum androsaemum* and *Cytisus villosus*.

Sampling data: SE Almedijar, Mosquera, 600 m, 39°52.6'N, 00°22.9'W, 19./20.5.2004, 20./21.5.2004

#### Sierra Calderona Nature Reserve (Valencia)

The mountainous Natural Park includes about 17.000 ha reaching up to about 900 m. Mainly siliceous soil with reddish colour is characteristic for the area. The vegetation is dominated by rather poor pine (*Pinus pinaster*, *P. hale-*

*pensis*) forests on acid soil, oak forest (*Quercus suber*, *Q. coccifera*, *Q. ilex*, *Q. faginea*) and further rather well represented Mediterranean vegetation with *Cistus*, *Rosmarinus*, *Erica* etc. More than 9000 ha of pine forest burnt down in August 1992 causing subsequent erosion.

Sampling data: E Betera, Segart, 100 m, 39°41.3'N, 00°22.12'W, 17./18.5.2004

#### Albufera Nature Reserve (Valencia) (Fig. 3)

One of the largest dune ecosystems in the Western Mediterranean which despite of intensive agriculture and other anthropogenic influence includes about 22.000 ha of coastal habitats, most of it used as rice fields (about 14.500 ha). The dunes range from initial phases with scarce vegetation to stabilized dunes with *Pinus halepensis* forests. These habitats are settled by numerous xerophilous plants e.g. *Inula crythmoides*, *Helmione portulacoides* but also bushy vegetation such as *Cistus* and *Tamarix*. On more hygrophilous soil *Scirpus lacustris*, *Juncus acutus*, *J. maritimus*, *Typha angustifolia* and *Phragmites australis* are common. In general reedbed islands are widely distributed whereas halophytic vegetation is scattered with altogether about 60 ha of saltmarshes. The vegetation includes rare plants such as the endemic *Limonium dufforei* and a number of other halophytic plants such as *Salicornia* and *Suaeda*.

Sampling data: El Saler, 2-5 m, 30°19.7'N, 00°18.5'W, 16./17.5.2004, 18./19.5.2004, 21./22.5.2004

#### Carrascal de la Font Roja Nature Reserve (Alicante)

A remarkable mountain chain covering about 2450 ha on calcareous soil with steep rocks and rich in caves. The elevation of the park reaches from about 600 to 1352 m at the highest point, El Menejador. A large part of the area is covered by original autochthonous Levantine Mediterranean forests. The rather humid northern slopes are dominated by a very well preserved *Quercus ilex* forest with several thermophilous shrubs and trees such as *Fraxinus ornus* and *Acer*. On the top of the mountain Mediterranean plants such as *Cistus* are widespread. The southern part of the nature reserve is xerophilous with some steppe habitats.

Sampling data: Font Roja, SW El Menejador, 1300 m, 25./26.5.2004; Font Roja, 960 m, 38°39.9'N, 00°31.7'W, 27./28.5.2004

#### Las Salinas de Santa Pola Nature Reserve (Alicante)

The nature reserve covers an area of 2470 ha and it is dominated by lagoons with large salt marshes and by sand dunes which are partially covered with pines (*Pinus halepensis* and *P. pinea*). Anthropogenic influence in the beach area is rather high whereas the preservation of halophytic parts is better. The halophytic vegetation includes numerous characteristic species belonging to the genera *Frankenia*, *Salsola*, *Sueda* or *Salicornia europaea*. Furthermore *Tamarix gallica* is widespread.

Sampling data: Playa del Pinet, 3-5 m, 38°09.5'N, 00°37.5'W, 22./23.5.2004

#### Sierra Crevillente (Alicante)

The mountainous area reaches up to an elevation of 835 m. The poor and extremely dry soil is covered by steppe vegetation and partially by planted pines. On the eastern part of the area halophytic plants such as *Tamarix* are present.

Sampling data: 5 km NE Albufera, 450 m, 38°15.2'N, 00°54.9'W, 23./24.5.2004, 24./25.5.2004, 26./27.5.2005

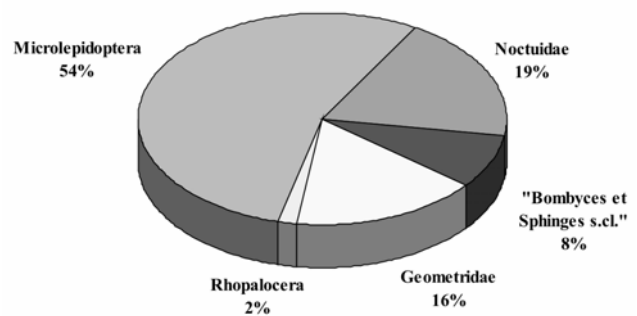


**Fig. 1.** Geographical position of the research sites. **Fig. 2.** Sierra Espadan Nature Reserve, characterized by cork oak forests. **Fig. 3.** Albufera Nature Reserve, characterized by large dune systems.

## Results

Altogether 475 species of Lepidoptera belonging to 48 families have been recorded from 15<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> of May 2004 (Appendix 1). Noctuidae are the family with highest species diversity (91 spp.), followed by Geometridae (78 spp.), Pyralidae (65 spp.), Gelechiidae (41 spp.), Tortricidae (28 spp.), Pterophoridae (20 spp.), Coleophoridae (18 spp.) and Tineidae (14 spp.). This sequence is almost in concordance with the entire European fauna (Karsholt & Razwoski, 1996), with the exception of poorly represented Tortricidae and exceptionally high diversity of Pterophoridae in our study. Altogether 258 species or 54% of the inventory are belonging to families of the so-called Microlepidoptera, the other 46% are Macrolepidoptera (Fig. 4). Among them Noctuidae with 19% and Geometridae with 16% are dominating groups, but also Bombyces et Sphinges in a classical sense are well represented with about 8% of the inventory. Rhopalocera are of limited importance, mainly due to methodological problems.

