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A first, provisional, annotated checklist of the microlepidoptera of Albania (Insecta: Lepidoptera)

Colin W. Plant, Stoyan Beshkov, Ken G. M. Bond, Peter Buchner,
Imre Fazekas, Friedmar Graf, Knud Larsen & Ignác Richter

Abstract

All available published data on the microlepidoptera fauna of Albania are collated and combined with the results of modern sampling to form the first known checklist of Albanian microlepidoptera. Published data are minimal as a consequence of the political history of the country; these historic reports are supplemented by active sampling during the present millennium. In total we record 1266 species across 46 families. Of these, a total of 932 species (72%) are recorded in the present millennium and are considered to be currently resident. A total of 314 taxa (24%) has not been recorded in the country for 100 years or longer. Some may be extinct, but the number more likely reflects the extremely poorly-recorded nature of the Albanian fauna in general, as does the fact that 289 species reported here are, apparently, completely new to the Albanian fauna.

Keywords: Insecta, Lepidoptera, microlepidoptera, checklist, Albania.

Primera lista provisional comentada de microlepidoptera de Albania (Insecta: Lepidoptera)

Resumen

Se han recopilado todos los datos publicados disponibles sobre la fauna de microlepidoptera de Albania y se han combinado con los resultados de muestreos modernos para elaborar la primera lista conocida de microlepidoptera de Albania. Los datos publicados son mínimos como consecuencia de la historia política del país; estos informes históricos se complementan con muestreos activos realizados durante el presente milenio. En total, registramos 1.266 especies de 46 familias. De ellas, un total de 932 especies (72 %) se han registrado en el presente milenio y se consideran residentes en la actualidad. Un total de 314 taxones (24 %) no se han registrado en el país durante 100 años o más. Es posible que algunos se hayan extinguido, pero es más probable que esta cifra refleje el escaso registro de la fauna albanesa en general, como lo demuestra el hecho de que 289 especies descritas aquí sean, al parecer, completamente nuevas para la fauna albanesa.

Palabras clave: Insecta, Lepidoptera, microlepidoptera, lista de control, Albania.

Introduction

Biodiversity is essential for the processes that support all life on Earth, including humans. Without a wide range of animals, plants and microorganisms, we cannot have the healthy ecosystems that we rely on to provide us with the air we breathe and the food we eat. Investigations into the nature and taxonomic biodiversity of different areas, including whole countries, are a relatively recent phenomenon, but by no means of diminished importance. It was worrying, therefore, to discover that an entire European country was completely lacking in any sort of inventory of Lepidoptera - let alone an up-to-date list!

The only available paper list of the Lepidoptera species of Albania is that contained within the broader, European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). That work does not present detailed data: it is a compilation of taxon names only from existing published sources. Rebel & Zerny (1931) reported the results of a survey by the Austro-Hungarian museums within a relatively small area of the north of the country during 1918. Detailed data did accompany these records and is, very possibly, the source of a majority of the species names listed by Karsholt & Razowski (op. cit.), but the obvious fact arising from this is that most published Albanian microlepidoptera data are over one hundred years old!

Materials and methods

HISTORY OF COLLECTING IN ALBANIA

The territory that today constitutes the Republic of Albania (correctly, Republika e Shqipërisë), belonged for many centuries to the Ottoman Empire, with Istanbul as its political, administrative and economic centre. It was “closed” to foreigners from 1946 to the late twentieth century and during this period the arts and sciences, as well as religion and many other things, were strongly discouraged. Consequently, there are almost no new moth data and it remains the case that most listed species have not been recorded from the country for the best part of a century - or longer. During the year 1961, a second collecting expedition to Albania took place by the “German Entomological Institute” and this updated the inventory of species to a degree, though many species noted in 1918 were not encountered in this later survey.

THE 1918 EXPEDITION BY THE AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN, WIEN

During 1918, an expedition to northern Albania was undertaken by Arnold Penther, Hans Zerny and Karl Predota (occasionally joined by other people) of the Akademie der Wissenschaften Wien [Vienna Academy of Sciences]. The results of this work are presented in Rebel & Zerny (1931). The survey team “reached Kula e Lumës on May 17th at the mouth of the Luma with the white Drin, where there used to be only a single stone guardhouse, but which at that time represented a very suitable base as a stage stop for tours to the nearby high mountains.” This area falls within Kukës county, in the north of Albania and it seems that forays out from the base camp often included localities now behind the modern-day boundaries of North Macedonia or even Kosovo. The narrative of Rebel & Zerny (op. cit.) continues (in German). “For more than three months, Kula e Lumës served as our headquarters, from which we roamed the surrounding area on half-day and day trips, as well as serving as a starting point for the ascent of the Bestriq, the Djalë e Lumës and the Korab”. Unsurprisingly, a significant number of moth records relate to the area of Kula e Lumës itself.

However, it is impossible to know exactly where in that area of the country any particular microlepidoptera was found and so any attribution to a specific habitat/biotope is impossible. It is clear that the area around Kula e Lumës supported, in 1918, a rich biodiversity of moth species, but thoughts of revisiting the area exactly a hundred years later in 2018 were dashed by the realisation that the construction of the Fierza Hydroelectric Power Station between 1971 and 1978 had involved damming the River Drin some way downstream, causing the flooding of a great many deep valleys bearing tributary rivers. Today, these all have the visual appearance of elongate lakes, which start to dry out during prolonged hot weather. Much of the ground sampled by Penther, Zerny and Predota in 1918 has been under water for the past 45 years.

Care must also be taken in interpreting the results from sites mentioned by this expedition. Collecting activities overlapped into the neighbouring territories of Montenegro, Serbia and North Macedonia whilst a number of international boundary changes have also occurred over the last century. Overall, Rebel & Zerny (1931) included 529 Albanian records affecting 409 taxa of microlepidoptera as here defined.

Additionally, considerable attention has needed to be paid to names of localities. These derive from various sources, notably Turkish and Italian; in the paper by Rebel & Zerny (1931) many have been “germanised”. Rather few others are transliterations of the native Albanian. In this present work we have attempted to anglicise place names as far as possible. Thus, the Italian “Durrazzo” becomes the more familiar “Durrës” whilst “Skodër”, also Italian, is restored as “Shkodër”. It is possible that some places have been overlooked in this updating process.

In the European checklist, Karsholt & Razowski (1996) list an additional 62 species not included by Rebel

& Zerny (1931). Many of these are represented by specimens in the National Museum of Natural History in Budapest and these have been examined for us during 2024 by Gergely Katona. The work of Rebel & Zerny (1931) also listed several records of microlepidoptera from other sources. Separately (within the text of their paper), they provide short summaries of the collectors responsible, though these are of varying value, since not all these people collected microlepidoptera and those that did are not specifically identified. Nevertheless, the information is worth placing on record here, translated into English, for the benefit of those who may feel motivated to undertake more detailed research. Most of the following statements derive from Rebel & Zerny (1931),

- Viktor Apfelbeck (1859-1934), though primarily a Coleopterist, was actively collecting Lepidoptera in northern Albania in 1905.
- Viktor Bartha von Dalnokfalva collected during the war years 1916 - 1918, especially in the area around Shkodër, in the coastal plain south of Pojani and Fjere and in the Tomor Mountains. Some of this material was examined by Hans Rebel in 1924.
- Some information is based on collections by Latif Buljubasic (Orosh, 1905).
- Ernő Csiki (1875-1954) a Coleopterist and some time Director of Budapest Museum undertook an expedition to Albania and Kosovo in 1961. His lepidopteran collecting focussed on Kula e Lumës.
- Alexander Drenowski was stationed as an officer in the village of Konsko in the Galičica Planina (Tomor Mountains) and from here he explored these mountains, as well as the surroundings of Ochrida and Resna and the Bigla Planina north of this town, "with great success". However, most of his data can be attributed to the territory of North Macedonia.
- In 1917, Heinrich Karny (1886-1939), who was stationed in Durrës in a military capacity, used his time off duty to make entomological collections, often with Richard Ebner, "ahead of the military front" in central and northern Albania. He provided lepidopterans not only from the wider area of this city, but especially from around Elbasan in 1917 and 1918.
- Some information is based on collections by Adalbert Klaproth (Shkodër, 1909).
- Mary de la Beche Nicholl (1839-1922) A Welsh "entomologist and mountaineer". Most famous as a mountaineer, she apparently collected Heterocera near Shkodër [in 1908].
- In 1914, Arnold Penher (1865-1931), (Natural History Museum, Vienna) collected in northern Albania in 1914 then 1916 to 1918.
- Karl Predota (1873-1962) was a commercial collector who collected material in northern Albania in the early years of the twentieth century.
- Rudolf Sturany (Vienna) [also] brought very valuable Lepidoptera with him [to Vienna Museum] from a conchological study trip to northern Albania in the spring of 1905.
- Otmar Werner collected with Hans Rebel in Durrës, during 1891.
- Adolf Winneguth (Sarajevo) made several collecting trips to northern Albania in 1906 & 1908 and again between July and September 1918.
- Hans Zerny (1887-1945) worked closely with Hans Rebel at the Vienna Museum and succeeded him as keeper of the Lepidoptera collection following Rebel's retirement in 1932.

The 1961 Albanian Expedition of the German Entomological Institute.

To some extent, this expedition was designed to update the results of the 1918 survey. The results are, in the main part, published as a series of separate papers entitled *Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Mikrolepidopterenfauna der Balkanhalbinsel* and published in *Beitrag Ent. Berlin*. It is of some relevance to the present work that the introductory words to the reports from this expedition state:

"It can be argued, therefore, that the microlepidopteran fauna of Albania is completely unknown; certainly, this can be said of the current fauna. Visual evidence suggests that there has been a significant measure of habitat loss and/or degradation during the "closed" period. In particular, ancient deciduous woodland might now be a scarce commodity? As far as we can ascertain, however, there are no Albanian entomological institutions and no native Albanian micro-lepidopterologists who could perhaps provide historical information".

Additional data can be found in a separate paper by Utech (1962), who writes that "On the occasion of a

tourist trip from 28th July to 19th, August 1959, to Durrës, Elbasan, Shkodër and Tiranë in Albania, I took every opportunity to collect leaf mines and plant galls". Twenty-seven species of microlepidoptera are included in this paper, several of which provide the only data for Albania.

MODERN SOURCES OF DATA

To compound the poor state of biodiversity knowledge, the greater part of both the 1918 and 1961 surveyed areas, which were centred upon the village of Kula e Lumës in Kukës county, was completely obliterated by the construction of a new reservoir during the 1970s. Most of the 1918 survey data emanate from places that no longer exist, even though the general localities may be named, since the actual collecting grounds have been under several metres of water for the best part of fifty years. In any event, a bare minimum of informal collecting seems to have taken place in the year from after 1961 to about 2010. Most worryingly, no work appears to have been done by native Albanians - either as individuals or under "society" banners. It is distressing that apart from several "butterfly" enthusiasts, there are no native Albanian lepidopterologists included in any European lists.

This present work is born of an initial survey of the Pyraloidea by CWP. This was intended to be collated in a companion volume to Plant (2016). The primary source of data was the many light traps operated by SB and ANB for the purpose of recording Noctuoidea. Pyraloidea were extracted and conveyed to CWP in England. It became apparent quite rapidly that in some samples a significant number of "other microlepidoptera" were being ignored, and our methodology was revised so that after the removal of the larger Heterocera and a few other target groups (e.g., Coleoptera, Trichoptera) the "left-overs" were conveyed to CWP in their entirety for sorting and naming. In order to achieve the second part of that task, specialist laboratory input was sought resulting in the addition to the survey team of PB (Depressariidae), IF (Pterophoridae), KL (Tortricidae) and IR (Coleophoridae). Personal collecting was also undertaken on several occasions by CWP. Field survey was also undertaken, independently and separately, by KGMB and FG.

Apart from us, several colleagues have also contributed to modern survey and warrant special mention at this point in the text.

- Jaroslaw Buszko investigated leaf-mining species on a three-day trip with SB in October 2007, adding several extra species to the inventory.
- Ádám Kiss, Curator of Insect Collections, Mátra Museum (Hungarian National Museum Public Collection Centre, Gyöngyös, Hungary) spent a week in Albania during research on Moustached Warbler (*Acrocephalus melanopogon*), and collected some Lepidoptera, including "micros". These were sent to CWP for identification in 2004.
- Stephen M. Palmer (Coordinator of the British Isles Gelechiidae Recording Scheme) undertook the naming of a significant volume of Gelechiidae specimens collected in the early part of the modern survey, before having to abandon his involvement for lack of time.

REJECTED DATA

A small number of individual species that are included in the published literature are dismissed. These are mentioned at the start of the relevant family for the reasons stated.

A broader problem has been the past fluidity of the national boundary; various areas of what are now Montenegro and Kosovo were, at the start of the twentieth century, included in the then territory of Albania. For example, during 1916, Arnold Penther collected in the area of Žljeb, north of the town of Peć. Modern maps may label this place as "Mali e Zhlebit" - a mountain that sits precisely on the border of Albania with Montenegro. Exhaustive investigations have not clarified the precise localities of collected species, but there is a general acceptance amongst Balkan lepidopterologists that data from "Žljeb" should be attributed to Montenegro (Predrag Jakšić, personal communication 2024). We have been meticulously careful to ensure that this present checklist includes only data from the present day (2024) country of Albania.

INTERNET DATA

Over the past 40 years, the Internet has become an increasingly important repository of Lepidoptera data.

However, whilst this is viewed as positive, some aspects of data quality require considerable caution. At the lower end of the scale, various “social media” platforms are generally regarded as unreliable. At the top end, however, several peer-reviewed entomological journals are now available “on-line” and rigorous mechanisms exist to ensure that published data cannot ever be altered! The middle ground is occupied by apparently permanent web sites that strive to accumulate and make public their available data, in particular photographs, concerning a wide range of moth species. The quality of data within these sites is variable, since almost all data are uploaded by the general public. For most of these sites a system of record verification is in place, though this appears largely dependent upon the input of a few individual experts. This is a most laudable system as it involves and encourages the wider human community in the study of Lepidoptera. However, if the few experts are busy, on holiday, ill or otherwise occupied, there will be a time-gap in the verification of uploaded images. Great caution is therefore to be taken in using posted data. The “*iNaturalist*” web site in particular has been a useful source of some recent Albanian micro records, though these records are not always associated with the observer’s name and some are indeed incorrectly named. The web site *Lepiforum.org* ranks amongst the more valuable Internet data sources and has been referred to extensively. Just occasionally microlepidoptera may be posted here against an incorrect identification, though these tend to be the more “interesting” species and often much discussion ensues. In all situations, it is sensible to cite the date on which an Internet source was accessed, just in case the image examined has been altered or removed.

Definitions

DEFINITION OF “MICRO” LEPIDOPTERA

In this checklist we specifically do not include the Zygaenoidea, Sesiioidea or the Cossoidea. Whilst perhaps incorrect taxonomically, at a practical level we treat these three groups as “macros”. All three groups are, in any case, the subject of research by other parties.

DEFINITION OF A “RECORD”

As a minimum, a record is the name of the taxon, plus a date, a locality and the name of the collector. Broader works such as the European checklist (Karsholt & Razowski, 1996), mention Albania for many taxa, but do not include any supporting data; consequently, they do not contain any records. Our intention has been to include a minimum of at least one definable record for each species. For most species there are so few records overall that we have listed all of those known. In the case of species that have a large number of records, and which we believe to be currently extant in Albania, we have not necessarily listed every single record; in these cases, we have defined both the earliest and latest such report.

Results

A PROVISIONAL CHECKLIST OF THE MICROLEPIDOPTERA OF ALBANIA

The order of presentation of families within the Lepidoptera is a fluid situation; as research progresses, especially at the molecular level, novel discoveries are made that change the situation - often drastically so. Unfortunately, however, there seems at present to be no absolute agreement between various experts. Since our list, now presented, is intended as an entirely provisional species inventory, it is guaranteed to change significantly before becoming the “final” list. Therefore, our starting position has been to base our work on the European list by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). Whilst elements of that work are certainly now outdated there is probably no better framework for future development. Within individual families, we have, in general, followed the various specialist volumes of *Microlepidoptera Europaea* (Apollo Books, then later, Brill), but the authors of each family have expert knowledge of the family selected and have moderated their contributions accordingly. The overall sequence adopted for this very provisional checklist is shown in Table 1, in which numbers of species noted for each family are also presented. As the checklist develops over time into a more comprehensive biodiversity inventory, it is fully expected that future authors will need to introduce changes to both sequence and nomenclature.

Table I. Sequence of presentation of Superfamilies and families in the checklist, together with numerical analysis.

Family	Total Species accepted	Last seen >100 years ago	Last seen 1961 survey or near that date	Seen in present survey 2000 – 2024 (current)	New to Albania
Micropterigoidea					
Micropterigidae	7	5	-	2	-
Eriocranioidea					
Eriocraniidae	1	0	-	1	1
Hepialoidea					
Hepialidae	6	6	-	-	-
Nepticuloidea					
Nepticulidae	11	-	2	9	8
Opostegidae	1	-	-	1	-
Incurvarioidea					
Heliozelidae	2	1	-	1	1
Adelidae	24	21	-	3	1
Incurvariidae	4	4	-	-	-
Prodoxidae	2	2	-	-	-
Tischerioidea					
Tischeriidae	2	-	-	2	-
Tineioidea					
Psychidae	16	14	2	-	-
Meesiidae	3	1	1	1	-
Tineidae	34	10	9	15	
Gracillarioidea					
Bucculatricidae	2	1	-	1	1
Gracillariidae	42	10	-	32	31
Douglasiidae	1	1	-	-	-
Yponomeutoidea					
Yponomeutidae	14	8	-	6	5
Argyresthiidae	2	1	-	1	1
Plutellidae	4	3	-	7	2
Ypsolophidae	13	6	-	7	2
Glyphipterigidae	4	2	-	2	-
Praydidae	3	2	-	1	-
Scythropidae	1	-	1	-	-
Lyonetiidae	1	-	-	1	-

Gelechioidea					
Autostichidae	14	4	1	9	3
Lecithoceridae	3	1	-	2	-
Oecophoridae	30	13	-	16	1
Lypusidae	4	3	-	1	1
Peleopodidae	1	-	-	1	
Depressariidae	49	-	-	49	42
Gelechiidae	134	36	-	98	47
Cosmopterigidae	12	6	1	4	2
Batrachedridae	1	-	-	1	1
Coleophoridae	102	28	24	53	**
Elachistidae	28	24	-	4	1
Scythrididae	14	12	-	2	-
Blastobasidae	2	-	-	2	1
Momphidae	4	1	-	3	3
Tortricoidea					
Tortricidae	179	22	-	156	101
Choreutoidea					
Choreutidae	7	5	-	2	1
Epermenioidea					
Epermeniidae	9	3	2	4	2
Alucitoidea					
Alucitidae	4	2	-	2	2
Pterophoroidea					
Pterophoridae	54	10	1	43	18
Pyraloidea					
Pyalidae	257	14	7	236	30
Crambidae	181	27	6	148	4
Totals	1276	314	49	932	289

Notes to Table 1: *For the Depressariidae, the planned publication of volume 10 in the series *Microlepidoptera of Europe* (Buchner & Corley, 2024), overlapped with our preparation of the present work. Several species new to the Albanian fauna, published in *Microlepidoptera of Europe* are based on data presented here, but are excluded from all analyses of species new to the national fauna. **For the Coleophoridae, 25 species were discovered for the first time in Albania during the course of this survey; these have already been published in Richter & Baldizzone, (2025) and so are not directly claimed as new in this present work.