Due to taxonomical problems and/or the lack of literature a number of species could not be identified to species



**Fig. 4.** Proportion of major groups in a classical sense of the species inventory.

level for the time being, though all species are at least attributed to generic level. These taxa may include further undescribed species, particularly within the genera *Elachista* (Elachistidae), *Megacraspedus* and *Eulamprotes* (Gelechiidae), which are in strong need of generic revision. As a first taxonomic result of our study one species new to science, viz. *Elachista alicanta* Kaila, 2005, was described from Sierra Crevillente (Kaila, 2005).



← Fig. 5. Male genitalia of *Coleophora sarehma* from Spain

The list of Lepidoptera included in this paper has been contrasted with the official list (<http://bdb.cth.gva.es/>). More than 80 species belonging to the families represented in the list have been recognized as new to the Valencian Community what represents the 17 % of novelties. Only few taxa are new records on a larger geographical scale, but particularly the occurrence of a species new to Europe is of high interest:

*Coleophora sarehma* Toll, 1956 (Fig. 5)

Material examined: 1 ♂, Sierra Crevillente, 5 km NE Albatera, 450 m, 23./24.5.2004, leg. Wieser (gen. slide 13.715 Baldizzone).

*C. sarehma* is related to semiarid habitats but its biology is unknown. It was hitherto only known from from Saudia Arabia, northern Africa, the Canary Islands (Vives Moreno, 1988), Turkey and Iran (Baldizzone, 1994).

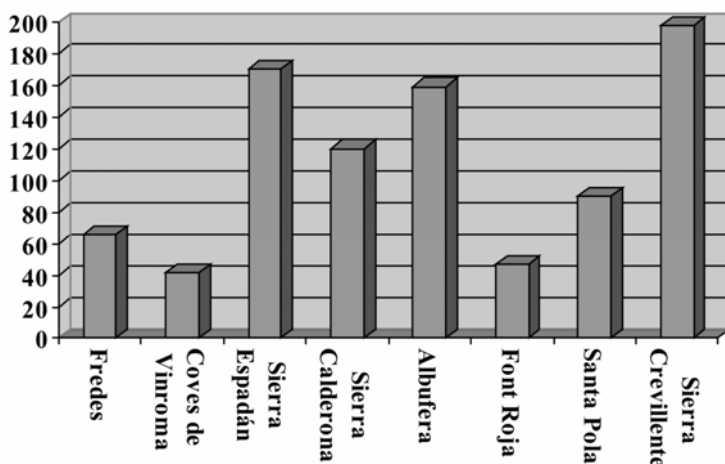
## Discussion

A fortnightly survey of Lepidoptera cannot be regarded more than a glimpse. Despite of the fairly high number of observed species within this short period it is not possible to draw conclusions concerning the overall species-diversity within the sites. The short seasonal section, differing weather conditions and intensity of collecting efforts even forbears from comparing the results between the various collecting-sites. Hence, the observed species-diversity ranges from 42 to 197 species. The lowest number comes from Coves de Vinroma with only a single mercury vapour bulb (leg. J. Domingo) and Font Roja with exceptionally bad weather conditions, the highest number was found at Crevillente where several comparatively favourable light trapping activities have been possible (Fig. 6).

However, taking into consideration the insufficient faunistic treatment of Lepidoptera within the Valencian community the results yield in a significant contribution to the fauna of Lepidoptera within this area. More than a 15% of new records in just a fortnight of bad weather conditions means there is an immense faunistic potential. We must take into account that the checklist web site is still under construction, that is why families not represented yet (mainly

microlepidoptera) have not been considered for the total evaluation. Anyway the species list represents a volume of information that deserves publication and it is our intention to contribute actively to the improvement of these useful informatic tools. Members of the families Nepticulidae and Opostegidae can be taken as an example for artificial distributional gaps. None of the 9 species found during our stay was hitherto known from one of the three provinces (Nieuwerkerken *et al.*, 2004). Of faunistic interest on a larger scale is a new record for the European fauna and a species new to science.

Several families such as Elachistidae and partially Gelechiidae even still include a number of alpha-taxonomical problems, proved e.g. by the newly described *Elachista alicanta* (Kaila, 2005). Similarly to *Apatema baixerasi* which was described from El Saler (Vives Moreno, 2001) it may be regarded as one of the very few endemic Lepidoptera from the region. However, the coastal parts of the Valencian community do not belong to the areas of high endemism in Spain (Martín *et al.*, 2000) and possibly all the species from this area are more widely distributed in southern Spain and eventually northern Africa.



← Fig. 6. Observed species diversity of the research sites.

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**Appendix. 1. Checklist of species from Valencian community (● = actual record).**

Taxonomy and systematics following Karsholt & Razowski (1996). **AL:** Albufera; **CV:** Coves de Vinroma; **FE:** Fredes; **FR:** Font Roja; **SC:** Sierra Calderona; **SE:** Sierra Espadán; **SP:** Santa Pola; **SR:** Sierra Crevillente.

Family	Specie	FE	CV	SE	SC	AL	FR	SP	SR	Remarks
<b>Micropterigidae</b>	<i>Micropterix ibericella</i> Caradja, 1920	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	det. Zeller-Lukashort
	<i>Micropterix granatensis</i> Heath, 1981	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	det. Zeller-Lukashort
<b>Nepticulidae</b>	<i>Stigmella suberivora</i> (Stainton, 1869)	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	det. Lastuvka
	<i>Trifurcula rosmarinella</i> (Chrétien, 1914)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	det. Lastuvka
	<i>Trifurcula sanctibenedicti</i> Klimesch, 1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	det. Lastuvka
	<i>Trifurcula anthyllidella</i> Klimesch, 1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	det. Lastuvka
	<i>Trifurcula coronillae</i> Van Nieuwerkerken, 1990	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	det. Lastuvka
	<i>Trifurcula josefklimeschi</i> Van Nieuwerkerken, 1990	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	det. Lastuvka
	<i>Trifurcula stoechadella</i> Klimesch, 1975	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	det. Lastuvka
	<i>Ectoedemia liguricella</i> Klimesch, 1953	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	det. Lastuvka
<b>Opostegidae</b>	<i>Pseudopostega chalcopepla</i> (Walsingham, 1908)	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	●	
<b>Tischeriidae</b>	<i>Emmetia marginea</i> (Haworth, 1828)	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	
<b>Psychidae</b>	<i>Apterona cf. helicinella</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1846)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	det. Kurz
<b>Tineidae</b>	<i>Ateliotum petrinella</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1853)	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Cephimallota tunesiella</i> (Zagulajev, 1966)	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	●	
	<i>Infurcitinea atrifasciella</i> (Staudinger, 1871)	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	●	
	<i>Nemapogon nevadella</i> (Caradja, 1920)	-	-	●	●	●	-	-	-	
	<i>Fermocelina cubiculella</i> (Staudinger, 1859)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Trichophaga tapetzella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Trichophaga bipartiella</i> (Ragonot, 1892)	-	-	-	●	●	-	●	●	
	<i>Tinea pellionella</i> Linnaeus, 1758	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Tinea murariella</i> Staudinger, 1859	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	
	<i>Tinea basifasciella</i> Ragonot, 1895	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	
	<i>Niditinea fuscella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Monopis obviella</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	
	<i>Monopis nigricantella</i> (Millière, 1872)	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	●	
<i>Crassicornella agenjoi</i> Petersen, 1957	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	●		
<b>Eriocottidae</b>	<i>Eriocottis</i> sp.	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Gracillariidae</b>	<i>Aspilapteryx multipunctella</i> Chrétien, 1916	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	
	<i>Acrocercops cocciferellum</i> (Chrétien, 1910)	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Dialectica scalariella</i> (Zeller, 1850)	-	●	-	-	●	-	●	-	
	<i>Phyllonorycter belotella</i> (Staudinger, 1859)	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Phyllonorycter messaniella</i> (Zeller, 1846)	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Yponomeutidae</b>	<i>Zelleria hepariella</i> Stainton, 1849	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Cedestis subfasciella</i> (Stephens, 1834)	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Prays citri</i> (Millière, 1873)	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	
<b>Ypsolophidae</b>	<i>Ypsolopha</i> sp.	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	
	<i>Ypsolopha instabilella</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	
<b>Plutellidae</b>	<i>Plutella xylostella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	●	-	●	-	-	-	
	<i>Eidophasia syenitella</i> Herrich-Schäffer, 1854	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Acrolepiidae</b>	<i>Digitivalva pappella</i> (Walsingham, 1907)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	
	<i>Acrolepiopsis vesperella</i> (Zeller, 1850)	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Glyphipterigidae</b>	<i>Glyphipterix equitella</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Glyphipterix simpliciella</i> (Stephens, 1834)	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Ethmiidae</b>	<i>Ethmia terminella</i> T. Fletcher, 1938	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	
	<i>Ethmia bipunctella</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	-	
<b>Depressariidae</b>	<i>Eaxeretia lutosella</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	
	<i>Agonopterix scopariella</i> (Heinemann, 1870)	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	
	<i>Agonopterix rutana</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	
<b>Elachistidae</b>	<i>Urodeta hibernella</i> (Staudinger, 1859)	-	-	●	●	●	-	-	●	
	<i>Elachista cf. fuscibasella</i> Chrétien, 1915	-	-	●	-	●	-	-	-	det. Kaila
	<i>Elachista minuta</i> Parenti, 2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	det. Kaila
	<i>Elachista cf. dispunctella</i> (Duponchel, 1843)	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	det. Kaila
	<i>Elachista cf. biatomella</i> (Stainton, 1848)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	
	<i>Elachista cf. gormella</i> Nielsen & Traugott-Olsen, 1987	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	det. Kaila
<i>Elachista alicanta</i> Kaila, 2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●		
<b>Scythrididae</b>	<i>Scythris scorpionella</i> Jäckh, 1977	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Family	Specie	FE	CV	SE	SC	AL	FR	SP	SR	Remarks
<b>Scythrididae</b>	<i>Enolmis acanthella</i> (Godart, 1824)	-	•	•	•	-	-	•	•	
<b>Oecophoridae</b>	<i>Goidanichiana jourdheuillega</i> (Ragonot, 1875)	-	-	-	•	•	-	•	•	
	<i>Batia lunaris</i> (Haworth, 1828)	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	
	<i>Pleurota ericella</i> (Duponchel, 1839)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Pleurota gallicella</i> Huemer & Luquet, 1995	-	-	•	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Pleurota honorella</i> (Hübner, 1813)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Pleurota</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
<b>Coleophoridae</b>	<i>Coleophora calycotomella</i> Stainton, 1869	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	det. Baldizzone
	<i>Coleophora kahaourella</i> Toll, 1956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	det. Baldizzone
	<i>Coleophora bilineatella</i> Zeller, 1849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	det. Baldizzone
	<i>Coleophora vestalella</i> Staudinger, 1859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	det. Baldizzone
	<i>Coleophora congeriella</i> Staudinger, 1859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	det. Baldizzone
	<i>Coleophora hieronella</i> Zeller, 1849	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	det. Baldizzone
	<i>Coleophora struella</i> Staudinger, 1859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	det. Baldizzone
	<i>Coleophora flaviella</i> Mann, 1857	-	•	•	•	•	-	-	•	det. Baldizzone
	<i>Coleophora changaica</i> Reznik, 1975	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	det. Baldizzone
	<i>Coleophora dubiella</i> Baker, 1888	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	det. Baldizzone
	<i>Coleophora helichrysiella</i> Krone, 1909	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	det. Baldizzone
	<i>Coleophora eupreta</i> Walsingham, 1907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	det. Baldizzone
	<i>Coleophora oriolella</i> Zeller, 1849	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	det. Baldizzone
	<i>Coleophora rudella</i> Toll, 1944	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	det. Baldizzone
	<i>Coleophora tanitella</i> Baldizzone, 1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	det. Baldizzone
	<i>Coleophora bazae</i> Glaser, 1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	det. Baldizzone
	<i>Coleophora crepidinella</i> Zeller, 1847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	det. Baldizzone
	<i>Coleophora sarehma</i> Toll, 1956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	det. Baldizzone
<b>Lecithoceridae</b>	<i>Eurodachtha pallicornella</i> (Staudinger, 1859)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Eurodachtha canigella</i> (Caradja, 1920)	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	
<b>Batrachedridae</b>	<i>Batrachedra parvulipunctella</i> Chrétien, 1915	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
<b>Momphidae</b>	<i>Mompha miscella</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Blastobasis roscidella</i> (Zeller, 1847)	-	-	•	•	•	-	-	•	
<b>Autostichidae</b>	<i>Apatema baixerasi</i> Vives, 2001	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Symmoca senora</i> Gozmány, 1977	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Symmoca tristella</i> Caradja, 1920	•	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	
	<i>Orpecovalva</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Dyspasstus fallax</i> (Gozmány, 1961)	-	-	•	•	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Stibaromacha ratella</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	•	
<b>Amphisbatidae</b>	<i>Pseudatemelia</i> sp.	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Pseudatemelia</i> sp.	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Cosmopterigidae</b>	<i>Sorhagenia rhanniella</i> (Zeller, 1839)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Alloclita recisella</i> Staudinger, 1859	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	
	<i>Cosmopterix pararufella</i> Riedl, 1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Vulcaniella fiordalisa</i> (Petty, 1904)	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Coccidiphila danilevskiyi</i> Sinev, 1997	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Pyroderces argyrogrammos</i> (Zeller, 1847)	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	•	
<b>Gelechiidae</b>	<i>Apatetris agenjoi</i> Gozmány, 1954	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Coloptilia conchylidella</i> (O. Hofmann, 1898)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Megacraspedus</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Megacraspedus</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Ptocheuusa</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Vadenia ribbeella</i> (Caradja, 1920)	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	
	<i>Aristotelia</i> cf. <i>frankeniae</i> Walsingham, 1898	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Isophrictis</i> sp.	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Metzneria paucipunctella</i> (Zeller, 1839)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Metzneria castiliella</i> (Möschler, 1866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	
	<i>Metzneria riadella</i> Englert, 1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Metzneria hilarella</i> Caradja, 1920	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Metzneria aprilella</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Metzneria subflavella</i> Englert, 1974	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Ptocheuusa paupella</i> (Zeller, 1847)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Eulamprotes helotella</i> (Staudinger, 1859)	•	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	