The Table presents a total of 1576 valid species in 46 families. Of these, 932 are regarded as extant (current). However, 314 species (approximately 25% of the overall fauna) have not been seen in the country for 100 years or longer. An additional 49 taxa have not been noticed in the country for over 60 years. Some of these may be overlooked – others may be genuinely extinct, but this checklist is not intended as a complete inventory of the microlepidoptera of Albania. It is, as far as the authors can tell, a complete list of all available *published* data in

combination with recent, unpublished collecting results and is presented in order to provide a basic framework for further studies.

Localities for the listed microlepidoptera are presented hierarchically - in the format "County, District, place name, place name descriptor". For ease of rapid interpretation, the counties of Albania are shown at Figure 1 overlaid with an approximate indication of the main collection localities visited by us. Note that not all sites are included; sites from which only a single moth record is available, for example, are not necessarily marked. The resultant map should present a general impression of the main areas examined.

Within this checklist, for each family of microlepidoptera the name of the person responsible for identification of material and for any introductory text to the family is indicated. Where that person is one of the authors of this paper, they are identified by their initials only in accordance with the following abbreviations:

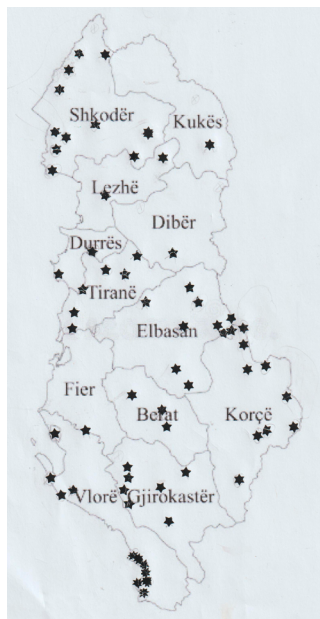
CWP	= Colin W. Plant
KGMB	= Ken G. M. Bond
FM	= Friedmar Graf
IR	= Ignac Richter
IF	= Imre Fazekas
KL	= Knud Larsen
PB	= Peter Buchner
SB	= Stoyan Beshkov

In other situations, the name of the determiner is given in full, with the single exception of Ana Nahirnić-Beshkova, who accompanied SB on many field trips and who is, for convenience, entered here as ANB.

For each species we provide an opening note of the year of the latest available record. We hope this will facilitate future updating work. Any records of microlepidoptera believed to be "missing" from this list should be reported to the Corresponding Author for attention.

Taxa flagged with an asterisk (*) are species apparently new to the Albanian fauna. By this, we mean that the name has never been published in the literature (paper or digital). Recent appearance on a web site in the last year is not regarded as formal publication.

Figure 2. Principal Heterocera-collecting localities in Albania, 2002-2024, overlain on a base map indicating the principal administrative areas (counties) of Albania.



LEPIDOPTERA
ZEUGLOPTERA
MICROPTERIGOIDEA
MICROPTERIGIDAE (C. W. Plant)

A small family with about 60 species currently known from Europe. Of these, 7 are reported from Albania, though only one recently. Larval stages are hard to find and adults require specific searching for at flowers, almost never coming to light traps. Of the 9 listed, all are likely to remain present; the family is seriously under-studied in Albania.

Micropterix calthella (Linnaeus, 1761)

Year of last record, 1918. Reported from Elbasan and Mal e Shenjit (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Heath, 1965). Heath (1965) states "the reports from Albania may be correct, but there are no positive records in the literature"; the implication is that the reports are from outside the Albanian border. It seems that he overlooked the Rebel & Zerny Paper.

Micropterix igaloensis Amsel, 1951

Year of last record, 2012. Budishtë, Brigje, 3-VI-2012, leg. et coll. Christof Zeller (reported at https://lepiforum.org/wiki/page/Micropterix_igaloensis). This locality is in the far north of Albania near the Montenegro border. Known only from southern Croatia, Montenegro and Albania. Heath (1965) does not include it for Albania.

Micropterix kardamylensis Rebel, 1903

Year of last record, 1918. Two females between 17 and 26-VI-1918, reported by Heath (1965).

Micropterix myrtetella Zeller, 1850

Year of last record, 2018. Reported by Friese, at two localities at 50 and 1100 metres altitude, between 14 and 27-V-1961 at Borsh (Vlorë) (Heath, 1965). Noted at Shkallë Priskë, Fajl between 27-VI and 2-VII-1961 (Heath, 1965). There is a single modern record from Përmet, 21-V-2018 at iNaturalist.org.

Micropterix aruncella (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record unknown. Mapped for Albania at https://lepiforum.org/wiki/page/Micropterix_aruncella (accessed October 2024) without supporting data. This record does not seem to appear in the paper literature.

Micropterix aureoviridella (Höfner, 1898)

Year of last record, 1918. Noted from Vunsaj by Karny in 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Micropterix tunbergella Fabricius, 1787)

Year of last record, 1918. Reported from three localities, at Djalica e Lumës, Munelageb and Rapsha, all during 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

GLOSSATA
DACNONYPHA
ERIOCRANIOIDEA
ERIOCRANIIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Of the ten European species, only one is reported from Albania. One other species, *Eriocrania chrysolepidella* (Zeller, 1851), which is associated with *Carpinus* and *Corylus*, is expected to be present; it is known from North Macedonia. but the remaining eight species appear to favour the more northerly regions of Europe.

**Dyseriocrania subpurpurella* (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 2018. There is a single record, from Mt Thanës, 6-IV-2018, leg. SB and ANB, gen. det KGMB (slide number 6229).

EXOPORIA
HEPIALOIDEA
HEPIALIDAE (C. W. Plant)

The Hepialidae were not specifically examined by us in the present survey. All known literature records are included here only for the sake of completion. Six species are included.

Hepialus humuli (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, probably 1918. Included in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996), but the source of that information is currently obscure.

Korscheltellus lupulina (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 1931. We have a single report only, from Vermosh, 31-XII-1931 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Korscheltellus fusconebulosa (De Geer, 1778)

Year of last record, probably 1918. Included in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996), but the source of that information is currently obscure.

Phymatopus hecta (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 1918. Reported by Rebel & Zerny (1931) from Bishtriçë, between 4 ♀, 14-VII-1918. This appears to be the source of the listing in Karsholt & Razowski (1996).

Triodia adriaticus (Osthelder, 1931)

Year of last record, probably 1918. Included in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996), but the source of that information is currently obscure.

Triodia amasinus (Herrich-Schäffer, 1852)

Year of last record, probably 1918. Included in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996), but the source of that information is currently obscure.

HETERONEURA
NEPTICULOIDEA
NEPTICULIDAE (C. W. Plant)

The leaf-mining families of Heterocera, including the large family Nepticulidae, are exceptionally poorly studied in Albania. They appear to have been ignored completely (other than as occasional adult encountered) during the 1918 expedition. Utech (1962) included some Nepticulidae in a short list of leaf-mining insects encountered during a brief holiday in Albania during 1959 and it seems that almost nobody has looked since until October 2022 when leaf-miners were examined by Jaroslaw Buszko and then in October 2024, when CWP encountered no fewer than 23 species completely new for the Albanian fauna; several of these were nepticulids. A careful study of available foodplants would facilitate the discovery of additional leaf-miners to the Albanian fauna - the nepticulids are likely to number around 50 to 100 extra species.

Identification of Nepticulidae from vacated mines alone is often problematic; this applies particularly to species mining leaves of oaks (*Quercus* spp.) or of various rosaceous trees. When a mine is tenanted, the larva may sometimes provide useful diagnostic characters. Wherever possible, however, it is desirable to rear adults from mines and then, where necessary, examine the genitalia. Comments are made, where necessary, under individual species texts.

Rejected species

**Stigmella carpinella* (Heinemann, 1862) or *floslactella* (Haworth, 1828)

Kastrati (Shkodër), along the old border road, 15-X-2024, vacated mines on *Carpinus betulus* L.; Pukë (Shkodër) 17-X-2024, tenanted mines on *Carpinus betulus* (CWP) - failed to rear adults. *Stigmella carpinella* is the most likely species, because records of *S. floslactella* on *Carpinus* are extremely rare. However, adults have

failed to emerge in 2025 and since separation of the two taxa calls for rearing the adult (or larval DNA barcoding), this species must remain unconfirmed in the Albanian fauna.

Stigmella zelleriella (Snellen, 1875)

Djalica e Lumës, between 17-VI-1918 and 26-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) but this is without doubt an incorrect name. The current concept of this species was unknown at that time and only revised as recently as 1983 (Nieukerken, 1983). *S. zelleriella* is restricted to the northern seaboard of Europe - as is its larval foodplant.

Stigmella anomalella (Goeze, 1783)

Kula e Lumës, 7-VI-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Vacated mines at Elbasan, 13-VIII-1959 (Utech, 1962). The separation of the larval mines of this species from those of *Stigmella centifoliella* (Zeller, 1848) is rarely possible; adults must be reared.

Stigmella centifoliella (Zeller, 1848)

Vacated mines at Elbasan, 13-VIII-1959 (Utech, 1962). The separation of the larval mines of this species from those of *Stigmella anomalella* (Goeze, 1783) is rarely possible; adults must be reared.

Stigmella ruficapitella (Haworth, 1828)

Listed for Elbasan, as vacated mines only, 1n 13-VIII-1959 (Utech, 1962). The separation of this species from the next is impossible without rearing the adults. The species is present in all neighbouring countries and is probably present here too.

**Stigmella atricapitella* (Haworth, 1828)

Fushe Arrez, north of Pukë (Shkodër region) at 1000 metres, 16-X-2024, vacated mines (CWP). Nep-ticulid mines on *Quercus* are notoriously difficult to name unless the adult is reared. It is generally regarded as impossible to separate the mines of *S. atricapitella* from those of *S. ruficapitella* (Haworth, 1828), *S. dorsiguttella* (Johansson, 1971), *S. eberhardi* (Johansson, 1971) and several others. None of these taxa are currently included in the Albanian fauna, though all are likely to be present; all would require confirmation prior to formal acceptance.

Stigmella aurella (Fabricius, 1775)

Rapsha, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Pukë (Shkodër), 17-X-2024, vacated mines on *Rubus fruticosus* L.; Kastrati (Shkodër), along the old border road, 15-X-2024, vacated mines on *Rubus fruticosus*; Pukë (Shkodër), 17-X-2024, tenanted mines on *Rubus fruticosus* (CWP). According to Erik van Nieukerken (personal communication, May 2025) *Stigmella aurella* is not separable, on the basis of vacated mines only, from *S. splendissimella* or *S. auromarginella*. The records of *aurella* must, therefore, be treated as unconfirmed.

Ectoedemia turbidella (Zeller, 1848)

Kula e Lumës, 7-VI-1918 & 14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Material was re-identified as belonging to *E. heringi* by Nieukerken (1985).

Accepted species

**Ectoedemia argyropeza* (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2024. Roadside north of Pukë (Shkodër region), 17-X-2024, tenanted mines on

Populus tremula L. (CWP).

**Ectoedemia hannoverella* (Glitz, 1872)

Year of last record, 2024. Abata, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Roadside north of Pukë (Shkodër region), 17-X-2024, tenanted mines on *Populus x italica* (CWP).

**Ectoedemia heringi* (Toll, 1934)

Year of last record, 2024. Kula e Lumës, 7-VI-1918 and 14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), as *Ectoedemia turbidella* (Zeller, 1848), but material subsequently renamed as *E. heringi* by Nieuwerkerken in 1985. More recently, at the roadside at Kula (Shkodër region), 17-X-2024, tenanted mines on deciduous *Quercus* sp. (CWP).

**Ectoedemia subbimaculella* (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 2024. Fushe Arrez, north of Pukë (Shkodër region) at 1000 metres, 16-X-2024, tenanted mines on deciduous *Quercus* sp. (CWP).

**Stigmella aceris* (Frey, 1857)

Year of last record, 2024. Kastrati (Shkodër), along the old border road, 15-X-2024, vacated mines on *Acer campestre* L.; Pukë (Shkodër), 17-X-2024, tenanted mines on *Acer campestre* (CWP).

**Stigmella basiguttella* (Heinemann, 1862)

Year of last record, 2024. Kula (Shkodër), 17-X-2024, vacated mines on deciduous *Quercus* sp. (CWP). Amongst the *Quercus*-feeding species, *basiguttella* is recognised by the mine alone as the only one that is completely filled with green frass for the entire length. Provided the egg is on the upper surface and the larva is green, not yellow, this mine may be safely identified.

Stigmella mespilicola (Frey, 1856)

The National Park, mines on *Sorbus torminalis* 26-IV-2023, new species for Albania (Nieuwerkerken & Robrecht, 2025).

**Stigmella paliurella* (Klimesch, 1940)

Year of last record, 2014. Velipojë Nature Reserve, larval mine on *Paliurus spina-christi* Mill., 16-VII-2014, KGMB (see Bond, 2023).

Stigmella trimaculella (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 1959. Listed by Utech (1962) from Durres on *Populus nigra*, during August 1959.

**Stigmella plagicolella* (Stainton, 1854)

Year of last record, 2024. Fushe Arrez, north of Pukë (Shkodër region) at 1000 metres, 16-X-2024, vacated mine on *Prunus spinosa* L. (CWP).

Fomoria groschkei (Skala, 1943)

Year of last record, 1959. Listed from Shkodër by Utech (1962), between 28-VII & 19-VIII-1959. There is no further information.

OPOSTEGIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Pseudopostega crepusculella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2024. Noted by Rebel & Zerny (1931) at Kula e Lumës between 18-V-1918 and 3-VII-1918 (2 examples) and at Ploshtan on 22-VII-1918. A male was collected above Little Prespa Lake near Tren village on 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det CWP. A widespread species across the entirety of Europe.

ADELOIDEA
HELIOZELIDAE (C. W. Plant)

**Antispila petryi* Martini, 1898

Year of last record, 2024. Shkodër, near Kastrati along the old road to the border with Montenegro, 15-X-2024, mined leaves with 5mm cut-outs on *Cornus sanguinea* L., CWP.

Antispila treitschkiella (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1843)

Year of last record, 1918. Kula e Lumës, 18-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Recorded from Albania by Nieuwerkerken (2018) from one specimen on BOLD (GRPAL-724-11), but without date or place name.

ADELIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Rejected taxa

Nemophora violellus (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851, *in* Stainton)

Listed, as *Nemotois latreillellus* F., for Portes in 1918 and Ploshtan on 22-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Gumhalter (2023) notes the synonymy *Nemotois latreillellus* (F.) = *Nemophora violaria* (Razowski, 1978) = *Nemophora violellus* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851, *in* Stainton) but adds a cautionary note that *Nemophora raddaella* (Hübner, 1793) is also a sometime synonym of *Nemotois latreillellus* (F.). It is regarded as important to locate and examine any voucher specimens before *violellus* can be admitted to the Albanian checklist.

Accepted taxa

The sequence and names of *Nemophora* follow Kozlov (2004).

Nemophora degeerella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 1918. Widely reported by Rebel & Zerny (1931) at the northern end of Albania in Shkodër and Kukës counties: listed sites are Shkala e Bicaj (17-VI-1918), Kruma (VI-1918), Kula e Lumës (V-1918) and Vermosh (1918). Almost certainly overlooked in other parts of the country.

Nemophora congruella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, probably 1918. Listed by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without data - source unknown.

Nemophora raddaella (Hübner, 1793)

Year of last record, probably 1918. Listed by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without data - source unknown. In some older texts, *Nemotois latreillellus* (Fabricius, 1796) is treated as synonymous with Hübner's *raddaella*, but caution is necessary as Fabricius name has also been used for *Nemophora violellus* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851, *in* Stainton).

**Nemophora metallica* (Poda, 1761)

Year of last record, 2024. Multiple records at iNaturalist.com are accompanied by a map indicating a presence in ten separate Albanian localities From Montenegro to Greece. The most recent is from Shköder in 2024.

Nemophora pfeifferella (Hübner, [1813])

Year of last record, 1918. There is a single specimen in the collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, labelled “Albania, Ura I Lopez, 1918-VII-21, Akad. Balk. Exp. Csiki 1918” (Gergely Kationa, personal communication).

Nemophora cupriacella (Hübner, [1819])

Year of last record, 1918. Listed by Rebel & Zerny (1931).

Nemophora prodigellus (Zeller, 1853)

Year of last record, 1918. Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 Rebel & Zerny, 1931; also included in Karsholt & Razowski (1996).

Nemophora fasciella (Fabricius, 1775)

Year of last record, 1918. Prizren, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Nemophora barbatellus Zeller, 1847

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18- 25-V-2018, 7-14-VI-1918 and 14-20-VII-2018 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Nemophora minimella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, probably 1918. Listed by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without data - source unknown.

Nemophora dumerilella (Duponchel, 1839)

Year of last record, probably 1918. Listed by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without data - source unknown.

Nemophora associatella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, probably 1918. Kula e Lumës, (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Permet, 12-VII-202, a female with these data is depicted in iNaturalist.

Adela homalella Staudinger, 1859

Year of last record, 1918. Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918. Given as *Adela rebeliella* in Rebel & Zerny (1931).

Adela reaumurella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 1918. Kula e Lumës, 18-V - 4-VI-1918, given as *Adela viridella* in (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Adela croesella (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 2017. Kula e Lumës, male, 18-28-V-1918 and 4-VI-14-VI-1918, Vermosh, 1918 and Durrës 1918, all in Rebel & Zerny, 1931. Six specimens labelled “Albania, Mts. Gyalica Lums, Akad. Balk. Exped. Csiki, 1918-VII-9” are preserved in NMNH (Gergely Katona, personal communication). Recent examples noted at Ruga Beqir Velo, 16-V-2017 (leg. A. Golemaj) and Kanine, also on 16-V-2017, leg. E. Xharahi (data on iNaturalist).

Cauchas rufifrontella (Treitschke, 1833)

Year of last record, 1918. Prizren, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Cauchas fibulella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2025. Kula e Lumës, male, 18-28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). More recently, near Shkodër, 3-VI-2024 (leg. J. van Derijk) and Permet, 29-IV-2025 (leg. M. Pongratz) - data stored in iRecord.