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<b>Gelechiidae</b>	<i>Eulamprotes</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Bryotropha domestica</i> (Haworth, 1812)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Carpatolechia decorella</i> (Haworth, 1812)	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Pseudotelphusa occidentella</i> Huemer & Karsholt, 1999	•	•	•	-	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Mirificarma interrupta</i> (Curtis, 1827)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Scrobipalpa ocellatella</i> (Boyd, 1858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Scrobipalpa bradleyi</i> Povolný, 1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Scrobipalpa salinella</i> (Zeller, 1847)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Scrobipalpa vasconiella</i> (Rössler, 1877)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Hedma microcasis</i> (Meyrick, 1929)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Ephysteris</i> cf. <i>inustella</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Ephysteris iberica</i> Povolný, 1977	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Ephysteris subdiminutella</i> (Stainton, 1867)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Syncopacma sangiella</i> (Stainton, 1863)	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	
	<i>Syncopacma</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Syncopacma</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Aproaerema anthyllidella</i> (Hübner, 1813)	-	•	•	-	•	-	•	•	
	<i>Mesophleps corsicella</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1856)	-	-	•	•	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Crossobela trinotella</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1856)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Neofaculta ericetella</i> (Geyer, 1832)	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Dichomeris lamprostoma</i> (Zeller, 1847)	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Dichomeris limbipunctella</i> (Staudinger, 1859)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Dichomeris marginella</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Helcystogramma lutatella</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
<i>Pexicopia malvella</i> (Hübner, 1805)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•		
<b>Heterogynidae</b>	<i>Heterogynis penella</i> (Hübner, 1819)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Cossidae</b>	<i>Cossus cossus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Dysspessa ulula</i> (Borkhausen, 1790)	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Phragmataecia castaneae</i> (Hübner, 1790)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
<b>Zygaenidae</b>	<i>Zygaena rhadamanthus</i> (Esper, 1789)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
<b>Tortricidae</b>	<i>Phtheochroa</i> cf. <i>rugosana</i> (Hübner, 1799)	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Cochylimorpha cultana</i> (Lederer, 1855)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Cochylimorpha straminea</i> (Haworth, 1811)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Aethes languidana</i> (Mann, 1855)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Aethes bilbaensis</i> (Rössler, 1877)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Cochylidia heydeniana</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Diceratura infanatana</i> (Kennel, 1899)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Cochylis epiliana</i> Duponchel, 1842	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Acleris variegana</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Xerocephasia rigana</i> (Sodoffsky, 1829)	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Lozotaenia cupidinana</i> (Staudinger, 1859)	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Clepsis consimilana</i> (Hübner, 1817)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Clepsis siciliana</i> (Ragonot, 1884)	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Isotrias cuencana</i> (Kennel, 1899)	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Bactra lancealana</i> (Hübner, 1799)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Bactra venosana</i> (Zeller, 1847)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Lobesia limoniana</i> (Millière, 1860)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Thiodia trochilana</i> (Frölich, 1828)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Acolita subsequana</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1861)	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	
	<i>Crociosema plebejana</i> Zeller, 1847	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	
	<i>Pelochrista fuscilana</i> (Zeller, 1847)	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Eucosma albidulana</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Rhyacionia maritimana</i> Pröse, 1981	•	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Ancylis sparulana</i> (Staudinger, 1859)	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Selania leplastriana</i> (Curtis, 1833)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Selania resedana</i> (Obraztsov, 1959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Cydia</i> cf. <i>conjunctana</i> (Möschler, 1866)	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	
	<i>Pammene argyrana</i> (Hübner, 1799)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<b>Choreutidae</b>	<i>Tebenna micalis</i> (Mann, 1857)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Epermeniidae</b>	<i>Ochromolopis staintonellus</i> (Millière, 1869)	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	•	



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<b>Alucitidae</b>	<i>Alucita palodactyla</i> Zeller, 1847	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Aluctia cymatodactyla</i> Zeller, 1852	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Pterophoridae</b>	<i>Agdistis satanas</i> Millière, 1876	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	
	<i>Agdistis neglecta</i> Arenberger, 1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Agdistis meridionalis</i> (Zeller, 1847)	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	
	<i>Agdistis frankeniae</i> (Zeller, 1847)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Agdistis tamaricis</i> (Zeller, 1847)	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	•	
	<i>Amblyptilia acanthadactyla</i> (Hübner, 1813)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Stenoptilia zophodactylus</i> (Duponchel, 1840)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Stenoptilia</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Oxyptilus distans</i> (Zeller, 1847)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Stangeia siceliota</i> (Zeller, 1847)	-	-	•	•	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Merrifieldia tridactyla</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Merrifieldia leucodactyla</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Merrifieldia baliodactylus</i> (Zeller, 1841)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Merrifieldia spilodactylus</i> (Curtis, 1827)	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Gypsochares bigoti</i> Gibeaux & Nel, 1989	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Puerphorus olbiadactylus</i> (Millière, 1859)	-	-	•	•	•	-	•	-	
	<i>Euleioptilus distinctus</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Euleioptilus carphodactyla</i> (Hübner, 1813)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Euleioptilus inulae</i> (Zeller, 1852)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	•	
<b>Pyralidae</b>	<i>Lamoria anella</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Hypotia staudingeralis</i> (Ragonot, 1891)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	det. Speidel
	<i>Hypotia leucographalis</i> (Hampson, 1900)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	det. Speidel
	<i>Pyralis obsoletalis</i> (Mann, 1884)	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Pyralis regalis</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Ulotricha egregialis</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1838)	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	•	
	<i>Endotricha flammealis</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Cryptoblabes gnidiella</i> (Millière, 1867)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Pempeliella dilutella</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Khorassania compositella</i> (Treitschke, 1835)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Oncocera faecella</i> (Zeller, 1839)	•	-	•	•	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Pempelia genistella</i> (Duponchel, 1836)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Pempelia palumbella</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Dioryctria mendacella</i> (Staudinger, 1859)	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Dioryctria robinella</i> (Millière, 1865)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	det. Speidel
	<i>Amphithrix sublineatella</i> (Staudinger, 1859)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Epischnia illotella</i> Zeller, 1839	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Oxybia transversella</i> (Duponchel, 1836)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Acrobasis romanella</i> (Millière, 1870)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•
	<i>Acrobasis consociella</i> (Hübner, 1813)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Apomyelois ceratoniae</i> (Zeller, 1839)	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	•	-
	<i>Gymnancyla canella</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•
	<i>Euzophera pinguis</i> (Haworth, 1811)	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Euzopherodes vapidella</i> (Mann, 1857)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Nyctegretis lineana</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-
	<i>Ancylosis cinnamomella</i> (Duponchel, 1836)	•	-	•	-	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Ancylosis maculifera</i> Staudinger, 1870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Ancylosis oblitella</i> (Zeller, 1848)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-
	<i>Staudingeria calcariella</i> Ragonot, 1901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-
	<i>Homoeosoma sinuella</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-
	<i>Phycitodes lacteella</i> (Rothschild, 1915)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•
	<i>Phycitodes saxicola</i> (Vaughan, 1870)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	•
	<i>Archiephestia adpiscinella</i> (Chrétien, 1911)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•
	<i>Ephestia disparella</i> Hampson, 1901	-	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-
	<i>Ephestia parasitella</i> Staudinger, 1859	-	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-
	<i>Cadra figulilella</i> (Gregson, 1871)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•
	<i>Raphimetopus ablutella</i> (Zeller, 1839)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-
	<i>Eudonia angustea</i> (Curtis, 1827)	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	•	-