Cauchas leucocerella (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, probably 1918. Listed for year 1918, by Rebel & Zerny (1931).

Adela rufimitrella (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 1918. 18-28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Nematopogon schwarziellus Zeller, 1839

Year of last record, 1918. Hodzha, near Prizren, 15-V-1918, Kula e Lumës male 18-28-V-1918, Vermosh, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Nematopogon magna (Zeller, 1878)

Year of last record, probably 1918. Listed by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without data - source unknown.

Nematopogon adansoniella (de Villers, 1789)

Year of last record, probably 1918. Listed by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without data - source unknown.

Nematopogon swammerdamella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 1918. Hodzha, near Prizren, 15-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Nematopogon robertella (Clerck, 1859)

Year of last record, 1918. Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 (listed as *Nemophora pilulella* in Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

INCURVARIIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Incurvaria pectinea Haworth, 1828

Year of last record, 1918. Single record, from Cukali [presumably Cukalit], Shkodër county (Rebel & Zerny (1931).

Incurvaria mascullella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 1918. Durrës, 1918; Rapsha, 1918, both in Rebel & Zerny (1931).

Incurvaria oehlmanniella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 1918. Orosh, 1918 and Vermosh, 1918, both in Rebel & Zerny (1931).

Incurvaria praelatella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 1918. Included in the list for year 1918 by Rebel & Zerny (1931).

PRODOXIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Lampronia morosa Zeller, 1852

Year of last record, 1918. Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Lampronia rupella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 1918. Kula e Lumës, between 18-V and 28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

TISCHERIOIDEA
TISCHERIIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Tischeria ekebladella (Bjerkander, 1795)

Year of last record, 2024. Djalica e Lumës, VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Shkodër, Velipojë, 16-VII-2014 (KGMB) (*Vide* Bond, 2023); West of Kastrati (Shkodër), along the old road to the border with Montenegro, tenanted mines on deciduous *Quercus*, 15-X-2024 (CWP).

Coptotriche marginea (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 2024. Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 and Durrës, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); West of Kastrati (Shkodër), along the old road to the border with Montenegro, tenanted mines on *Rubus fruticosus* L., 15-X-2024 (CWP); Fushe Arrez, near Pukë, Shkodër, 16-X-2024, tenanted mines on *Rubus fruticosus*, 18-X-2024 (CWP).

TINEOIDEA
PSYCHIDAE (C. W. Plant)

The Psychidae were not specifically searched for during this present survey; a separate publication on this family in the Balkans is proposed by a third party. Here, we simply collate existing published data for the sake of completion. A total of 16 species is recorded here - none during the current millennium. A further 12 that have appeared in the past literature are here rejected for the reasons given.

Rejected species

Bijugis bombycella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data.

Diplodoma adpersella Heinemann, 1870

Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data.

Epichnopterix plumella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data.

Eochorica balcanica (Rebel, 1919)

Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data. Petersen (1964) states that the appearance in Albania is definitely to be expected though he gives no records.

Oiketicooides lutea (Staudinger, 1870)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data.

Proutia betulina (Zeller, 1839)

Erroneously mentioned for Albania by Sauter & Haettenschweiler (1996) (Weidlich, 2013). Literature references are now known to relate to the neighbouring territories of Kosovo and North Macedonia.

Pseudobankesia macedoniella (Rebel, 1919)

Records from Albania mentioned by rebel (1920) were redacted by Rebel & Zerny (1931) themselves but mentioned again erroneously by Sauter & Hättenschwiler (1996) and Sobczyk (2011, p. 248) (Weidlich, 2013).

Psyche casta (Pallas, 1767)

Literature references for *Psyche casta* (Pallas, 1767) are now known to relate to the neighbouring territories of Kosovo and North Macedonia.

Rebelia sapho (Millière, 1864)

Arnscheid & Weidlich (2017) regard records from Albania in Sauter & Haettenschweiler (1996) to belong to *R. perlucidella* (Bruand, 1853).

Rebelia plumella surientella (Bruand, 1858)

Listed in Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without supporting data. It is a subspecies of *Rebelia plumella* (Ochsenheimer, 1810) and not expected in the southern Balkans.

Sterrhopterix fusca (Haworth, 1809)

Literature references for *Sterrhopterix fusca* (Haworth, 1809) are now known to relate to the neighbouring territories of Kosovo and North Macedonia.

Taleporia politella (Ochsenheimer, 1816)

Records from Albania (Rebel & Zerny 1931, p. 156) are questionable and probably based on misidentification.

Accepted species

Acanthopsyche zelleri (Mann, 1855)

Year of last record, 1917. Babje 30-X-1917 (Rebel, 1918).

Apterona helicoidella (Vallot, 1827)

Year of last record, 1905. Shkodër-Brdica, 1905, leg. Sturany (Rebel, 1913); Albanien (Rebel, 1914); Bështriq, leg. Predota & Zerny; Shkodra, leg. Sturany; Han i Grabom, leg. Penther (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Canephora hirsuta (Poda, 1761)

Year of last record, 1918. North Albania 1914, leg. Penther (Rebel, 1917), Kruma, 28-V-1918, leg. Predota & Zerny; Mamuras, 3-VIII-1918, leg. Ebner (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), Poliçan, 2-12-VI-1961, DEI.

Diplodoma laichartingella (Goeze, 1783)

Year of last record, 1961. Vlorë, Borsh, 1 ♀, 14-V, 1961, leg. DEI (Petersen, 1954).

Eumasia parietariella (Heydenreich, 1851)

Year of last record, 1961. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 4 ♂, 26-VI-3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Vlorë, Borsh, 14-27-V-1961 (Petersen, 1964).

Heliopsychidia graecella (Millière, 1866)

Year of last record, 1918. Pojani, 23-VI-1918, leg. Bartha (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Loebelia crassicornis (Staudinger, 1870)

Year of last record, 1917. Durrës, 24-IV-1917, leg. Karny (Rebel, 1918).

Lypusa maurella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kuka e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Petersen, 1964).

Megalophanes viciella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 1918. Bështriq, 1918, leg. Predota & Zerny (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Melasina ciliaris (Ochsenheimer, 1810)

Year of last record, 1918. Dibër, Korab, 23-31-VI-1918 and 23-31-VII-1918; Shkodër, Vermosh, Korab, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Montanima predotae Sieder, 1949

Year of last record, 1918. Djalica e Lumës, 17-26.06.1918, leg. Predota & Zerny; Bështriq, 4-14-VII-1918, leg. Predota & Zerny (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Pachythelia villosella (Ochsenheimer, 1810)

Year of last record, 1917. Paša/Pasha liman, V-1908, leg. Winneguth (Rebel, 1913); Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V, 07-14-VI, 01-VII-1918, leg. Predota & Zerny; Durc, 23-V-1917, leg. Karny (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Ptilocephala plumifera (Ochsenheimer, 1810)

Year of last record, 1918. Bështriq, 29-IV-04-VI-1918, leg. Predota & Zerny (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Psyche crassiorella (Bruand, 1851)

Year of last record, 1961. Shkodër, V-1905, leg. Sturany (Rebel, 1913); Nordalbanien, 1914, leg. Penther (Rebel, 1917a); Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918, leg. Predota & Zerny; Shkodër, 31-VII-1918, leg. Ebner (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), Borshi, 14-27-V-1961, DEI.

Psychidea nudella (Ochsenheimer, 1810)

Year of last record, 1918. Kruma, 29-V-1918, leg. Predota & Zerny (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Taleporia tubulosa (Retzius, 1783)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kuka e Lumës, 9-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

MEESSIIDAE (C. W. Plant)

We follow Regier et al. (2014) in placing the genera *Eudarcia*, *Novotinea* and *Tenaga* in family Meessiidae, formerly treated as subfamily Meessiinae of Tineidae.

Rejected species

Eudarcia pagenstecherella (Hübner, [1825])

Males recorded between 7 and 14-VI-1918 at Kula e Lumës (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). The report (on page 158) is annotated with a question mark. Under the heading of *pagenstecherella*, Petersen (1963) comments that males recorded between 7 and 14-VI-1918 at Kula e Lumës by Predota & Zerny relate to an unconfirmed report of a “larval sack”. Taxonomic confusion affects this species. The name *vincitella* of Herrich-Schäffer has been variously applied to Hübner’s *pagenstecherella* and *richardsoni* of Walsingham and later the names *vincitella* and *vinculella* were synonymised; during 1918 these issues would not have been known. It is an unlikely species in the Balkans and consequently *E. pagenstecherella* cannot be confirmed as a member of the Albanian fauna.

Accepted species

Eudarcia granulatella (Zeller, 1852)

Year of last record, 1961. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, between 7 and 14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Tiranë, Ibë (Krrabë), at 400 m, between 17 and 22-VI-1961 (Petersen, 1963). A specimen in HNHM Budapest is associated with material from the 1961 Albanian Expedition of the German Entomological Institute but lacks a data label.

Eudarcia kasyi (Petersen, 1971)

Year of last record, 2023. Listed for Albania in Karsholt & Razowski (1996) and Gaedike (2015) without data. Recently, from Vlorë, Vurgu i Ri, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 6-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

Eudarcia holtzi (Rebel, 1902)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, between 7 and 14-VI-1918, leg. Predota & Zerny (Petersen, 1963). This species reaches its western limit of distribution in the Balkans, being present in North Macedonia and Greece then eastwards via Türkiye to Iran.

Tenaga nigripunctella (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 1918. Durrës, undated during 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Widespread across most of Europe so probably under-recorded in Albania.

TINEIDAE (C. W. Plant)

A family of almost 400 species in the Palaearctic. The name was applied, originally, to a wide range of what are now treated as individual families. Classification still remains in a moderately fluid state with allocation of species to subfamilies often problematic. Regier et al. (2014) presented a revised classification, but this is not yet universally accepted. Many species are associated, as larvae, with fungi; others reside in the nests of birds or mammals. A few are truly synanthropic and this group, in particular, may be becoming progressively rarer as woollen clothing is replaced by nylon and other man-made fibres. A list of 37 accepted species is presented below, but the actual number is likely to be significantly higher. Records of seven species, previously reported for Albania cannot currently be substantiated. Unless stated to the contrary, species identifications of Tineidae have been performed by CWP and almost exclusively on the basis of genitalia examination.

Rejected species

Nemapogon granella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Rebel & Zerny (1931) report this species based on a specimen collected from Galičica Planina by Drenowski in 1930. The Galičica Planina is partly in Albania and partly in North Macedonia. Petersen (1963) comments that it is impossible to say with certainty which of the *Nemapogon* species Drenowski actually encountered, but that this species is common throughout Europe as a stored product pest and is expected in Albania. Karsholt & Razowski (1996) include the species for Albania without data or comment, but in our opinion the presence of this species in Albania currently requires confirmation.

Triaxomera fulvimitrella (Sodoffsky, 1830)

A specimen from Zleb Mountain, I-VII-2017, is present in the collections of NMNH Budapest. However, Žljeb is in present day Montenegro, not Albania. Overall, this species is known to be present in the northern Balkans in Bosnia, Serbia and Romania and to the east in Türkiye, but is apparently absent from the entire southern Balkans area.

Tineola bisselliella (Hummel, 1823)

Listed in Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without data, which is very surprising as the species affects the entire of Europe. Petersen (1963) comments “The species can undoubtedly also be found in Albania, but not yet proven”. However, we have been unable to locate any single published report or preserved specimen and there remains no evidence to allow this species a place within the Albanian fauna.

Novotinea klimeschi (Rebel, 1940)

Listed for Albania in Karsholt & Razowski (1996), but without data. Known with certainty from France and Italy but is apparently absent from the rest of Europe. This is a surprising species in Albania and confirmation of the record is desirable before we can accept it.

Tinea pellionella Linnaeus, 1758

Records traced to date are: Lezhë, Ungrej, 9-IX-1918; Durrës, 1918; Kula e Lumës, 7-V- to 14-VI-1918 and 14-VII-1918 to 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Petersen (1963) states that reports of this species are not yet proven within the current borders of Albania, but that it is certainly present. He goes on to state, specifically, that material from the Austrian-Albania expedition of 1918 under the name of *pellionella* are not this species, but *T. basifasciella* Rag. Literature references about the occurrence of *pellionella* in Albania should not be trusted without checking the evidence.

Psychoides verhuella (Bruand, 1853)

Klimesch (1968) is credited for a purported occurrence in North Macedonia at https://lepiforum.org/wiki/page/Psychoides_verhuella (accessed December 2024) and is presumably also the source of the recorded presence in Albania given in Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without supporting data. We have no Albanian records.

Accepted species**Ateliotum hungaricellum* Zeller, 1839

Year of last record, 2014. A single Albanian record: Gjirokaštër, Lunxheri Mountain near Erind, 1304 m. 25-VII-2014, leg. FG.

Crassicornella crassicornella (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record, 1961. A southern European species, noted from Italy and the Balkans. A single report for Albania is given by Petersen (1963) - Vlorë, Borsh, 35 ♂ from 14 to 27-V-1961.

Cephimallota crassiflavella Bruand, 1851

Year of last record, 2024. Widespread but numerically scarce across most of Europe, but with only two records from Albania: Gjirokaštër, Tepelenë, above Nivicë, 1150 m, 4-VII-2024, SB and ANB; Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 1 ♂, 28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Cephimallota angusticostella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2023. Vlorë, Borsh, 14-V to 27-V-1961, DEI (Petersen, 1963); Datji Shkall, Priskë, 850 m, 27-VI-2-VII-61 (Petersen, 1963) and Tiranë, Bizdë, near Shengjergii, 10 to 15-VII-1961, DEI (Petersen, 1963); Vlorë, Ionian coast at Butrint, 2 ♂, 14-V-2017, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB, genitalia slides KGMB6023 and 6024; Korçë, Kolonje, 1 ♂, 12-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB (gen. prep. 6607); Elbasan, Graecen, 777 m, 2-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

Reisserita relicinella Zeller, 1839

Year of last record, 1961. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, between 14 and 20-V-1918 and 4-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) and again between 25 and 29-VII-1961 (Petersen, 1963). A widespread species in Italy, Central Europe and the Balkans, but absent from north and west Europe.

Infurcitinea banatica Petersen, 1961

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, between 7 and 14-VI-1918, leg. Predota & Zerny. In Europe known only from North Macedonia (Klimesch, 1968) and Romania (Rákossy & Goia, 2021).

Infurcitinea albanica Petersen 1963

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, between 7 and 14-VI-1918, leg. Predota & Zerny. According to Friese (1967), the holotype and paratype were collected at Kula e Lumës. Otherwise known only from North Macedonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Infurcitinea roesslerella (Heyden, 1865)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, between 7 and 14-VI-1918, leg. Predota & Zerny. A north and central European species, listed for Bosnia-Herzegovina by Rebel (1904), but otherwise absent from the Balkans.

Infurcitinea albicomella (Stainton, 1851)

Year of last record, 1961. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, between 25 and 29-VII-1961, DEI (Petersen, 1963). Widespread across the entirety of Europe.

Scardia boletella (Fabricius, 1794)

Year of last record, 1961. Vermosh, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); (Bizë 1 ♂, 10-15-VII-1961 (Petersen, 1963 - as *Morphaga boleti* (F., 1777)). A boreo-montane / cold temperate species.

Triaxomera parasitella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, between 18 and 25-V-1918 and Vermosh, during 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Nemapogon cloacella (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 1918. Petersen (1963) report 2 ♂, at Bishtricë, 4-14-VII-1918, leg. Predota & Zerny, published by Rebel & Zerny (1931) under the name of *fraudulentella* H.-S..

Nemapogon ruricolella (Stainton, 1859)

Year of last record, 1961. Tiranë, Bizë, near Shengjergji, between 10 and 15-VII-1961, DEI (Petersen, 1963). Widespread in Northern Europe and Romania as well as being present in Türkiye, but this present record appears to be the only record affecting any part of the Balkans.

Nemapogon varietella (Clemens, 1859)

Year of last record, 1961. Tiranë, Bizë, near Shengjergji, 1 ♂, between 10 and 15-VII-1961, DEI; Livadhet e Selitës, 1100 m. 1 ♂, 7-VIII-1961, DEI (Petersen, 1963).

**Nemapogon signatellus* Petersen, 1957

Year of last record, 2024. Ibë, 400 m (Petersen, 1963); Shkodër, Pukë, 746 m, 6-VIII-2024, FG; Berat, Tomri i Madh, above Poliça, 686 m, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Nemapogon clematella (Fabricius, 1781)

Year of last record, 1961. Petersen (1963) reports this species, as *arcellus* (Fabricius, 1777), from Livadhet e Selitës, meadow at 1000-1100 m, 3-8-VII-1961 (DEI) adding that there is reliable literature data only from the Yugoslavian peripheral areas of Žiljeb and Novoselë (Penther).

**Nemapopgon gravosaellus* Petersen, 1957

Year of last record, 2013. The single Albania record is from Tiranë, Petrela, 260 m, 9-IX-2013, FG. It is frequent across Central and southern Europe, via North Macedonia and Greece eastwards to Türkiye.

Triaxomasia caprimulgella (Stainton, 1851)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 4 ♂ between 7 and 14-VI-1918 and another between 26-VI and 3-VII-2018 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), also mentioned in Petersen (1963).

Neurothaumasia ankerella (Mann, 1867)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, from 7-VII to 3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Livadhet e Selitës, 1100 m, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ between 3 and 8-VII-1961 (Petersen, 1963); Tiranë, Petrelë, 9-IX-2013, FG and Kukës, Topojan, 741 m, 7-VIII-2024, FG. Widespread across Europe including the Balkans.

Trichophaga tapetzella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 1918. Shkodër, leg. Klapotocz (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Petersen, 1963). The lack of data is surprising; the species is widespread across Europe. Included in a list of Albanian pest species by Tomov et al. (2009).

**Trichophaga bipartitella* (Ragonot, 1892)

Year of last record, 2023. Fier, Divjakë area, near the beach ("Strandnähe"), 1 ♂, 26-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

Tinea translucens Meyrick, 1917

Year of last record, 1961. Poliça, 500 m, 5 ♂, ♀, between 2 and 12-VI-1961, DEI (Petersen, 1963). Widespread across all of Europe.

Tinea basifasciella Ragonot, 1895

Year of last record, 2023. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7 to 14-VII-2018 - originally listed as *pellionella*, but stated by Petersen (1963) to relate to *basifasciella*. More recently, we have Podagrec, Guri i Kamjes, 1316 m, 1 ♂, 20-V-2023, leg. SB and ANB.

**Tinea omichlopis* Meyrick, 1928

Year of last record, 2015. Divjakë, coastal forest area, 17-VIII-2015, FG. A surprising record. Noted for Croatia, but otherwise absent from the Balkans. It is prevalent in Central and Western Europe, avoiding the north

Tinea trinitella Thunberg, 1794

Year of last record, 2019. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 14 to 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Dajti, Skall Priskë, 850 m, 1 ♀, between 27-VI and 2-VIII-1961 (Petersen, 1963); Gjirrokastër, near Humelicë, 1 ♂, 11-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB, gen. prep. 6254.

Niditinea fuscella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 1961. Durrës, 1918, Kukës, Kula e Lumës, V-1918, Mamuras, 2-VIII-1918, Dragobija, 20-VIII-1918, Ungrei, 9-IX-1918 and Lesh, 24-IX-1918 (all in (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Dajti, Shkallë Priskë, 850

m, 27-VI-1961 and Tiranë, Bizë, near Shengjergji, between 10 and 15-VII-1961 (Petersen, 1963). Ubiquitous species, in Europe only unrecorded in Kosovo and European Türkiye.

Monopis laevigella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 1918. Bishtriçë, 4-14-VII-1918, leg. Predota & Zerny (Petersen, 1963). Affects all of Europe, including the Balkans.

**Monopis obviella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2022. The map at https://lepiforum.org/wiki/page/Monopis_obviella accessed December 2024) indicates a presence in Albania based on data in Petersen (1963). However, careful examination of that paper fails to reveal an entry for this species, suggesting that the map is incorrect. The present data are, as far as we know, the first for Albania. Mt Thanës nr Bulqizë above Plani I Bardhë, 1 ♂, 6-IV-2019, leg. SB and AN, det. KGMB (gen. prep. 6358); Gramsh, Devoli Gorge at Bratille village, 519 m, 1 ♂, 6-VI-2022, leg. SB and ABN, det. KGMB (genitalia slide 6081); Gjirokastër, Përmet, near Benjë-Novoselë, 6-VI-2018 and 9-IV-2019, Andy King.

**Monopis crocicapitella* (Clemens, 1859)

Year of last record, 2022. Podagrec, Guri I Kamjes, 1314 m, 1 ♂, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB.

Monopis imella (Hübner, [1813])

Year of last record, 1918. Durrës, 1918 and Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 and 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Widespread across all of Europe.

**Monopis monachella* (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2024. Above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

**Hapsifera luridella* Zeller, 1847

Year of last record, 2023. Durrës, Anëvjosë, 95 m, 4-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG; Vlora, Vurgu i Ri, 1 ♂, 6-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

Euplocamus anthracinalis (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 2023. Historic records are from Orosh, Pasha Liman, Rapsha, Vermosh, Kruma, Mamuras, Maranaj Sar Pl and Hodza, all from year 1918 but undated within that year 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) also give Kula e Lumës, between 18 and 28-VIII-1918. An unpublished specimen in HNMH was collected at Mali Dojtits, 24-V-1918. Petersen (1963) adds Kunora e Lumës and East Kirbneshi, Lurbna, between 19 and 24-VII-1961. Modern records are from Skenderbeg Mountain, Larit, Bruz-Mal, 1131 m, 2 ♂, 20-VI-2023 and Podagrek, above Ohrid Lake at Maja e Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 23-VI-2023, both leg. SB and ANB.

Euplocamus ophis (Cramer, 1779)

Year of last record, 1961. Widely reported from Dibër, Durrës, Elbasan, Kukës, Lezhë, Shkodër and Tiranë regions in years 1917 and 1918, 1959 and 1961, from sea level to 1130 metres altitude. The earliest we have is from Tiranë on 16-VI-1917; the most recent from Skenderbeg Mountain, Larit, 1131 m, 20-VI-2023. Adults recorded on the wing 28 May to 2 July. Earlier records are given by Rebel & Zerny (1931) and later data in Petersen (1963).

GRACILLARIOIDEA
BUCCULATRICIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Bucculatrix bechsteinella (Scharfenberg, 1805)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Bucculatrix ulmella* Zeller, 1848

Year of last record, 2024. Shkodër, Pukë, Fushe Arrez at 1000 m, 16-X-2024, tenanted larval mines in leaves of deciduous *Quercus*, CWP.

GRACILLARIIDAE (C. W. Plant)

A large family, with around 2500 species worldwide, it is the principal family that contains leaf-mining larvae. Many species are of economic or horticultural importance and may be invasive from time to time. Inventorying the species is usually best performed by searching for the larval mines though, perversely, naming the species in a good many cases depend on rearing adult microlepidoptera from the mines and undertaking genitalia dissection. The family is hopelessly under-recorded in Albania and a great many species undoubtedly remain to be encountered.

Rejected records

Phyllonorycter ulicicolella (Stainton, 1851)

Berat, Tomor Mountain at Tomor i Madh village, 686 m, 1 ♂, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB. *Ulex* does not occur in Albania. The genitalia of any new material should be checked, since *Ph. lapadiella* (Krone, 1909) is a more likely candidate (see Laštůvka & Laštůvka, 2006).

Accepted records

**Acrocercops brongniardella* (Fabricius, 1798)

Year of last record, 2007. Vlorë, Palasë, 740 m, 21-X-2007, larval mine on *Quercus Aegilops* Kotschy, leg. J. Buszko.

Caloptilia alchimiella (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 2022. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Lezhë, Orosh, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë, Tren, 1 ♂ at light, 3-V-2022, leg. CWP.

Caloptilia cuculipennella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Djalica e Lumës, 17-26-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Caloptilia elongella (Linnaeus, 1761)

Year of last record, 1918. Vermosh, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Caloptilia fidella* (Reutti, 1853)

Year of last record, 2022. Korçë, Tren, 1 ♂ at light, 3-V-2022, leg. SB and ANB.

**Caloptilia honoratella* (Rebel, 1914)

Year of last record, 2019. Gjirokaštër, Lunxherise Mountain at Mal Cacup, near Erind, 1015 m, 1 ♂, 23-XI-2019, leg. SB and ANB.

Caloptilia rhodinella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Caloptilia robustella* Jäckh, 1972

Year of last record, 2023. Gjirokaštër, Lunxherise Mountain at Mal Cacup, near Erind, 1015 m, 1 ♂, 23-XI-2019, leg., SB and ANB, gen. det. CWP; Podagrec, Guri i Kamjes, 1316 m, 1 ♂, 20-V-2023, leg. SB and ANB. The separation of *C. robustella* from *C. alchimiella* requires examination of the adult genitalia; separation of the two species in the basis of larval leaf mines is not possible,

**Caloptilia rufipennella* (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2022. Gjirokaštër, Bences River Gorge, 3 Km west of village, 555 m, 1 ♂, 22-X-2022, leg. SB and ANB, Gjirokaštër, Lunxherise Mountain at Mal Cacup near Erind, 1015 m, 1 ♂, 23-X-2022, leg. SB and ANB.

**Caloptilia semifascia* (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 2024. above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

**Cameraria ohridella* Deschka & Dimić, 1986

Year of last record, 2009. Tiranë (town), larval mines in *Aesculus*, 23-IX-2009, KGMB. Valade et al. (2009) and Lees et al. (2011) undertook comprehensive surveys of mitochondrial and microsatellite DNA markers reveal a Balkan origin for this invasive species.

**Cupedia cupediella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855)

Year of last record, 2007. Dhërmi, 21-X-2007, larval mines on *Pistacia*, leg. J. Buszko.

**Dialectica scalarisella* (Zeller, 1850)

Year of last record, 2007. Durres, 12-VIII-1959 (Utech, 1962) Dhërmi, mine on *Echium italicum* L., 21-X-2007, adults reared 2008, J. Buszko & Delvinë, mine on *Cynoglossum officinale* L., 22-X-2007, adults reared 2008, J. Buszko.

**Euspilapteryx auroguttella* (Stephens, 1835)

Year of last record, 2024. Berat, Tomor Mountain, Tomor i Madh village at 686 m, 1 ♂, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Calybites phasianipennella (Hübner, [1813])

Year of last record, 1959. Listed for Durres, 12-VIII-1959, (Utech (1962) as *Euspilapteryx phasianipennella* (Hb.).

Metriochoa latifoliella (Milliere, 1886)

Year of last record 1959. According to Utech (1962), Rebel found leaf mines of this species near Durres on 12-VIII-1959.

**Gracillaria syringella* (Fabricius, 1794)

Year of last record, 2024. Shkodër, Pukë at Fushe Arrez, 1000 m, larval mines on *Fraxinus*, 16-X-2024 and roadside woodland north of Pukë town, larval mines on *Fraxinus*, 17-X-2024, CWP.

Micrurapteryx kollariella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data.

**Parectopa robiniella* Clemens, 1863

Year of last record, 2024. Shkodër, Pukë at Fushe Arrez, 1000 m, larval mines on *Acacia* sp., 16-X-2024, CWP.

Parornix fagivora (Frey, 1861)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 and 26-VI-03-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Phyllocnistis citrella* Stainton, 1856

Year of last record, 2007. Dhërmi, Mine on Citrus sp., 21-X-2007, adults reared 2008. J. Buszko. Included in a list of Albanian pest species by Tomov et al. (2009)

Phyllonorycter spinicolella (Zeller, 1846)

Year of last record, 2024. The identification of this species from leaf mines alone is not possible unless an adult is reared; consequently, an historic record from Muras, 10-IX-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) must be treated as unconfirmed. However, the place of this species on the Albanian checklist is established a century later by a pupa in a mine on *Prunus spinosa* L., Shkodë, north of Pukë town, 17-X-2024, adult males reared CWP.

**Phyllonorycter esperella* (Goeze, 1783)

Year of last record, 2024. Shkodë, north of Pukë town, 17-X-2024, tenanted mines on *Carpinus ?betulus*, CWP.

Phyllonorycter abrasella (Duponchel, 1843)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 4-7-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Phyllonorycter acerifoliella* (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2024. Shkodë, Pukë (town), 17-X-2024, tenanted mines on *Acer campestre* L., CWP.

Phyllonorycter cavella (Zeller, 1846)

Year of last record, 1918. Shkodër, Abat, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Phyllonorycter corylifoliella* (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2014. Delvinë, 22-X-2007, Mine on *Pyrus eleagrifolia* Pall., adults reared 2008, J. Buszko; Velipojë nature reserve, 16-VII-2014, tenanted larval mines, KGMB.

**Phyllonorycter delitella* (Duponchel, 1844)

Year of last record, 2008. Palasë, 740 m, tenanted mines on *Quercus Aegilops* Scop., 21-X-2007, adults reared 2008 J. Buszko.

**Phyllonorycter heegeriella* (Zeller, 1846)

Year of last record, 2024. Shkodër, Pukë, Fushe Arrez at 1000 m, 16-X-2024, mines on deciduous *Quercus* sp., adults reared, CWP.

Phyllonorycter kuhlweiniella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Shkodër, near Kula, 17-X-2024, pupa on deciduous *Quercus* sp., CWP.

**Phyllonorycter lautella* (Zeller, 1846)

Year of last record, 2024. Shkodër, Pukë at Fushe Arrez, 1000 m, larval mines on deciduous *Quercus* sp., 16-X-2024, CWP.

**Phyllonorycter leucographella* (Zeller, 1850)

Year of last record, 2009. Tiranë, West of Qafmollë, 26-IX-2009, KGMB.

Phyllonorycter maestingella (Müller, 1764)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Djalica e Lumës, 17-26-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Phyllonorycter mannii* (Zeller, 1846)

Year of last record, 2007. Vlorë, Palasë, 740 m, 21-X-2007, larva on *Quercus aegilops* Scop., adult male emerged 13-IV-2008, leg. and gen. det. J. Buszko.

**Phyllonorycter messaniella* (Zeller, 1846)

Year of last record, 2024. Shkodër, north of Pukë town, 17-X-2024, tenanted mines on deciduous *Quercus*, CWP, adults reared.

**Phyllonorycter millieriella* (Staudinger, 1871)

Year of last record, 2007. Dhërmi, 21-X-2007, vacated mines on *Celtis australis* L., J. Buszko.

**Phyllonorycter platani* (Staudinger, 1870)

Year of last record, 2019. Dhërmi, 21-X-2007 and Bamatat (Bystriza) and Delvinë, 22-X-2007, tenanted mines on *Platanus orientalis* L., adults reared, J. Buszko; Tiranë, West of Qafmollë, 26-IX-1019, KGMB.

**Phyllonorycter quercifoliella* (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2024. Shkodë, north of Pukë town, 17-X-2024, tenanted mines on deciduous *Quercus*, CWP, adults reared.

**Phyllonorycter roboris* (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2007. Palasë, 740 m, 21-X-2007, tenanted mines on *Quercus aegilops* Scop., adults reared 2008, J. Buszko; Delvinë, 22-X-2007, tenanted mines on *Quercus frainetto* Ten., adults reared 2008, J. Buszko,

Phyllonorycter scitulella (Duponchel, 1843)

Year of last record, 1918. Ploshtan, 2-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Phyllonorycter sublautea* (Stainton, 1869)

Year of last record, 2007. Dhërmi, 21-X-2007, mines on *Quercus aegilops* Scop. adults reared 2008, J. Buszko.

**Phyllonorycter tenerella* (Joannis, 1915)

Year of last record, 2024. Shkodë, Kastrati, along the old road to the national border, 40 m, 15-X-2024, tenanted mines on *Carpinus ?betulus* CWP.

Phyllonorycter comparella (Duponchel, [1843])

Year of last record, 1959. Elbasan, 13-VIII-1959 (Utech, 1962).

DOUGLASIIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Tinagma perdicella Zeller, 1839

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Djalica e Lumës, 17-26-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Klimesch, 1968; Gaedike, 1975).

YPONOMEUTOIDEA
YPONOMEUTIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Yponomeuta cagnagella (Hübner, [1813])

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Podagrec, above Ohrid Lake at Maja e Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 23-VI-2023, leg. SB and ANB.

Yponomeuta malinellus Zeller, 1838

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 4-VII-7-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Yponomeuta padella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without data.

Yponomeuta plumbella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 4-VII-14-VII-1918 and 26-VII-3-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Kessleria albanica Friese, 1960

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without data.

Kessleria alpicella (Stainton, 1851)

Year of last record, 1918. Dibër, Korab, 23-31-VII-1918 and Vunsaj, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Kessleria mixta Huemer & Tarmann, 1992

Year of last record, 1918. Apparently, known only from the Holotype ♂ in NMW labelled “Alban.-Exp., Korab, 31-VII-18 [leg. Penther & Zerny]” “31.7.”, ♂ Genital preparation Friese 952” “*Kessleria alpicella* HS. G. Friese det. 1962”.

**Zelleria hepariella* Stainton, 1849

Year of last record, 2023. Librazhd, Shpella e Plake near Gizavesh 766 m, 1 ♂, 18-VI-2023, leg. SB and ANB; Novoselë, 437 m, 1 ♂, 9-XI-2023, leg. SB and ANB, det CWP.

**Zelleria oleastrella* (Millière, 1864)

Year of last record, 2024. Divjakë, coastal forest, 3 m, 17-VII-2014; Fier, Divjakë, 4 m, 9-VIII-2024; Gjirokaštër, Erind, 842 m, 10-VIII-2024 - all leg. & det. FG.

**Pseudoswammerdamia combinella* (Hübner, 1786)

Year of last record, 2022. Divjakë Podagrec, Guri I Kamjes, 1314 m, 1 ♂, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB.

**Swammerdamia pyrella* (Villers, 1789)

Year of last record, 2024. Berat, Tomor Mountain, Tomri i Madh village, 686 m, 1 ♂, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Paraswammerdamia albicapitella (Scharfenberg, 1805)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in Karsholt & Razowski (1996), but without data.

Paraswammerdamia nebulella (Goeze, 1783)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in Karsholt & Razowski (1996), but without data.

**Cedestis subfasciella* (Stephens, 1834)

Year of last record, 2018. Dibër, Thanës Mountain at Bulqize, 6-IV-2018, leg. and det. CWP; Gjirokaštër, southern slopes north-west from Burimas, above Shengjergi, 400 m, 13-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB (genitalia slide KGMB6262).

ARGYRESTHIIDAE (C. W. Plant)

A seriously under-studied family in Albania, where a significant percentage of the 35 European species are very likely to be present.

Rejected species

Argyresthia semitestacella (Curtis, 1833)

The reports from Plav and Kobiljača given in Rebel & Zerny (1931) relate to Montenegro and Bosnia, respectively.

Accepted species

**Argyresthia prenjella* Rebel, 1901

Year of last record, 2014. Gjirokastër, Lunxhëri, Mountain near Erind, 1304 m, 25-VII-2014, leg. FG.

Argyresthia pruniella (Clerck, 1759)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data.

PLUTELLIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Rejected records

Eidophasia syenitella Herrich-Schäffer, 1854 / *Eidophasia zukowskyi* Amsel, 1939

Rebel & Zerny (1931) and Friese (1966), list *Eidophasia syenitella* from Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 and 26-VI-3-VII-1918. However, this species was not separated from *Eidophasia zukowskyi* Amsel, 1939 until 1914 and so it is considered wise to reserve judgement on the correct name for the historic Albanian material. Two modern Albanian reports of *E. zukovski*, from Permet, 17-VI-2009 and Gjirokaster, 5-VI-2022 are listed in iNaturalist – both flagged as “requiring identification”. The maps at iNaturalist appear to suggest that the true *syenitella* may be confined to the Iberian Peninsula?

Accepted records

Eidophasia hufnagelii (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 1918. Dibër, Korab Mountain, 23-31-VII.1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Friese, 1966).

Eidophasia messingiella (Fisher von Röslerstamm, 1840)

Year of last record, 1918. Plav, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Plutella porrectella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 and 26-VI-3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Friese, 1966).

Plutella xylostella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 2024. Immigrant species and probably also a temporary resident, often presenting in numerical abundance. Recorded from 39 localities affecting all of the Albanian regions (counties) in modern years, from sea level to 1860 metres. Records fall in the period 6th April to 23rd November; the earliest reports are from Shkodër, Maranaj, V-1905, leg. Sturany and Shkodër, Mnelabirge [Mnelë e Madhe], 3-VI-1906, leg. Winneguth. The greatest number of records are during June, but no discernible population peaks are evident.

YPSOLOPHIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Ypsolopha alpella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2019. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 3 adults 23-VI--VII-1918, leg. Friese (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Friese, 1966); Mali me Gropë, NW of Qaf e Selitës Pass, 1 ♂, 1-X-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB (gen. prep. 6112); Bëncë, 4-X-2019, CWP.

Ypsolopha lucella (Fabricius, 1775)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 1 from 7-14-VI-1918, 1 ♀, from 14 -20-VII-1918, leg. Friese (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Friese, 1966); Gjirokastër, Lunxherise Mountain between Mal Cajup & Erind, 1015 m, 1 ♀, 7-VIII-2018, leg. CWP, barcode TLMF Lep 28906.