Family	Specie	FE	CV	SE	SC	AL	FR	SP	SR	Remarks
Pyralidae	<i>Eudonia delunella</i> (Stainton, 1849)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Euchromius gozmanyi</i> Bleszynski, 1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Euchromius gratiosella</i> (Caradja, 1910)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Euchromius ramburiellus</i> (Duponchel, 1836)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Schoenobius gigantella</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Hyperlais nemausalis</i> (Duponchel, 1834)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Cynaeda dentalis</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Cynaeda gigantea</i> (Wocke, 1871)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Evergestis frumentalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	-	-	•	•	-	•	-	•	
	<i>Evergestis desertalis</i> (Hübner, 1813)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Hellula undalis</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Udea ferrugalis</i> (Hübner, 1796)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Udea numeralis</i> (Hübner, 1796)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Achyra ustrinalis</i> (Christoph, 1877)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	det. Speidel
	<i>Harpadispis diffusalis</i> (Guenée, 1854)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Pyrausta virginalis</i> Duponchel, 1832	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Pyrausta sanguinalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Pyrausta despicata</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	
	<i>Sitochroa palealis</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Ebulea testacealis</i> (Zeller, 1847)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Anania verbascalis</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Mecyna asinalis</i> (Hübner, 1819)	•	-	•	•	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Duponchelia fovealis</i> Zeller, 1847	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
<i>Palpita unionalis</i> (Hübner, 1796)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•		
<i>Dolicharthria punctalis</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-		
<i>Dolicharthira bruguieralis</i> (Duponchel, 1833)	-	-	•	•	•	-	-	•		
<i>Nomophila noctuella</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	•		
Papilionidae	<i>Papilio machaon</i> Linnaeus, 1758	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
Pieridae	<i>Euchloe crameri</i> Butler, 1869	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Pieris rapae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
Lycaenidae	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i> (Rottemburg, 1775)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
Nymphalidae	<i>Vanessa cardui</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Pararge aegeria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Lasiommata megera</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	-	-	•	-	-	•	-	-	
	<i>Melanargia ines</i> (Hoffmannsegg, 1804)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
Lasiocampidae	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Macrothylacia rubi</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	
	<i>Streblote panda</i> Hübner, 1820	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Pachypasa limosa</i> (Serres, 1827)	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Dendrolimus pini</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Psilogaster loti</i> (Ochsenheimer, 1810)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Phyllodesma kermesifolia</i> (Lajonquière, 1960)	•	-	•	-	-	•	-	-	
	<i>Phyllodesma suberifolia</i> (Duponchel, 1842)	•	-	•	-	-	•	-	-	
Drepanidae	<i>Tethea ocularis</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Watsonalla uncinula</i> (Borkhausen, 1790)	•	-	•	•	-	•	-	•	
Sphingidae	<i>Marumba quercus</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Acherontia atropos</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Sphinx ligustri</i> Linnaeus, 1758	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Hyloicus pinastri</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	•	-	•	-	•	•	-	•	
	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Hyles euphorbiae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	•	-	-	-	•	•	
	<i>Hyles livornica</i> (Esper, 1779)	-	-	•	-	•	-	•	•	
Geometridae	<i>Stegania trimaculata</i> (Villers, 1789)	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Godonella aestimaria</i> (Hübner, 1809)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Itame vincularia</i> (Hübner, 1813)	•	-	•	•	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Tephрина catalaunaria</i> (Guenée, 1857)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	det. Hausmann
	<i>Tephрина inconspicuaría</i> (Hübner, 1819)	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	•	det. Hausmann
	<i>Rhoptria asperaria</i> (Hübner, 1817)	-	-	•	•	•	-	-	•	det. Hausmann