Ypsolopha albiramella (Mann, 1861)

Year of last record, 2024. Vlorë, Borsh, 1 ♂, 14-25-VI-1961, leg. Friese (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Friese, 1966); Gjirokastër, Cepan (dry riverbed), 200 m, 18-VII-2012, FG; Vlorë, Qeparo, 25 m, 30-VIII-2024, leg. FG.

Ypsolopha chazariella (Mann, 1866)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 and 26-VI-3-VII-1918, leg. Predota & Zerny (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Friese, 1966).

Ypsolopha falcella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 1918. Pashtrik (Beshtrik), 7-15-VIII-1918 (Friese, 1966).

**Ypsolopha instabilella* (Mann, 1866)

Year of last record, 2023. Korçë, Tren, near Little Prespa Lake, 858 m, 19-XI-2019, leg. SB; Gjirokastër, Vjosa River Gorge at Kelcire (= Kisura) village, 176 m, 4 ♂ and ♀, leg. SB and ANB. This species has a disjunct distribution in Europe, affecting Iberia and France in the west and the Balkans in the east (and east from here via Türkiye and Iran); apparently absent from other areas of Europe.

Ypsolopha minotaurella (Rebel, 1916)

Year of last record, 2024. Jukes, Kula e Lumës, 1 ♀, 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Friese, 1966) and 1 ♂, 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel, 1916; Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Friese, 1966); Gjirokastër, Humelicë, ruderal area at the base of small hills, 170 m, 1 ♀, 29-VIII-2024, FG (adult and genitalia illustrated at https://lepiforum.org/wiki/page/Ypsolopha_minotaurella). Known only from Albania, North Macedonia, the Greek mainland and Crete.

Ypsolopha mucronella (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 1 ♂, 18-28-V-1918, leg. Predota & Zerny (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Ypsolopha nemorella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 and 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Ypsolopha sequella* (Clerck, 1759)

Year of last record, 2019. Gjirokastrë, Mali me Gropë Mountain, above Shengjergi village, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1-X-2019, leg. SB and ANB, KGMB (genitalia slide KGMB 6334 - ♂, KGMB 6257 - ♀).

Ypsolopha sylvella (Linnaeus, 1767)

Year of last record, 2017. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë, Kuq Mountain, Qarrit Pass at Dhrovjan, 389 m, 21-X-2017, leg. SB.

Ypsolopha ustella (Clerck, 1759)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Plav, Kosutica, Maje Kolates, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Skenderberg Mountain, Larit, Bruz-Mal, 1130 m, 1 ♀, 20-V-2023, SB; Podagrec, above Lake Ohrid near Qafa Kotodeshit, 1 ♀, 1130 m, 7-IX-2023, SB; Podagrec, above Lake Ohrid below Maja e geges, 1323 m, 18-VI-2024, SB and ANB; Korçë, Kuq Mountain, below Qarrit Pass near Clarr village, 300 m, 1 ♂, 9-III-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Ochsenheimeria taurella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 1918. Elbasan, 4-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). This species is evidently absent from the entire area of the Balkans except Greece (and now Albania). Its congeners, *O. glabratella* Müller-Rutz, 1914, *O. urella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) and *O. vacuella* Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1842 are also apparently absent from the Balkans.

GLYPHIPTERIGIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Rejected species

Glyphipterix loricatella (Treitschke, 1833)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed in Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without supporting data. In Europe, this species is known only from Hungary, Romania and Serbia so that a report from Albania is rather surprising. In the absence of data relating to the listing in the European checklist, *Glyphipterix loricatella* cannot be admitted to the Albania fauna.

Accepted species

Digitivalva pulicariae (Klimesch, 1956)

Year of last record, 2024. Listed for Albania in Gaedike (1968) without details. Tiranë, Bruz-Mal (Larit), 1130 m, 20-VI-2023, leg. SB and ANB.

**Digitivalva macedonica* (Klimesch, 1956)

Year of last record, 2023. Gjirokaster, Rruga Cajupit, 1251 m, 23-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG. Recorded by Klimesch (1968) from North Macedonia, which might be the basis of the listing in Karsholt & Razowski (1996) for “Yugoslavia”. Otherwise, a Turkish species, not known elsewhere in Europe (see https://lepiforum.org/wiki/page/Digitivalva_macedonica).

Glyphipterix simpliciella (Stephens, 1834)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 and 26-VI-3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Friese, 1966).

Glyphipterix thrasonella (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 1918. Tiranë, Trektani [= Tregtan], 28-V-1918, Tiranë, Ploshtan, 22-VII-1918 and Kukës, Kukla e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918, all given in Rebel (1931).

PRAYDIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Prays fraxinella (Bjerkander, 1784)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data.

Prays oleae (Bernard, 1788)

Year of last record, 1918. Recorded by the Albanian Plant Protection team during 1918, but no detail given.

Prays citri (Millière, 1873)

Year of last record, unknown. Included in a list of Albanian pest species by Tomov et al. (2009).

SCYTHROPIIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Scythropia crataegella (Linnaeus, 1767)

Year of last record, 1961. Dajti, Shkallë Priskë at 850 m, 2 ♂, 27-VI-2-VII-1961, DEI; Mali me Gropë, at 1100 m, 1 ♂, 3-8-VII-1961, DEI.

LYONETIIDAE (C. W. Plant)

A small family, with only 16 European species, of which just one is found so far in Albania. The absence of the otherwise near ubiquitous *Lyonetia clerkella* (Linnaeus, 1758), which is also shown as absent from Montenegro, Croatia and Kosovo in the distribution map at https://lepiforum.org/wiki/page/Lyonetia_clerkella, is unlikely to be correct; the family is seriously under-recorded in Albania.

**Leucoptera malifoliella* (Costa, 1836)

Velipojë, larval mines, 16-VII-2014, KGMB.

GELECHIOIDEA
AUTOSTICHIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Rejected species

Symmoca designella Herrich-Schäffer, 1855

Kula e Lumës, 1918, given by Rebel & Zerny (1931) is a *lapsus calami* - *A. designatella* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855 was intended (*vide* Gozmány, 2008).

Accepted species

Symmoca signatella Herrich-Schäffer, 1854

Year of last record, 2024. Shkodra Lake, Kodra e Vaut near Kosan Village, 8 m, 1 ♂, 2-VII-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL. gen. prep. 4960.

Apatema apolausticum Gozmány, 1996

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 6-VII-1918, DEI, leg. Csiki, gen. det. R. Sutter, specimen in HNMH. There remains a need to dissect this specimen to ensure that it is not in fact the confusingly similar.

Apatema whalleyi (Popescu-Gorj & Căpușe, 1965) - see below.

Apatema mediopallidum Walsingham, 1900

Year of last record, 1959. Vaqarr Valley, 27-VII-1959, specimen in HNMH Budapest. Also listed for Albania in Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without data.

**Apatema whalleyi* (Popescu-Gorj & Căpușe, 1965)

Year of last record, 2024. Berat, Tomor Mountain near Tomr i Madh village, 686 m, 15-VI-2024, SB and ABN.

Aprominta designatella Herrich-Schäffer, 1855

Year of last record, 2024. Shkodër, 20-VI-1916 and 2I-X-1917, leg. Friedrich, specimen in NMNH Budapest; Bicaj, 12-VII-1918, Friedrich, Akad. Balk. Exp. Csiki (1918), specimen in NMNH Budapest, Genitalia slide Gozmány 1022; Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 4-7-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Gjirokastër, near Erind at 1304 m, 25-VII-2014 and at 742 m, 10-VIII-2024, FG; Galichitsa Mts., above Korita vill., 1485 m, 1 ♂, 20-VIII-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL, gen. prep. 4994; above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 13-V-2024 and Gjirokastër, Tepelenë, above Nivicë, 1150 m, 7-VII-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Aprominta bifasciata (Staudinger, 1870)

Year of last record 2017. Ionian sea, Butrint lake, near exit to sea, 18 m, 1 ♂, 14-V-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL, gen. prep. 5009.

**Amselina cedestiella* (Zeller, 1868)

Year of last record 2023. Shkodër, Gomsiqe, 590 m, 1 ♂, 29-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

Donaspastus pannonicus (Gozmány, 1952)

Year of last record, pre-2008. Durrës. Undated in Gozmány (2008). A surprising report. The species prevails in Italy to the west and in Hungary, Slovakia and Romania in the northern end of the Balkans but is otherwise lacking from the peninsula.

Dysspastus undecimpunctella (Mann, 1864)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 and 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Gozmány (2008). Elsewhere, known sparingly from Romania, North Macedonia, Greece and north-west Türkiye as well as Cyprus.

Holcopogon adseclella (Eversmann, 1844)

Year of last record, 2024. As ssp. *helveolus* Staudinger, 1879: Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 14-29-VII-1918, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Gozmány, 2008), Divjakë, coastal forest with brackish water zones, 17-VII-2014, leg. FG. Subspecies not stated: Vlorë, Qeparo, 25 m, 30-VIII-2024, leg. FG.

Nukusa cinerella (Rebel, 1941)

Year of last record, 2008. Kukës Kula e Lumës (Gozmány, 2008). The unqualified mention in Karsholt & Razowski (1996) cannot relate to this undated record because of the publication date.

Nukusa praeditella (Rebel, 1891)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Dlalica e Lumës, 17-26-6-1918 and Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918, 26-VI-3-VII-1918 and 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Gozmány, 2008). Known in Europe only from Italy and the Balkans, as far north as Romania.

**Oegoconia deauratella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)

Year of last record, 2024. above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 1 ♂, 3-VI-2024, SB and ANB. Widespread across Europe. Separation from other *Oegoconia* species always requires genitalia examination.

Oegoconia quadripuncta (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 and 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). It is unclear if all of this material was critically examined (genitalia); it would be helpful to locate and dissect any voucher material. This species is widespread across Europe but, oddly, the maps show an absence in the north-east (Austria and the Czech Republic eastwards). Separation from other *Oegoconia* species always requires genitalia examination.

LECITHOCERIDAE C. W. Plant

Homaloxestis briantiella (Turati, 1879)

Year of last record, 2024. Listed by Gozmány (1978) but without details of place or date; this is presumed by us to be the basis of the inclusion of this species in Karsholt's & Razowski's 1996 European checklist. Modern records number just two and are from the Gjirokastrë region at Erind, 842 m, 10-VIII-2024 and Pagri, 340 m, 11-VIII-2024, both leg. FG.

Lecithocera nigrana (Duponchel, [1836])

Year of last record, 2018. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Berat, Tomor Mountain at Tomori Madh village, 686 m, 1 ♂, 15-VI-2024, SB and ANB. Two specimens are present in the collections of HMNH in Budapest, from Kula Lumës, 4-VII-1918 and 5-VII-1918, both labelled *Akad. Balk. Exp. Csiki (1918)*; both are mentioned in Gozmány (1978). More recently, Syri I, 1 ♂, 6-VIII-2018, leg. FG.

Odites kollarella (O. Costa, 1832)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918, 26-VI-3-VII-1918 and 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukës, Korab Mountain at Kule e Lumës, 4-VII-1918 - specimen in HMNH Budapest labelled "*Akad. Balk. Exp. Csiki (1918)*".

OECOPHORIDAE (C. W. Plant)
OECOPHORINAE

Alabonia staintoniella (Zeller, 1850)

Year of last record, 2022. Historical records are from Ipek, 16-VII-1917 leg. Csiki (*Akad. Balk. Exp.*, specimen in collection at NMNH Budapest); Kukës, Kruma, 5-VI-1918; Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918, 7-14-VI-1918 and 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). A single modern report comes from Podagrec, Guri i Kamjes, 1314 m, 1 ♀, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB.

**Batia lunaris* (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 2024. Above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 1 ♂, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB. A widespread European species, surely overlooked in Albania.

Borkhausenia fuscescens (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Included for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without supporting data. Albania represents the most southerly station for this species in the Balkans, though it is also present in adjacent North Macedonia.

**Callima bruandella* (Ragonot, 1889)

Year of last record, 2023. Gjirokaster, Këlcyra, 24-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

**Callima icterinella* (Mann, 1867)

Year of last record, 2017. Near Vlorë, 13-VI-2017, leg. Aleksander Golemaj (inaturats.org/observations/6713170). Included on a website at https://lepiforum.org/wiki/page/Callima_icterinella, accessed December 2024). Southern Balkans and Türkiye, plus Israel and additionally in southern Italy, where it was discovered at Basilicata in 2019 (Pinzari, 2019).

Callima formosella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 20-VI-3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Berat, Tomor Mountain at Tomri Madh village, 686 m, 1 ♂, 15-VI-2024 and Gjirokastër, Tepelenë above Nivicë, 1150 m, 4-VII-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

**Decantha borkhauseni* (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2023. Shkodra, Gomsiqe, 590 m, 29-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG

Crassa unitella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, ♂, ♀, 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 1 ♀, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB; Berat, Tomor Mountain at Tomri Madh village, 686 m, 2 ♀, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB; above Ohrid Lake, below Maja e geges, 1323 m, 1 ♂, 18-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Endrosis sarcitrella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 1918. Lezhë, “Fani” [presumably the Fan River area], 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). The absence of this species from the southern Balkans is surprising, since it is present in Bosnia and Romania and then Türkiye.

Dasycera oliviella (Fabricius, 1794)

Year of last record, 2024. Older reports are from Portes, 1918, Durrës, 1918 and Kukës, Kula 3 Lumës, 18-28-V-1918, 7-14-VI-1918 and 26-VI-3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). One example from Kula e Lumës, 8-VII-1918, rests in the collections at NMNH Budapest. More recently, records are from Vlorë, below Ilias at the St Theodore Monastery, 140 m, 15-VII-2017, Vlorë, Librazd, Shkumbini river valley near Qukes, 15-VII-2017, Gramsch, Bratilo, 519 m, 6-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB. There are records from across most of the country in the iNaturalist database - the bulk having been made during 2024.

Fabiola pokornyi (Nickerl, 1864)

Year of last record, 2023. Shkala e Bicajt, 26-VI-1918; Kukës, Djalica e Lumës, 17-26-VI-1918, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 and Munelageb, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Gjirrokaster, Rruga Cajupit, 1251 m, 23-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

Harpella forficella (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 2022. Tiranë, Munchella Mountain above Kimez, 1400 m, 7-VII-2019; Gramsh, Valamara Mountains, below Liqenzi i Zi, 1744 m, 22-VII-2022, both leg. SB and ANB.

Holoscolia homaima Gozmány, 1954

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 1800 m, 26-VII-1918, leg. Penther, Zerny & Predota (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Known only from Albania. According to Gozmány (1954), “... they collected at Kula e Lumës for some months, at the foot of Mt. Korab, where large series of forficella was caught. They also visited the mountain itself (23, July - 1. August), but, as presumably they were collecting by lamp, they did not get the new species, which, as all *Holoscolia* do, fly in the sunshine. Now, Dr. Csiki, Director of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, the famous coleopterist, was also present, representing the Academy of Sciences of Hungary. The three *homaima* species were caught by him at the same time and place (Mt. Korab) where the other scientists were working. I can explain the curious collecting of *homaima* by the coleopterist member only by the fact that they were swept out of the grass by the beetle collecting net, to which also their somewhat torn appearance testifies. Dr Csiki communicated this verbally to me. The Holotype and the two paratypes are in the collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum”.

Holoscolia huebneri Koçak, 1980,

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 8-VII-1918, CSIKI, Akad. Balk. Exp. In collection NMNH Budapest; 7-VIII-1918, 7-14-VI-1918, 26-VI-3-VII-1918 and 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Ferner, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); east of Boge, 16-VII-1914, leg. KGMB (det. Rachel Terry); Durrës, Anëvjosë, 95 m, 1 ♀, 4-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG (vide: https://lepiforum.org/wiki/page/Holoscolia_huebneri#/image/5/1); Berat, Tomor Mountain, above Ujanik near Abaz Albi, 1851 m, 2 ♂, 16-VI-2024.

Kasyniana diminutella (Rebel, 1931)

- = *Borkhausenia diminutella* Rebel, 1931 [Original combination] - Locus typus: Kula e Lumës
- = *Metalampra diminutella* (Rebel, 1931)
- = *Kasyniana gallica* Buvat & Nel, 1999

Year of last record, 1918. Gyalica Mountain at Lums, 9-VII-1918, leg. Csiki (Akad. Balk. Exp., specimen in NMNH Budapest; Kukës, Kula e Lumës, VI-3-VII-1918 and 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). A surprising record as the species is not otherwise indicated for the Balkans. The precise relationship between Rebel's *diminutella* and Buvat & Nel's *gallica* warrants investigation.

Minetia crinitus (Fabricius, 1798)

Year of last record, 1918. Vovipazar, 1918, as *Topeutis barbella* F. (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Minetia labiosella (Hübner, [1810])

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-VI-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Oecophora bractella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 8-28-V-1918, 14-20-VII-1918 and Vermosh, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Oecophora kindermanni (Herrich-Schäffler, 1852)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Included for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without supporting data. Known in Europe from Romania and beyond in Türkiye.

Oecophora superior Rebel, 1917

Year of last record, 1918. Vermosh, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). This seems a surprising record as the species is formally noted only from Poland, Slovakia and Romania, though two specimens have been collected in southern Bulgaria, one of them in Copenhagen Museum (Ole Karsholt, personal communication, January 2025).

Pleurota proteella (Staudinger, 1879)

Year of last record, 2014. Shkodër, east of Boge, 16-VII-2014, leg. KGMB, det Martin Honey; Vlorë, Butrint, 1 ♂, 2-VI-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB, gen. prep. 6087.

Pleurota aristella (Linnaeus, 1767)

Year of last record, 2022. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 and 4-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kruma, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Erseke, above Borove village, 1096 m, 1 ♂, 21-VII-2022 and Gramsh, Valamara Mountains below Liqenzi i Zi, 1774 m, 22-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB.

Pleurota bicostella (Clerck, 1759)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Tregtani (reported as Trektani), V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Above Ohrid Lake, below Maja e Geges, 1323 m, 18-VI-2024, SB and ANB.

Pleurota filigerella Mann, 1867

Year of last record, 1918. Kuksi, 12-VIII-1918 and Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). A Balkan endemic, extending north to Romania.

Pleurota planella (Staudinger, 1859)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 and 26-VI-3-VII-1918; Kruma, 20-V-1918, Ploshtan, 22-VII-1918 and Tregtani (reported as Trektani), 25-V-1918, all in Rebel & Zerny (1931).

Pleurota pungitiella Herrich-Schäffer, 1852

Year of last record, pre-1996. Included for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without supporting data. A widespread European species.

Pleurota pyropella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. A widespread and common species in Berat, Dibër, Durrës, Elbasan, Korçë, Kukës and Vlorë regions (counties), from sea level to 1850 metres, with 25 records spanning the years from 1918 to 2024 from mid-May to mid-June and then after a short gap from 21st July to 11th August. Earliest record is from Durrës in 1918; the latest is from Tomor Mountain, near Abaz Albim on 14-VI-2024.