Family	Specie	FE	CV	SE	SC	AL	FR	SP	SR	Remarks	
Geometridae	<i>Petrophora convergata</i> (Villers, 1789)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	det. Hausmann	
	<i>Petrophora narbonea</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	det. Hausmann	
	<i>Pachycnemia hippocastanaria</i> (Hübner, 1799)	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	det. Hausmann	
	<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	<i>Menophra abruptaria</i> (Thunberg, 1792)	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	<i>Menophra japygiaria</i> (O. Costa, 1849)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	det. Hausmann	
	<i>Menophra harterti</i> (Rothschild, 1912)	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	• det. Hausmann	
	<i>Phaselina algiricaria</i> Oberthür, 1913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	• det. Hausmann	
	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	•	•	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Adactylotis gesticularia</i> (Hübner, 1817)	•	-	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	det. Hausmann
	<i>Tephronia sepiaria</i> (Hufnagel, 1767)	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	det. Hausmann
	<i>Tephronia codetaria</i> (Oberthür, 1881)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	det. Hausmann
	<i>Campaea honoraria</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	•	-	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	det. Hausmann
	<i>Adalbertia castiliaria</i> (Staudinger, 1900)	•	-	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	det. Hausmann
	<i>Odontognophos perspersata</i> (Treitschke, 1827)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	•	det. Hausmann
	<i>Charissa mucidaria</i> (Hübner, 1799)	•	-	•	•	-	•	-	•	•	det. Hausmann
	<i>Dyscia penulataria</i> (Hübner, 1819)	•	-	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	det. Hausmann
	<i>Aplasta ononaria</i> (Fuessly, 1783)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	det. Hausmann
	<i>Chlorissa etruscaria</i> (Zeller, 1849)	-	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Chlorissa faustinata</i> (Millière, 1868)	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Cyclophora pupillaria</i> (Hübner, 1799)	-	-	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Cyclophora hyponoea</i> (Prout, 1935)	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Oar reamuraia</i> (Milliere, 1864)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Scopula submutata</i> (Treitschke, 1828)	-	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Scopula turbidaria</i> (Hübner, 1819)	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i> (Goeze, 1781)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Scopula imitaria</i> (Hübner, 1799)	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Scopula emutaria</i> (Hübner, 1809)	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Scopula minorata</i> (Boisduval, 1833)	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Glossotrophia asellaria</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1847)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Idaea lusohispanica</i> Herbulot, 1991	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Idaea alicantaria</i> (Reisser, 1963)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Idaea filicata</i> (Hübner, 1799)	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Idaea incalcarata</i> (Chrétien, 1919)	-	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Idaea alyssumata</i> (Himmlinghoffen & Millière, 1871)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Idaea albarracina</i> (Reisser, 1933)	•	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Idaea calunetaria</i> (Staudinger, 1859)	-	-	-	•	•	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Idaea elongaria</i> (Rambur, 1833)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	
	<i>Idaea longaria</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1852)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Idaea joannisiata</i> (Homberg, 1911)	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Idaea deitanaria</i> Reisser & Weisert, 1977	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Idaea subsericeata</i> (Haworth, 1809)	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Idaea cervantaria</i> (Millière, 1869)	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Idaea eugeniata</i> (Millière, 1870)	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Idaea predotaria</i> (Hartig, 1951)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Idaea ostrinaria</i> (Hübner, 1813)	-	-	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Idaea degeneraria</i> (Hübner, 1799)	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Rhodostrophia pudorata</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	•	det. Hausmann
	<i>Rhodometra sacraia</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	det. Hausmann
	<i>Cataclysmo dissimilata</i> (Rambur, 1833)	-	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	det. Hausmann
	<i>Orthonama obstipata</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	det. Hausmann
	<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	•	-	•	•	-	•	-	-	-	det. Hausmann
	<i>Epirrhoe galiata</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	•	-	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	det. Hausmann
	<i>Epirrhoe sandosaria</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1852)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	det. Hausmann
	<i>Nebula ibericata</i> (Staudinger, 1871)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	det. Hausmann
	<i>Almeria kalischata</i> (Staudinger, 1870)	-	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	•	det. Hausmann
	<i>Horisme vitalbata</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Eupithecia laquaearia</i> Herrich-Schäffer, 1848	-	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	-		
<i>Eupithecia irriguata</i> (Hübner, 1813)	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<i>Eupithecia extremata</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

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Geometridae	<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	•	•	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Eupithecia unitaria</i> Herrich-Schäffer, 1852	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Eupithecia distinctaria</i> Herrich-Schäffer, 1848	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Eupithecia indigata</i> (Hübner, 1813)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Eupithecia dodoneata</i> Guenée, 1857	•	-	•	-	-	•	-	-	
	<i>Eupithecia cocciferata</i> Millière, 1864	•	-	•	-	-	•	-	-	
	<i>Eupithecia massiliata</i> Millière, 1865	•	-	•	-	-	•	-	-	
	<i>Eupithecia scopariata</i> (Rambur, 1833)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Eupithecia oxycedrata</i> (Rambur, 1833)	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Gymnoscelis ruffasciata</i> (Haworth, 1809)	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	
<i>Aplocera bohatschi</i> (Püngeler, 1914)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	• det. Hausmann	
Notodontidae	<i>Drymonia querna</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Pterostoma palpina</i> (Clerck, 1759)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Peridea anceps</i> (Goeze, 1781)	•	-	•	-	-	•	-	-	
	<i>Harpyia milhauseri</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
Noctuidae	<i>Acronicta cuspis</i> (Hübner, 1813)	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Acronicta aceris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Acronicta auricoma</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Acronicta euphorbiae</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	
	<i>Bryonycta pineti</i> (Staudinger, 1859)	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Nodaria nodosalis</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Pechipogo plumigeralis</i> (Hübner, 1825)	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Minucia lunaris</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Ophiusa tirhaca</i> (Cramer, 1773)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Dysgonia algira</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Lygephila cracca</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Catephia alchymista</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Tyta luctuosa</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Zethes insularis</i> Rambur, 1833	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Hypena obsitalis</i> (Hübner, 1813)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Phytometra sanctiflorentis</i> (Boisduval, 1834)	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Raparna conicephala</i> (Staudinger, 1870)	-	-	•	•	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Zebeeba falsalis</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1839)	-	-	•	•	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Eutelia adulatrix</i> (Hübner, 1813)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Autographa gamma</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	
	<i>Trichoplusia ni</i> (Hübner, 1803)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	
	<i>Chrysodeixis chalcites</i> (Esper, 1789)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Abrostola tripartita</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Acontia lucida</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Odice blandula</i> (Rambur, 1858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Odice jucunda</i> (Hübner, 1813)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Eublemma candidana</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	-	-	-	•	•	-	•	•	
	<i>Eublemma ostrina</i> (Hübner, 1808)	-	-	•	-	•	-	•	•	
	<i>Eublemma parva</i> (Hübner, 1808)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Eublemma pura</i> (Hübner, 1813)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	
	<i>Glossodice polygramma</i> (Duponchel, 1842)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Metachrostis velox</i> (Hübner, 1813)	-	-	•	•	•	-	•	•	
	<i>Xanthodes albago</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Shargacucullia scrophulariphila</i> (Staudinger, 1859)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Calophasia almoravida</i> Graslin, 1863	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Calophasia platyptera</i> (Esper, 1788)	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Omphalophana serrata</i> (Treitschke, 1835)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Lophoterges millierei</i> (Staudinger, 1871)	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Cleonymia baetica</i> (Rambur, 1837)	-	-	•	-	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Cleonymia yvanii</i> (Duponchel, 1833)	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Amephana aurita</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	-	•	•	•	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Harpagophana hilaris</i> (Staudinger, 1895)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Recoropha canteneri</i> (Duponchel, 1833)	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Metopoceras felicina</i> (Donzel, 1844)	-	•	-	-	-	-	•	•	
	<i>Condica viscosa</i> (Freyer, 1831)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	