Pleurota vittalba Staudinger, 1871

Year of last record, 2022. Notes at Durrës in 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) and at Gramsh, in the Devoli Gorge near Bratille village on 6-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB.

Schiffermuelleria schaefferella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 1918. Vermosh, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). A widespread European species.

Telechrysis tripuncta (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukes, 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Some authors have placed this genus in the Depressariidae, but Buchner & Corley (2024) argue against that action.

LYPUSIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Lypusa maurella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kuka e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Petersen, 1964).

Agnoea flavifrontella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukes, Kruma, 5-VI-1918 and Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 and 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). A widespread European species.

Agnoea subochreella (Doubleday, 1859)

Year of last record 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). A surprising species for the Balkans; examination of voucher material is desirable.

**Agnoea synchrozella* (Jäckh, 1959)

Shkodër, Kimëz village, 1 ♂, 7-III-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL. (P. 4976). **New to the Balkan Peninsula.**

PELEOPODIDAE (C. W. Plant)

**Carcina quercana* (Fabricius, 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Gjirokaštër, 3 Km west of Bence, 555 m, 4-X-2019, SB and ANB; Gramsh, Devoli Gorge at Bratille Village, 519 m, 6-6-2022, SB and ANB; Berat, Tomor Mountain at Tomri i Madh village, 686 m, 1 ♂, 5-VI-2024, SB and ANB.

DEPRESSARIIDAE (P. Buchner)

An overall total of 46 species is included in the present understanding of the family Depressariidae. The basis of this is volume 10 of “Microlepidoptera of Europe” (Buchner & Corley, 2024). This work represents knowledge in June 2024, published in October 2024. All additional records presented now are treated as with “New to Albania”. It may be noted that several species included in Buchner & Corley (2024) were in fact new to the Albanian fauna at the date of capture but are not noted as such here since they were published in that earlier work. Compared with some neighbouring countries, the Depressariidae fauna of Albania is fairly healthy, if the reference is simply the number of known species. However, many species from Albania are known only from single or very few records. Species known from some adjacent countries are 70 (Croatia), 31 (Serbia), 51 (North Macedonia), 45 (Bulgaria), 70 (Romania) and 83 (Greece mainland). *Agonopterix ordubadensis* Hannemann, 1959 is new to the Balkans. Unless stated to the contrary, all species identifications were performed by PB.

DEPRESSARIINAE

Luquetia orientella (Rebel, 1893)

Year of most recent record, 2019. Tiranë, Mali me Gropë, above Shen Meri Mountain, 1400 m, 5-VI-2019, leg. SB and ANB.

**Exaeretia thurneri* (Rebel, 1941)

Year of most recent record, 2024. Korçë, Kuq Mountain, near Qarr village, 903 m, 2 ♂, 21-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det PB (genitalia slide number DEEUR 10664 and DEEUR 10666).

**Exaeretia stramentella* (Eversmann, 1844)

Year of most recent record, 2024. Pogradec, Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 1 ♂, 18-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det PB (genitalia slide number DEEUR 10452).

**Agonopterix adpersella* (Kollar, 1832)

Year of last record 2024. Podagrec, Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 1 ♂, 18-VI-2024, leg. CWP and SB, det. PB (genitalia in glycerol). Several records belong to *A. adpersella* or *A. thapsiella*; these two species are not always safely separated without knowledge of larval features.

**Agonopterix cadurciella* (Chrétien, 1914)

Year of last record 2023. Podagrec, above Lake Ohrid near Qafa Kotodeshit, 1130 m, 1 ♀, 7-IX-2023, leg. SB, det PB (genitalia slide number DEEUR 10482). Korçë, Kuq Mountain at Qarrit Pass, near Pepellash, 12-VII-2019, SB and ANB.

**Agonopterix rotundella* (Douglas, 1846)

Year of last record 2017. A single record: Delvina Region, Bistrica village, 160 m, 23-X-2017, leg. SB and ANB. The taxa *Agonopterix rotundella* and *Agonopterix nodiflorella* (Millière, 1866) are well-separated by host plant, external appearance and barcode, but not safely determinable by genitalia examination. It cannot be excluded that this worn specimen belongs to *A. nodiflorella*. Neither species is recorded for Albania in Buchner & Corley (2024).

**Agonopterix purpurea* (Haworth, 1811)

Year of last record 2024. Podagrec, between Dardhas and Guri i Kamjes, 1185 m, 1 ♀, 23-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

**Agonopterix selini* (Heinemann, 1870)

Year of last record 2023. A single record: Gjirokaštër, Erind, Rruga Cajupit, 1252 m, 23-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

**Agonopterix ordubadensis* Hannemann, 1959

A single record from 2024. Gjirokaštër, Lunxherise Mountain near Erind, 1250 m, 1 ♂, 28-VIII-2014, leg. FG, det. PB (genitalia slide number DEEUR 10609). **New to the Balkan Peninsula.**

**Agonopterix hippomarathri* (Nickerl, 1864)

Year of last record 2024. A single record: Gjirokaštër, Lunxherise Mountain near Erind, 1250 m, 1 ♂, 28-VIII-2014, leg. FG, det. PB (genitalia slide number DEEUR 10610).

**Agonopterix cnicella* (Treitschke, 1832)

Year of last record 2024. Above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 1 ♂, 20-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. PB (genitalia in glycerol). Rather widespread, several records between 2018 and 2024.

**Agonopterix capreolella* (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record 2018. Mali me Gropë Mountain in the central part of the southern plateau, along the track from road SH54, 1 ♂, 14-VIII-2018, leg. SB, det PB (genitalia in glycerol).

**Agonopterix yeatiana* (Fabricius, 1781)

Year of last record 2023. Skenderberg Mountain, Larit, Bruz-Mal, 1130 m, 1 ♂, 20-V-2023, leg. SB and ANB, det. PB (genitalia in glycerol).

**Agonopterix medelichensis* Buchner, 2015

A single record from 2016. Thanës Mountain above Bulqize, near Plani i Barde, 833 m, 1 ♂, 6-IV-2019, SB and ANB, det. PB (genitalia in glycerol).

**Agonopterix irrorata* (Staudinger, 1871)

Year of last record 2024. Podagrec, between Dardhas and Guri i Kamjes, 1185 m, 23-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

**Agonopterix graecella* Hannemann, 1976

Year of last record 2018. Berat, Tomor Mountain, below the Muslim shrine, 2380 m, 1 ♂, 11-VIII-2018, leg. CWP. A historic record from Dibër, Korab, 23-31-VII-1918, stored in NHMW under *Agonopterix yeatiana*, det. PB

**Agonopterix pseudoferulae* Buchner & Junnilainen, 2017

A single record from 2019. Gjirokastrë, Bences River Gorge, 3 Km west of village, 555 m, 22-XI-2019, leg. SB, det. PB (barcode TLMF Lep 28907).

**Agonopterix fuvella* (Treitschke, 1832)

Year of last record 2022. Gramsh, Valamari Mountain, Devoli Gorge above Bratile, 999 m, 1 ♂, 7-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB.

**Agonopterix rutana* (Fabricius, 1794)

A single record from 2019. Gjirokastrë, Lunxherise Mountain between Mal Cajup and Erind, 1015 m, 2-X-2019, leg. SB and ANB.

**Agonopterix squamosa* (Mann, 1864)

Year of last record 2020. Berat, Tomor Mountain at 1650 m, 1 ♀, 22-IX-2020, leg. Duda and Saldaitis, det. PB (genitalia slide number DEEUR 9254)

**Agonopterix kaekeritziana* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Year of last record 2023. Gjirokastrë, Erind, Rruga Cajupit, 1252 m, 23-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG. Korçë, Kuq Mountain in the Quarrit Pass, Pepellash, 1000 m, 28-IX-2019, leg. SB and ANB.

**Agonopterix subpropinquella* (Stainton, 1849)

Year of last record 2024. Pogradec, Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 1 ♀, 18-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det PB (genitalia in glycerol). Rather common in Mediterranean area, several records from Albania.

**Agonopterix nanatella* (Stainton, 1849)

Year of last record 2019. Gjirokastrë, Lunxherise Mountain between Mal Cajup and Erind, 1015 m, 11-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB.

**Agonopterix ferocella* (Chrétien, 1910)

Year of last record 2024. Pogradec, between Dardhas and Guri i Kamjes, 1185 m, 1 ♂, 23-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det PB (genitalia in glycerol).

**Agonopterix assimilella* (Treitschke, 1832)

Year of last record 2024. Little Prespa Lake near Tren village, 1 ♂, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det PB (genitalia slide number DEEUR 10668). Skenderbeg Mountain, Larit, Bruz-Mal, 1131 m, 1 ♂, 20-VI-2023, leg. SB and ANB.

**Agonopterix scopariella* (Heinemann, 1870)

Year of last record 2024. Pogradec, Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 1 ♀, 18-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det PB (genitalia in glycerol).

The most common *Agonopterix* sp. in Mediterranean area, several records from Albania.

**Agonopterix nervosa* (Haworth, 1811)

Year of last record 2024. Podagrec, Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 18-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

**Agonopterix umbellana* (Fabricius, 1794)

A single record from 2020. 32 km south Vlore, Llgara pass, 19°35'E 40°12', 1 ♂, 20-IX-2020, leg. Duda & Saldaitis, det. PB (genitalia slide number DEEUR 9252)

**Agonopterix oinochroa* (Turati, 1879)

Year of last record 2019. Korçë, Kuq Mountain at Qarrit Pass, near Pepellash, 28-IX-2019, leg. SB and ANB.

**Depressaria sordidatella* Tengström, 1848

A single record from 2024. Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 781 m, 1 ♂, 24-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. PB (genitalia slide number DEEUR 10679).

**Depressaria floridella* Mann, 1864

A single record from 2019. Korçë, Kuq Mountain in the Quarrit Pass, Pepellash, 1000 m, 1 ♂, 28-IX-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det PB (genitalia in glycerol).

**Depressaria douglasella* Stainton, 1849

Year of last record 2024. Pogradec, between Dardhas and Guri i Kamjes, 1185 m, 1 ♂, 23-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det PB (genitalia slide number DEEUR 10688)

**Depressaria beckmanni* Heinemann, 1870

A single record from 2018. Tiranë, Dajti Mt., Qafmolla Pass, 665 m, 1 ♂, 30-XI-2018, leg. SB and ANB, det PB (genitalia slide number DEEUR 8257)

**Depressaria hofmanni* Stainton, 1861

Year of last record 2024. Podagrec, Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 1 ♂, 18-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det PB (genitalia in glycerol).

Depressaria tenebricosa Zeller, 1854

Year of last record 2024. Tomor Mountain, above Korita village, 1242 m, 1 ♂, 17-VI-2024, leg. CWP & SB, det. PB (genitalia in glycerol).

**Depressaria depressana* (Fabricius, 1775)

Year of last record 2024. Podagrec, between Dardhas and Guri i Kamjes, 1185 m, 1 ♀, 23-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det PB (genitalia in glycerol).

**Depressaria zelleri* Staudinger, 1879

Year of last record 2022. Erseke, above Borove village, 1096 m, 1 ♂, 21-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. PB (genitalia in glycerol)

**Depressaria marcella* Rebel, 1901

Year of last record 2024. Podagrec, Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 1 ♂, 15-VI-2024, leg. CWP and SB, det. PB (genitalia in glycerol).

**Depressaria ululana* Rössler, 1866

A single record from 2017. Dhermi, below Ilias at the St Theodore Monastery, 140 m, 1 ♀, 15-V-2017, leg. SB and ANB, det. PB (genitalia in glycerol).

**Depressaria libanotidella* Schläger, 1849

Year of last record 2018. Tiranë, Mali me Gropë, 1500 m, 1 ♀, 4-IX-2018, leg. SB and ANB, det. PB (genitalia in glycerol, barcode TLMF Lep 28655).

**Depressaria bantiella* (Rocci, 1934)

Year of last record 2019. Tiranë, Mali me Gropë Mountain, above Shen Meri, 1405 m, 1 ♀, 5-VI-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det. PB (genitalia slide number DEEUR 8252).

**Depressaria velox* Staudinger, 1859

A single record from 2020. 8 km south of Korçë, Drenovë village, 20°49'E 40°35'N, 1 ♂, 17-IX-2020, leg. Duda and Saldaitis, det. PB (genitalia slide number DEEUR 9253).

**Depressaria badiella* (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record 2024. Podagrec, Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 1 ♀, 18-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. PB (genitalia in glycerol). Gjirokastër, Lunxherise Mountain between Mal Cajup and Erind, 1015 m, 1 ♀, 2-X-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det. PB (genitalia in glycerol). Also, several records of males, which likely all belong to *Depressaria badiella*, though it is not possible to discern males safely from *Depressaria pseudobadiella* Nel, 2011.

**Depressaria pantheri* Rebel, 1904

A single record from 2019. Tiranë, Mali me Gropë Mountain, above Shen Meri, 1405 m, 1 ♂, 5-VI-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det. PB (genitalia slide number DEEUR 8211).

**Depressaria dictamnella* (Treitschke, 1835)

Year of last record 2022. Prespa lake, near Gilloboçeni Village, 930 m, 5-VI-2022, larvae on *Dictamnus albus* L., leg. SB and ANB. (Beshkov et al. 2024).

**Depressaria moranella* Chrétien, 1907

Year of last record 2019. Korçë, Kuq Mountain at Qarit Pass, near Pepellash, 12-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det. PB (genitalia in glycerol).

HYPERCALLIINAE

Anchinia daphnella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Fusch Lure, 9-VII-2019; Gjirokastër, Lunxheri Mountain, near Erind, 1304 m, 25-VII-2014, leg. FG and Tepelenë, above Nivicë, 1150 m, 1 ♀, 4-VII-2024, SB and SNB. A widespread European species.

Hypercallia citrinalis (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë, Kuq Mountain at Qarit Pass, near Pepellash, 5-VI-2018, SB and ANB; Thanës Mountain above Bulqize, near Plani i Barde, 833 m, 6-IV-2019, SB and ANB; Podagrec, Guri i Kamjes, 1314 m, 5-VI-2022, SB and ANB; Berat, Tomor Mountain near Çorovoda, above Korita village, 1242 m, 17-VI-2024, SB and ANB. A widespread but usually scarce species across Europe.

CACOCHROIINAE

Orophia sordidella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2024. Kruma, 6-VI-1918 and Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Modern reports from Shkodë, Pukë, 755 m, 16-VII-2014, leg. FG. Above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 1 ♂, 13-V-1918; Berat, Tomor Mountain, Tomri i Madh village, 686 m, 1 ♂, 15-VI-2024; Tomor Mountain, above Ujanik, near Abaz Albi, 1850 m, 16-VI-2024 and Podagrec near Ohrid Lake, below Maja e Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 18-VI-2024 - all leg. SB and ANB.

GELECHIIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Four species are rejected, for the reasons given. That leaves 135 species on the current Albanian checklist. Given the lack of targeted field survey, this suggests that Albania supports a rich Gelechiidae fauna. Many species have been added to the European fauna in recent years; for example, in Northern Europe Gregersen & Karsholt (2022) list a total of 269 species. On the negative side, 34 species (26% of the currently recorded Albanian total) have not been found in Albania for over a century. That said, a surprisingly high total of 46 of the recorded species are apparently new to the Albanian fauna. This is very likely to be a consequence of the past lack of recording and there can be little doubt that a targeted visit by taxonomic specialists is likely to double the number of known species in the country. In this present work, *Neofriseria singula* (Staudinger), *Athrips nigricostella* (Duponchel), *Scrobipalpa monochromella* (Constant), *Metzneria littorella* (Douglas) and *Oxypteryx immaculatella* (Douglas) also appear to be new to the entire area of the Balkans. Unless otherwise stated, identifications of specimens were based on genitalia examination undertaken by CWP.

Rejected species

Anarsia lineatella Zeller, 1839

The cryptic congener of this species, *Anarsia innoxia* (Gregersen & Karsholt, 2022), was not recognised until 2017. Consequently, earlier records are all automatically relegated to the “aggregate” category and cannot be accepted as either species until specimens have been found and their genitalia examined. Reports from Kula e Lumës in 1918 given in (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) are here rejected. Neither species is currently accepted in the Albanian checklist.

Sattleria dzieduszyckii (Nowicki, 1864)

Rebel & Zerny (1931) list Dibër, Korab, 23-31-VII-1918. However, Ole Karsholt (personal communication, January 2025) advises that acceptance of this record is unwise until a specimen has been dissected, since it is quite likely to be *Sattleria haemusi* Huemer, 2014. Until such critical examination has been undertaken, neither species can be admitted to the Albanian fauna.

Scrobipalpa disjectella (Staudinger, 1859)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data. It is geographically unlikely to be correct and without any knowledge of place or date of capture it cannot be confirmed as Albanian.

Scrobipalpa mixta Huemer & Karsholt, 2010

Recorded in North Macedonia “and probably also Albania” (Huemer & Karsholt, 2010). A positive record is required before this species can be formally added to the Albanian fauna.

Accepted species

GELECHIINAE

Recurvaria leucatella (Clerck, 1759)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Recurvaria nanella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 14-2-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) and Tomor Mountain, Tomori i Madh village, 686 m, 1 ♂, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Stenolechia gemmella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Djalica e Lumës, 17-20-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Stenolechiodes pseudogemmellus* Elsner, [1996]

Year of last record, 2024. Thanës Mountain, above Plani i Bardë, 767 m, 1 ♂, 6-VI-2018 and Tomor Mountain, Tomori i Madh village, 686 m, 1 ♂, 15-VI-2024, both leg. SB and ANB.

**Parachronistis albiceps* (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2024. Berat, Tomor Mountain, Tomori i Madh village, 686 m, 1 ♂, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Teleiodes vulgella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2023. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Durrës, Anëv-josë, 95 m, 4-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

**Istrianis myricariella* (Frey, 1870)

Year of last record, 2023. Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, coastal area, 27-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

**Istrianis femoralis* (Staudinger, 1876)

Year of last record, 2023. Quark Dibra, Ulza, 1 ♀, 28-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG

**Neotelphusa sequax* (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 2022. Gramsh, Devoli Gorge, Bratila Village, 519 m, 6-VI-2022, 1 ♂, leg. SB and ANB.

Carpatolechia decorella (Haworth, 1812)

Year of last record, 2014. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 1-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Gjirokastër, Lunxheri Mountain near Erind, 1300 m, 25-VII-2014, leg. and det. FG.

Carpatolechia proximella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 1918. Vermosh, 1918 and Kula e Lumës, 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Pseudotelphusa paripunctella (Thunberg, 1794)

Year of last record, 2018. Vunsaj, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Dibër, Thanes Mountain, above Plani i Bardë, 767 m, 6-IV-2018, leg. SB and ANB, det Steve Palmer (genitalia slide SMP 0014).