Family	Specie	FE	CV	SE	SC	AL	FR	SP	SR	Remarks
Noctuidae	<i>Aegle vespertinalis</i> (Rambur, 1813)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Synthymia fixa</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	-	-	•	•	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Heliothis peltigera</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Heliothis nubigera</i> Herrich-Schäffer, 1851	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hübner, 1808)	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Brithys crini</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Paradrina clavipalpis</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	-	-	•	-	•	•	•	•	
	<i>Paradrina flavirena</i> (Guenée, 1852)	•	-	•	•	-	•	-	-	
	<i>Paradrina flava</i> (Oberthür, 1876)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Caradrina ibeasi</i> (Fernandez, 1918)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	•	•	•	•	-	•	
	<i>Spodoptera exigua</i> (Hübner, 1808)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Spodoptera ciliium</i> (Guenée, 1852)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Proxenus hospes</i> (Freyer, 1831)	-	-	•	•	•	•	-	-	
	<i>Chloantha hyperici</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Methorasa latreillei</i> (Duponchel, 1827)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Spudaea ruticilla</i> (Esper, 1791)	-	-	•	-	-	•	-	-	
	<i>Discestra trifolii</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	-	-	•	-	-	-	•	•	
	<i>Discestra sodae</i> (Rambur, 1829)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	
	<i>Cardepija sociabilis</i> (Graslin, 1850)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	
	<i>Cardepija affinis europaea</i> Hacker, 1998	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Hadena bicruris</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Hadena compta</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Hadena confusa</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	•	
	<i>Hadena magnolii</i> (Boisduval, 1829)	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Hadena perplexa</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Hadena silenes</i> (Hübner, 1822)	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Mythimna vitellina</i> (Hübner, 1808)	-	-	•	-	•	•	-	•	
	<i>Mythimna zaeae</i> (Duponchel, 1827)	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	
	<i>Mythimna joannisi</i> Boursin & Rungs, 1952	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Mythimna languida</i> (Walker, 1858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	
	<i>Mythimna l-album</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	-	-	•	•	•	-	•	•	
	<i>Mythimna umbriger</i> (Saalmüller, 1891)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	
	<i>Mythimna sicula</i> (Treitschke, 1835)	•	-	-	•	•	•	-	•	
	<i>Mythimna prominens</i> (Walker, 1856)	-	-	•	•	-	•	-	-	
	<i>Mythimna riparia</i> (Rambur, 1829)	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	
	<i>Mythimna unipuncta</i> (Haworth, 1809)	-	-	•	-	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Pachetra sagittigera</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Noctua pronuba</i> Linnaeus, 1758	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	<i>Noctua comes</i> Hübner, 1813	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Peridroma saucia</i> (Hübner, 1808)	-	-	•	•	-	•	•	•	
	<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)	-	-	•	-	•	-	-	•	
<i>Agrotis segetum</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•		
<i>Agrotis spinifera</i> (Hübner, 1808)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-		
<i>Nycteola columbana</i> (Turner, 1925)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>Lymantriidae</b>	<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Nolidae</b>	<i>Meganola togatalis</i> (Hübner, 1798)	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	•	
	<i>Nola cicatricalis</i> (Treitschke, 1835)	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Nola chlamitulalis</i> (Hübner, 1813)	-	-	-	•	•	-	•	-	
	<i>Earias vernana</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	
	<i>Earias insulana</i> (Boisduval, 1833)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
<b>Arctiidae</b>	<i>Apaidia mesogona</i> (Godart, 1824)	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Eilema caniola</i> (Hübner, 1808)	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	det. Cerny
	<i>Coscinia cribraria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	•	•	•	-	•	-	
	<i>Ocnogyna zorida</i> (Graslin, 1837)	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Spilosoma urticae</i> (Esper, 1789)	-	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	
	<i>Arctia villica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	