**Pseudotelphusa scalella* (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 2022. Podagrec, Guri i Kamjes, 1314 m, 1 ♂, 5-VI-1918, leg. SB and ANB.

Altenia modesta (Danilevsky, 1955)

Year of last record, 2012. Single record, from Korçë, Strelcë, between Maliq and Gramsh, 700 m, 15-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG.

**Xenolechia aethiops* (Humphreys & Westwood, 1845)

Year of last record, 2024. Vlorë, Qeparo, 25 m, 19-VII-2012 and 30-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

Teleiopsis diffinis (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 2024. Oroshi & Vermosh, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Podagrec, Guri i Kamjes, 1360 m, 1 ♂, 20-V-2023 and Gjirokastër, Tepelenë, above Nivicë, 1150 m, 2 ♂, 4-VII-2024, both leg. SB and ANB.

Teleiopsis terebinthinella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1856)

Year of last record, 2023. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Shkodër, Puke,

755 m, 16-VII-2014, leg. and det. FG.; Qark Dibra, Ulza, 129 m, 1 ♀, 28-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

Gelechia sabinellus (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2024. Gjirokaštër, Erind, Rruga Cajupit, 1252 m, 28-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

**Sophronia grandii* (Hering, 1933)

Year of last record, 2024. Gjirokaštër, Tepelenë, above Nivicë village, 1150 m, 2 ♀, 4-VII-2024, leg. SM and ANB.

Sophronia humerella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 1918. Ploshtan, 28-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Sophronia semicostella (Hübner, [1813])

Year of last record, 1918. Rojazi, 1918 and Dibër, Korab, 23-31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Sophronia illustrella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918, 7-14-VI-1918 and 26-VI-3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Gjirokaštër, Tepelenë, above Nivicë, 1150 m, 1 ♀, 4-VII-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Mirificarma cytisella (Treitschke, 1833)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 1 ♂, 7-14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Mirificarma eburnella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kruma, 20-V and 4-VI-1918, Korab, 23-31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Djalica e Lumës, 17-26-VI-1918 and Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 and 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); east of Boge, 19-VII-2014, leg. and det. KGMB; Kuq Mountain, Qarrit Pass, near Pepellash, 5-VI-2018, leg. and det. Andy King; above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

**Mirificarma lentiginosella* (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2019. Shkodër, Vau i Dejës, 1 ♂, 5-X-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB (genitalia slide number KGMB 6349).

Mirificarma maculatella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 2 ♂, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

**Mirificarma monticolella* (Rebel, 1931)

Year of last record, 2018. Described as a new taxon (*Lita acuminatella* f. *monticolella*) from Albania by Rebel & Zerny (1931). Dibër, Thanës Mountain, Bulqize, above Plani i Bardë, 767 m, 1 ♂, 6-IV-2018, leg. SB and ANB, det. S. M. Palmer (genitalia slide SMP0012).

**Mirificarma rhodoptera* (Mann, 1866)

Year of last record, 2024. Vurgu i Ri, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 6-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG (image at <https://lepiforum>).

org/wiki/page/Mirificarma_rhodoptera).

Chionodes distinctella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2022. Vermosh, 1918 and Dibër, Korab, 23-31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë, Barmash, 880 m, 20-VIII-2015, leg. and det. FG.; Gramsh, Valamara Mountain, below Liqenzi i Zi, 1744 m, leg. SB and ANB.

**Chionodes praeclarella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)

Year of last record, 2024. Above Ohrid Lake, below Maja e Geges, 1323 m, 1 ♂, 18-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB. Known from Bosnia but otherwise not previously recorded in the Balkans.

Aroga aristotelis (Millière, 1876)

Year of last record, 2014. Vlorë, Qeparo, 50 m, 19-VII-2012 and Gjirokastër, Lunxher Mountain, near Erind, 1300 m, 25-VII-2014, both leg. and det. FG,

**Aroga balcanicola* Huemer & Karsholt, 1999

Year of last record, 2024. Vlorë, Qeparo, 25 m, 30-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

**Aroga velocella* (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2019. Kukës, Djalica e Lumës, 1 ♂, 17-26-VI-1918 and Kula e Lumës, 1 ♀, 7-14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Dibër, Thanes Mountain, above Plani i Bardë, 767 m, 1 ♂, 6-IV-2018 & Korçë, Kuq Mountain in the Quarrit Pass, Pepellash, 1000 m, 28-IX-2019 leg. SB and ANB.

Filatima spurcella (Duponchel, 1843)

Year of last record, 2024. Historically at Trektani, 28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). In modern times above Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 28-V-2023 and in the Galičica Mountains at Mali i Thate above Bregas (= Korita) village, 1374 m, 14-VI-2024, both leg. SB and ANB.

**Filatima textorella* (Chrétien, 1908)

Year of last record, 2017. Korçë, Boboshtica, 1225 m, 1 ♂, 19-V-2017, leg. and det. CWP (genitalia slide number CP/2464/23). This taxon has a disjunct European distribution, affecting France and Iberia in the west and then, until now, only North Macedonia in the east. It is also listed for Türkiye (Bidzilya & Huemer, 2022).

**Neofriseria singula* (Staudinger, 1876)

Year of last record, 2024. Shkodër, Puke, 746 m, 6-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

Prolita sexpunctella (Fabricius, 1794)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Djalica e Lumës, 17-26-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Berat, Tomor Mountain, above Ujinite, 1894 m, ♂, ♀, 16-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Prolita solutella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2024. Hodzha near Prizren, 15-V-1918, Trektani, 28-V-1918, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 and Kruma, 20-V-1918 (all Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Recent records from Thanës Mountain, above Plani

i Bardë, 767 m, 6-IV-2018, leg. SB, det. Steve Palmer (genitalia slide SMP 0021); Valamara Mountain, below Liqenzi i Zi, 1744 m, 1 ♂, 22-VII-2022; Podagrec, Guri i Kamje, 20-V-2023; above Ohrid Lake and below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 1 ♂, 28-V-2023 and Tomor Mountain near Abaz Albi, 1851 m, 1 ♂, 16-VI-2024 - all leg. SB and ANB; Shkodër, Puke, 746 m, 6-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

**Athrips rancidella* (Herrich-Schäffer, [1854])

Year of last record, 2023. Gjirokastër, near Humelice, 1 ♂, 11-VII-2019, leg. SB and AN, det. KGMB (gen. prep. KGMB 6489); Gjirokaster, Këlcyra, 24-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

**Athrips nigricostella* (Duponchel, 1842)

Year of last record, 2024. Above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 2 ♂, 13-VI-2024 leg. SB and ANB. **New to the Balkan Peninsula.**

Gnorimoschema herbichii (Nowicki, 1864)

Year of last record, 2012. Gjirokaster, Tepelenë area, dry river bed, 200 m, 18-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG

Scrobipalpa acuminatella (Sircom, 1850)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 8-28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Scrobipalpa artemisiella (Treitschke, 1833)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-3-VII-1918 and Korab, 23-31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Scrobipalpa atriplicella (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1841)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data.

**Scrobipalpa monochromella* (Constant, 1895)

Year of last record, 2023. Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, coastal area, 27-VI-2023, leg. FG and det. TLMF lep 38505. **New to the Balkan Peninsula.**

Scrobipalpa obsoletella (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1841)

Year of last record, 2023. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data. More recently, from Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, coastal area, 1 ♀, 27-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

Scrobipalpa ocellatella (Boyd, 1858)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data.

Scrobipalpa salinella (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record, 1918. Durrës, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931)

**Scrobipalpa skulei* (Huemer & Karsholt, 2010)

Year of last record, 2019. Dibër, Thanes Mountain, Bulqize, 1 ♂, 6-IV-2019, leg. SB, det. KGMB (genitalia slide number KGMB 6333).

Phthorimaea operculella (Zeller, 1873)

Year of last record, pre-2006. Mentioned for Albania in Tomov et al. (2009), but without data. An unlabelled series of specimens in NMNH (Budapest) are hand annotated by Gozmany “Albaniaia burgonyakartevo” (= potato pest in Albania). Modern records are clearly required.

Tuta absoluta (Meyrick, 1917)

Year of last record, 2018. Burrel, above Ulza village, 225 m, 5-XI-2018, leg. SB det. Stephen Palmer (genitalia slide number SMP 0034).

Ephysteris diminutella (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record, 2018. Thanës Mountain, above Plani i Bardë, 767 m, 6-IV-2018, leg. SB and ANB, det. Stephen Palmer (genitalia slide number SMP 0035).

**Caryocolum alsinella* (Zeller, 1868)

Year of last record, 2019. Tiranë, Mali me Gropë, 1 ♂, 1-X-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB, genitalia slide number KGMB 6332.

Caryocolum blandella (Douglas, 1852)

Year of last record, 2018. Tiranë, Mali me Gropë, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 14-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB (genitalia slides KGMB 6045 - ♂; KGMB 6062 - ♂; KGMB 6043 - ♀).

**Caryocolum juncitella* (Douglas, 1851)

Year of last record, 2024. Berat, Tomor Mountain, Tomri i Madh village, 686 m, 1 ♂, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Caryocolum leucomelanella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2018. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data. The single modern report is from Tiranë, Mali me Gropë, 1 ♂, 14-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB (slide number 6042).

Caryocolum marmorea (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data.

**Caryocolum mucronatella* (Chrétien, 1900)

Year of last record, 2017. Korçë, Qarrit Pass, west of Pepellash, 1318 m, 1 ♂, 22-VIII-2017, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB genitalia slide 6239. The genitalia are figured at https://mothdissection.co.uk/species.php?Tx=Caryocolum_mucronatella. There appear to be some minor differences between examples of this species from the Balkans and those from the Alps (Ole. Karsholt, personal communication, 2024). For the time being, we simply call all of the Balkan examples “*mucronatella*”.

Caryocolum proxima (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës (as *Lita maculiferella* Douglas), 15-20-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Caryocolum messneri* Huemer, 2020

Year of last record, 2018. Previously confused under *Caryocolum schleichi* (Christoph, 1872) and *improvisella* (Rebel, 1936), from which separation requires genitalia examination in all cases. Tiranë, Mali me Gropë, 14-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB, det. O. Karsholt, January 2025, from genitalia slide number KGMB 6044; Tiranë, Mali me Gropë, 14-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB, det. O. Karsholt, January 2025, from genitalia slide number KGMB 6063. Known from the southern Balkans and Italy only.

Sattleria dzieduszycii (Nowicki, 1864)

Year of last record, 1918. Dibër, Korab, 23-31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Agonochaetia terrestrella (Zeller, 1872)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Included in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996), but the source of that information is currently obscure.

ANACAMPSINAE

Stomopteryx deterrentella (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë, Strelcë between Maliq and Gramsh, 700 m, 15-VII-2012 and Elbasan area, 800 m, 16-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG; Erseken above Borove village, 1096 m, 21-VII-2022 and above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

**Stomopteryx remissella* (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record, 2024. Podagrec, Guri i Kamjes, 1360 m, 20-V-2023; Berat, Tomor Mountain, Tomri i Madh village, 686 m, 15-VI-2024; Gjirokastër, Tepelenë, above Nivicë, 1150 m, 4-VII-2024 - all leg. SB and ANB.

Genus *Aproaerema* Durrant, 1897

Identification of modern examples is based exclusively on genitalia inspection.

Aproaerema anthyllidella (Hübner, [1813])

Year of last record, 2024. Evidently widespread and common in appropriate habitat areas. Earliest record - Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Gjirokastër Tepelenë above Nivicë, 7-VII-2024, leg. SB and ANB. Noted at altitudes from 680 to 1374 metres with adults flying from 14th June to 1st September (modern records - a single 1918 report relates to 4th June).

Aproaerema cinctella (Clerck, 1759)

Year of last record, 2018. Dibër, Korab Mountain, 1800 m. 16-VII-1918 (specimen in NMNH Budapest); Gross, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë, Kuq Mountain at Qarrit Pass, above Pepellash, 5-VI-2018 leg. and det. Andy King.

**Aproaerema patruella* (Mann, 1857)

Year of last record, 2024. Berat: Tomor Mountain, above Poliça, near Tomri i Madh village, 686 m, 1 ♂, 15-VI-2024 and above Ujanik, near Abaz Albi, 1850 m, 1 ♂, 16-VI-2024, both leg. SB and ANB.

**Aproaerema sangiella* (Stainton, 1863)

Year of last record, 2019. Gjirokaštër, near Humelicë, 1 ♂, 11-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB det. KGMB (slide number KGMB 6152).

Aproaerema taeniolella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 1918. Krabapall, 1918 and Plav, 21-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Aproaerema sp.

Year of last record, 2018. Tiranë, Dajt Mountain at Qafimolle Pass, 656 m, 1 ♀, 1-XI-2018 and Dibër, Thanes Mountain, above Plani i Bardë, 767 m, 6-IV-2018, both leg. SB and ANB. Two examples of the same species showing identical differences in the genitalia require a significant amount of further examination and are merely mentioned here for completeness.

Anacampsis obscurella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2012. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) and Gjirokaštër, Tepelenë area along dry river bed at 130 m, 17-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG.

Anacampsis scintillella (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1841)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) and Shkodër, Puke, 746 m, 6-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

Anacampsis timidella (Wocke, 1887)

Year of last record, 2019. Kukës, Kruma, 9-VIII-1918 and Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI, 20-VI-3-VII-1918 and 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), then Mali me Gropë Mountain in the central part of the southern plateau, along the track from road SH54, 1 ♂, 14-VIII-2018, leg. SB; Mt Kuq Quarrit Pass, near Pepellash, 999 m, 12-VII-2019, leg. SB and ABN, det. SMP.

Iwaruna biguttella (Duponchel, 1843)

Year of last record, 1918. Fan river area, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Mesophleps corsicella* Herrich-Schäffer, 1856

Year of last record, 2024. Vlorë, Zvërnec, 31-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

Mesophleps silacella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2024. Berat, Tomor Mountain, Tomri i Madh village, 686 m, 1 ♂, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Mesophleps trinitella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1856)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 and 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Neofaculta ericetella (Geyer, [1832])

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës Djalica e Lumës, 17-26-VI-1918 and Trektani, 28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Nothris verbascella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Prizren, 16-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). More recently from Tiranë, Dajt Mountain at Parpunje, below Shkala on road to Verr, 439 m, 31-X-2018; Shkodër, Vau i Dejës, 1 ♂, 5-X-2019, leg. SB and AN, det. KGMB gen. prep. 6356; Podagrec, Guri i Kamjes, 1314 m, 5-VI-2022; Fier, Divjake area, 31-V-2023, leg. and det. FG; Galičica Mountains, Mali i Thate above Bregas (= Korita) village, 1374 m, 14-VI-2024; Tomor Mountain above Ujanik, near Abaz Albi, 1851 m, 16-VI-2024; and Tomor Mountain above Çorovoda near Korita village, 1242 m, 17-VI-2024, all leg. SB and ANB.

Anarsia innoxia (Gegensperger & Karsholt, 2017)

Year of last record, 2014. Vlorë, Qeparo area, 50 m. 18-VII-2014, leg. and det. FG.

Dichomeris neatodes Meyrick, 1923

Year of last record, 2014. Durrës, Anëvjosë, 1 ♂, 4-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG. In Europe, only otherwise known from Greece, Crete and Cyprus.

Dichomeris acuminatus (Staudinger, 1876)

Year of last record, 2024. Durrës, 1918 and Kula e Lumës, 4-14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Modern reports are widespread, including from Gjirokastrë, Tepelenë, 130 m, 17-VII-2012 (illustrated at https://lepiforum.org/wiki/page/Dichomeris_acuminatus, accessed February 2025) as well as from Berat, Dibër, Fier, Gjirokastrë, Korçë, Shkodër and Tiranë counties from 2018 to 2024 inclusive, from sea level to 1852 m, with adults from 21st May to the start of August then after a brief gap from 1st September to 5th November 2024

Dichomeris alacella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 4-14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Dichomeris juniperella (Linnaeus, 1761)

Year of last record, 2024. Berat, Tomor Mountain, near Abaz Albi, 1851 m, 2 ♂, 16-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Dichomeris marginella (Fabricius, 1781)

Year of last record, 2023. Korçë, Kuq Mountains, Pepellash, 5-VI-2018, leg. Andy King; Mt Thanes, near Bulqizë, 6-IV-2018, leg. SB and AN, det. KGMB gen. prep. 6249 ♂; Librazhd, Spella e Plake, near Gizavesh, 766 m, 1 ♂, 18-VI-2023, leg. SB and ANB.

Dichomeris ustalella (Fabricius, 1794)

Year of last record, 2019. Tomori Mountain, near summit, 1 ♂, 11-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB, det CWP (genitalia slide number CWP/2467/23); Gracen 1 ♂, 20-IX-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det CWP (genitalia slide number CWP/2466/23).

Acompsia cinerella (Clerck, 1759)

Year of last record, 2022. Vunsaj, 1907 and Kukës, Kula e Lumës, Kruma and Plav, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). A dated specimen from Kula e Lumës, collected 8-VII-1918 is in the collection at NMNH Budapest. Modern data relate to Mali me Gropë Mountain in the central part of the southern plateau, along the track from road SH54, 1 ♂, 14-VIII-2018, leg. SB, det. S. M. Palmer (genitalia slide SMP0019) (Elsner et al. 1999; Huemer & Karsholt, 2002).

Acompsia tripunctella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2022. Dibër, Korab, 25-VI-1918 and Kukës, Djalica e Lumës, 1 ♂, 17-26-V-1918 are given in Rebel & Zerny (1931). A single modern report comes from Gramsh, Valamara Mountain, below Liqenzi i Zi, 1744 m, 1 ♂, 22-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB.

**Brachmia cretica* Berggren, Aarvik, Karsholt & Slagsvold, 2023

Year of last record, 2024. Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, coastal area, 2 m, 1 ♀, 1-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG; Vlorë, Zvërmec, 6 m, 31-VIII-2024, leg. and det FG.

**Helcystogramma rufescens* (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 2024. Berat, Tomor Mountain, Tomri i Madh village, 686 m, 1 ♂, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

**Helcystogramma triannuella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)

Year of last record, 2024. Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 3 m, 8-8-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

APATETRINAE

Pectinophora gossypiella (Saunders, 1844)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data. Included in a list of Albanian pest species by Tomov et al. (2009).

**Pexicopia malvella* (Hübner, [1805])

Year of last record, 2015. Durrës, Drac, beach area, 16-VIII-2015, leg. and det. FG.

Platyedra subcinerea (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-3-VII-1918, 14-20-VII-1918 and 7-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Sitotroga cerealella (Olivier, 1789)

Year of last record, 1920. Rushkuli, Lesh, 22-IX-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Tiranë, 20-XI-1920, specimen in NMNH Budapest. Included in a list of Albanian pest species by Tomov (2009).

Chrysoesthia drurella (Fabricius, 1775)

Year of last record, 1918. Durrës, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

THIOTRICINAE

Thiotricha majorella Rebel, 1910

Year of last record, 2018. Mali me Gropë Mountain, central part of southern plateau, along track from road SH54, 1500 m, 1 ♀, 14-VIII-2018, leg. SB det. Stephen Palmer (genitalia slide number SMP 0031).

ANAMOLOGINAE

Epidola semitica Amsel, 1942

Year of last record, 2012. Gjirokastër, Tepelenë area, dry river bed, 130 m, 1-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG (DNA barcode TLMF Lep 32597). A scarce species, apparently endemic to Albania and Greece, but also recorded in Israel (Bidzilya et al. 2019).

Bryotropha affinis (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 1918. Undated material from Zebia Mountain, collected on the 1918 expedition by Rebel. The collection also includes material from Kosovo, 15-VI-1918 (Ole Karsholt, personal communication, January 2025).

Bryotropha similis (Stainton, 1854)

Year of last record, 1918. Examples labelled Dibër, Korab, 1918, and listed by Rebel & Zerny, 1931 as *B. affinis*, are in fact *B. similis* (Ole Karsholt, personal communication, January 2025).

Bryotropha basaltinella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 1918. Data from Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 28-V-1918 and 14-VI-1918, given in Rebel & Zerny (1931) are correct (Ole Karsholt, personal communication, January 2025).

Bryotropha desertella (Douglas, 1850)

Year of last record, 2017. Korçë, Kuq Mountain, Qarrit Pass, west of Pepellash, 1318 m, 22-VIII-2017, leg. SB and ANB, det S. M. Palmer (genitalia slide SMP0051).

Bryotropha domestica (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 2024. Elbasan, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukës, Topojan, 740 m, 7-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

Bryotropha senectella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2017. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë, Kuq Mountain, Qarrit Pass, west of Pepellash, 1318 m, 22-VIII-2017, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB (genitalia slide KGMB6348).

Bryotropha terrella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2022. Kruma, Trektani, Korab, Elbasan, Kula e Lumës, Kacinjet, Mal i Shenjit, Plasv and Vermosh, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). In recent years at Shkodër, Gryke Lugje, 16-VII-2014, leg. and det. KGMB and Gramsh, Valamar Mountain below Liqenzi i Zi, 1744 m, 22-VII-2022, leg. SB and ASNB.

**Aristotelia billii* Varenne & Nel, 2013

Year of last record, 2017. Korçë, Kuq Mountain, 1 ♂, 22-VIII-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KGMB (gen. prep. KGMB 6535).

Aristotelia decurtella (Hübner, [1813])

Year of last record, 1918. Plav, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Aristotelia ericinella* (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2024. Shkodër Lake, near Kosan village, 8 m, 2-VII-2024, 1 ♀, leg. SB and ANB.

Aristotelia sp.

Year of last record, 2017. Four males from Korçë, Kuq Mountain, west of Pepellash at 1318 m, 22-VIII-2017, leg. SB and ANB, demonstrate small differences in the genitalia; they require a significant amount of further examination and are merely mentioned here for completeness

Aristotelia subdecurtella (Stainton, 1859)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 1 ♂, 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Isophrictis lineatellus* (Zeller, 1850)

Year of last record, 2023. Durrës, Fushë-Draç, Strand, 1 m, 1 ♀, 29-V-2023, leg. and det. FG; Fier, Divjake area, coastal area, 2 m, 1 ♀, 31-V-2023, leg. and det. FG.

Isophrictis striatella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Berat, Tomor Mountain, above Ujanik, near Abaz Albi, 1850 m, 2 ♂, 16-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

**Isophrictis kefersteiniellus* (Zeller, 1850)

Year of last record, 2023. Durrës, Anëvjosë, 1 ♀, 4-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

**Metzneria aestivella* (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2024. above Little Prespa, Lake near Tren village 858 m, 1 ♂, 13-VI-2024, Gjirokastrë, Tepelenë, above Nivicë, 1150 m, 1 ♂, 7-VII-20204, Berat Tomor Mountain above Ujanik, near Abaz Albi, 1851 m, 1 ♂, 16-VI-2024, all leg. SB and ANB.

Metzneria aprilella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)

Year of last record, 2024. Included in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996), but the source of that information is currently obscure. More recently at Elbasan, Gracen, SH3, 777 m, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 2-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG; Gjirokastrë County, near Humelice village, leg. SB and AN, det. KGMB (gen. prep. 6481 ♂); Gjirokastrë, Erind, 842 m, 10-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

Metzneria intestinella (Mann, 1864)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996)

without any supporting data.

Metzneria lappella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 1 ♂, 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Metzneria littorella* (Douglas, 1850)

Year of last record, 2018. Korçë, Mt Kuq, Quarrit Pass, Pepellash, 1 ♂, 5-VI-2018, leg. and gen. det. Andy King. Re-examined and confirmed December 2024. An image of the genitalia was posted at https://mothdissection.co.uk/species.php?Tx=Metzneria_littorella. A primarily western European species that is unexpected in the Balkans. The nearest reports are from Croatia, though it is also present in Israel and Cyprus.

Metzneria neuropterella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2023. Valamara Mountains, below Liqenzi i Zi, 1744 m, 1 ♂, 22-VII-2023, leg. SB and ANB, det. CWP; Prespa Lake, near Globoceni village, 951 m, 1 ♂, 18-V-2023, leg. SB and ANB.

**Metzneria paucipunctella* (Zeller 1839)

Year of last record, 2024. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data. More recently at Topojan, 741 m, 7-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

Apodia bifractella (Duponchel, 1843)

Year of last record, 1918. Rushkuli, Lesh, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Ptocheuusa paupella* (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record, 2014. Gjirokastër, Cegan, dry river bed at 200 m, 18-VII-2012 and Vlorë, Qeparo area, 50 m, 18-VII-2014, both leg. and det. FG.

Monochroa conspersella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Djalica e Lumës, 17-26-VI-1918 and Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 and 26-VI-3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Monochroa servella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës Kula e Lumës, 18-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Monochroa tenebrella (Hübner, [1817])

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Megacraspedus binotella (Duponchel, 1843)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18-27-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Megacraspedus dolosellus (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 1918. Mal I Shenjit, 1918, Djalica e Lumës, 17-26-VI-1918 and Korab, 23-31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Megacraspedus korabicus* Huemer & Karsholt, 2018

Year of last record, 2018. Mali me Gropa, S. slopes NW from Burimas, 1 ♂, 1-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB, det. O. Karsholt (from slide KGMB 6480). In Europe, known only from North Macedonia.

**Megacraspedus teriolensis* Huemer & Karsholt, 2018

Year of last record, 2018. Mali me Gropë, 1 ♂, 14-VIII-2018, leg. and det. SB and ANB (genitalia slide number KGMB 6065).

**Ornativalva heluanensis* (Debski, 1913)

Year of last record, 2024. Divjake, coastal forest area, 17-VII-2014, leg. and det. FG; Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 3 m, 1 ♀, 1-VI-2023 and 8-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

**Ornativalva plutelliformis* (Staudinger, 1859)

Year of last record, 2023. Gjirokaštër, Tepelenë, dry river bed, 130 m, 17-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG; Gjirokaštër, near Humelicë, 3 ♂, 2 ♀, 11-VII-2019, leg. and det. SB and ANB (genitalia slides KGMB 6069 ♂, 6072 ♀, 6240 ♀, 6243 ♂, 6250 ♂; Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, coastal area, 2 m, 27-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

**Oxypteryx atrella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Galičica Mountains, Mali i Thate, above Bregas (= Korita) village, 1374 m, 2 ♂, 14-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

**Oxypteryx immaculatella* (Douglas, 1850)

Year of last record, 2024. Gjirokaštër, Tepelenë, above Nivicë, 1150 m, 1 ♀, 4-VII-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

**Oxypteryx wilkella* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 2017. Korçë, Kuq Mountain, 22-VIII-2017, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB, slide 6258.

COSMopterigidae (C. W. Plant)

Rejected records

Sorhagenia rhamniella (Zeller, 1839)

Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 1 ♀, 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). The material purporting to represent this species, Vienna Museum, has been re-identified by Riedl (1969), as *S. lophyrella* (Douglas, 1846).

Vulcaniella rosmarinella (Walsingham, 1891)

Utech (1962) reports vacated mines of “*Stagmatophora rosmarinella* (Walsingham)” at Durres, 12-VIII-1959, citing species number 4397 in Hering’s catalogue (Hering, 1957). Walsingham used the name *rosmarinella* twice - for *Vulcaniella rosmarinella* (Walsingham, 1891) and for *Teucmerium* [= *Tecmerium*] *rosmarinella* (Walsingham, 1901), but of these two, only the *Vulcaniella* is a leaf-miner and this coincides with species 4397 in Hering’s work. Koster & Sinev (2003) give the distribution of *Vulcaniella rosmarinella* as affecting Southern Europe, eastwards to Greece and Crete and northern Africa, but this is at odds with the chronologically more recent distribution map shown at https://lepiforum.org/wiki/page/Vulcaniella_rosmarinella#Diagnose-Erstbeschreibung. In this latter resource, the entire area of the Balkans lacks the species. Erik van Nieuwerkerken (personal

communication, May 2025), advises that it is a coastal species and is indeed likely to be absent from most of the Bakans, though it is probably present in Greece. The present record is based solely on vacated leaf mines and so the species cannot reliably be added to the Albanian checklist. Tenanted mines should be searched for.

Accepted records

Cosmopterix pulchrimella Chambers, 1875

Noted by Utech (1962) as *Cosmopterix parietariae* Herring, 1931, from Durres, 7-VIII-1959.

**Eteobalea beata* (Walsingham, 1897)

Year of last record, 2024. Above Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 2 ♀, 13-VI-2024, SB and ANB.

Eteobalea isabellella (Costa, [1836])

Year of last record, 2022. Durrës, 1918; Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918, Elbasan, 8-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë, Strelcë between Maliq & Gramsh, 700 m, 15-VII-2012, leg. FG; Petrela, 260 m, 9-IX-2013, leg. FG; Gramsh, Devoli Gorge, 59 m, 2 ♂ & ♀, 6-VI-2022, SB and ANB, gen. det. CWP. Valamara Mountain, below Liqenzi i Zi, 1744 m, 22-VII-2022, SB and ANB.

Eteobalea serratella (Treitschke, 1833)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 1 ♂, 14-VII-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 1 ♀, 14-VII-1918 (as *Eteobalea gronoviella* (Scopoli, 1763)) (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Eteobalea sumptuosella (Lederer, 1855)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without data - source unknown.

Hodgesiella rebeli (Krone, 1905)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 and 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Shkodër, Gomsiqe, 590 m, 1 ♂, 29-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG. Restricted to Italy and the Balkans, south to include Crete.

Pancalia leuwenhoekella (Linnaeus, 1761)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Djalica e Lumës, 17-20-VI-1918, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918, Mal i Shenjit, 1918, Munelageb, 1918 and Pasha liman, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Pancalia nodosella (Bruand, 1851)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without data - source unknown. Also listed by Koster & Sinev (2003), apparently reflecting the earlier report.

Pancalia schwarzella (Fabricius, 1798)

Year of last record, pre-2003. Included in the Albanian inventory by Koster & Sinev (2003).

Pyroderces argyrogrammos (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record, 2024. Vorra, 1 ♂, 27-VI-1914 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Modern records are from Tiranë, Petrela, 260 m, 9-IX-2013, leg. FG; Podagrec, Selcë e Posteme, 680 m, 21-VIII-2015, leg. FG; Gjirokastër, near

Humelicë, 11-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB (gen. prep. 6256); above Little Prespa Lake near Tren village, 858 m, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det CWP.

Sorhagenia lophyrella (Douglas, 1846)

Year of last record, 1918. Data given for *Sorhagenia rhamniella* (Zeller, 1839) from Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 1 ♀, 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) relate to this species (Riedl, 1969).

**Vulcaniella fiordalisa* (Petty, 1904)

Year of last record, 2024. Berat, Tomor Mountain, Tomri i Madh village at 686 m, 1 ♂, 15-VI-2024, SB and ANB, gen. det. CWP. An unexpected species that has a disjunct distribution, affecting western Europe (France and Italy) and then Türkiye. This report is the first for the Balkans.

BATRACHEDRIDAE

**Batrachedra parvulipunctella*, Chrétien, 1915

Year of last record, 2023. Durres, Umgebung Drac, 29-V-2023, leg. and det. FG

COLEOPHORIDAE (I. Richter)

Early data on the Coleophoridae of Albania are summarised in Karsholt & Razowski (1996) who provide list 43 species. Potentially questionable is the occurrence of *Coleophora chamaedriella*, which has not been found in the Balkans recently. Older findings are actually *Coleophora mareki*. The same is true of the pair of species *Coleophora zelleriella* / *pannonicella*; all Balkan specimens previously identified as *C. zelleriella* by the author are actually *Coleophora pannonicella*. Both of these taxa need to be treated as unconfirmed until demonstrated otherwise. Since 1996 (though mainly in the last decade) several additional species have been found in Albania, plus two or three undetermined taxa. *Coleophora univittella* is the first record from the Balkans. It was previously known only from Crimea and Asia (Türkiye, Iran, Turkmenistan and Afghanistan). The 69 confirmed species are only a small fraction of the estimated total number likely to be present. For comparison, in the neighbouring North Macedonia, about 174 species have been identified so far. Two unspecified species of *Coleophora* (one close to *riffelensis* and another close to *olympica*), along with an unspecified female, will be the subject of further study and possibly description of the species. However, most of the specimens examined are in poor condition and determination at this stage was possible only by observation of their genitalia. Twenty-five species were discovered for the first time in Albania during the course of this survey; these have already been published in Richter & Baldizzone (2025) and so are not directly claimed as new in this present work.

Rejected species

Coleophora chamaedriella Bruand, 1852.

Six males from Bize, near Shengjergji, between 10 and 15-VII-1961 and one from near Krrabë between 17 and 22-VI-1961, given in Patzak (1974) cannot be accepted for the present; examined specimens from elsewhere in the Balkans have proved to be *Coleophora mareki* Tabell & Baldizzone, 2014.

Coleophora zelleriella Heinemann, 1854

Examples from Kukës, Kula e Lumës, between 7 and 14-VI-1918 and 26-VI and 3-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Patzak, 1974) require re-examination since most material examined has proved to belong to *Coleophora pannonicella* Gozmány, 1956.

Un-resolved taxa

Damaged specimens that will require considerable further examination, perhaps including DNA barcoding.

Coleophora sp. near *riffelensis* Rebel, 1913

Year of last record, 2018. Berat, Tomor Mountain, below the Muslim shrine, 2380 m, 1 ♂, 11-VIII-2018, leg. CWP.

Coleophora sp. near *olympica* Baldizzone, 1983

Year of last record, 2024. Tomor Mountain, between Ujanik and Abaz Ali, 1894 m, 3 ♂, 16-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Coleophora sp. indet.

Year of last record, 2022. Podagrec, Guri I Kames, 1314 m, 1 ♀, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB.

Accepted species

Coleophora auricella (Fabricius, 1794)

Year of last record, 1918. Trektani, 25-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Coleophora onopordiella Zeller, 1849

Year of last record, 2024. Galičica Mountains, Mali i Thate above Bregas (= Korita) village, 1374 m, 14-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB. An additional male from Tomor Mountain below Tomori Madh, 686 m, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB belongs to the *onopordiella* complex but requires further study. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora variicornis Toll, 1952

Year of last record, 2022. Single record, from Prespa Laken near Globicene village at 930 m, 4-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB.

Coleophora acrisella Millière, 1872

Year of last record, 2024. Korçë, Kuq Mountain, below Qarrit Pass, 903 m, 1 ♀, 21-IX-2024; Podagrec, near Dardhas, Guri i Kamjes, 1185 m, 1 ♀, 23-IX-2024 and Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 781 m, 1 ♂, 24-IX-2024, all leg. SB and ANB. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora albicostella (Duponchel, 1842)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Bishtriq, 1 ♂, 4-14-VII-1918, given in Patzak (1974).

Coleophora albitarsella Zeller, 1849

Year of last record, 1918 Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 and 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Coleophora alcyonipennella (Kollar, 1832)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Coleophora aleramica Baldizzzone & Stübner, 2007

Year of last record, 2024. Podagrec, Guri I Kames, 1314 m, 3 ♂, 5-VI-2022, Tomor Mountain, below Tomori Madh, 686 m, 15-VI-2024 and Tomori Mountain between Ujanik and Abaz Ali, 1894 m, 15-VI-2024, all leg. SB and ANB. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora anatipennella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 1961. Mali me Gropë. Between 3 and 8-VII-1961 (Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora argentula (Stephens, 1834)

Year of last record, 1961. Tiranë, Bize near Shengjergji, 1 ♀, 10-15-VII-1961; Mali me Gropë, 2 ♂, 3-8-VII-1961 (Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora avellanae Tabell & Huemer, 2024

Year of last record, 2024. Tomori Mountain, below Tomori Madh, 686 m, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora bilineatella Zeller, 1849

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Bishtriq, 1 ♀, 7-15-VIII-1918 (Patzak, 1974). Recent reports from Tiranë, above Qafe e Pashkasheshit village, 727 m, 1 ♂, 21-V-2023, leg. SB and ANB gen det. CWP (slide number CP/2633/24); Shkodër, Puke, 746 m, 6-VIII-2024, leg. FG; and Vlorë, Zvërnec, 6 m, 1 ♀, 31-VIII-2024, leg. FG.

Coleophora calycotomella Stainton, 1859

Year of last record, 1964. 17-22-VI-1961, listed by Patzak (1974).

Coleophora coarctataephaga Toll, 1961

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 1 ♀, 25-29-VII-1918 (Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora colutella (Fabricius, 1794)

Year of last record, 2022. Prespa Lake, near Globicene village, 930 m, 4-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora congeriella Staudinger, 1859

Year of last record, 2022. Podagrec, Guri I Kames, 1314 m, 1 ♂, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora conyzae Zeller, 1858

Year of last record, 1961. Vlorë, Borsh, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 14-20-V-1961, Dajti, Shkall Prisk, 1 ♀, 27-VI-2-VII-1961 and Tiranë, Bize, near Shengenjergji, 1 ♂, 10-15-VII-1961 (Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora deauratella Lienig & Zeller, 1846

Year of last record, 2018. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Vlorë, Borsh, 14-27-V-1961 (Patzak, 1974); Ujt Ftohte, south of Tepelen, 29-31-V-1961 (Patzak, 1974); Vlorë, Butrint Lake, 14-V-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Korçë, Bobstice near Drenovë, 4-VI-2018, leg. Andy King.

Coleophora deviella Zeller, 1847

Year of last record, 2023. Fier, Divjake area, 1 ♀, 31-V-2023, leg. FG and det. IR. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora dianthi Herrich-Schäffer, 1855

Year of last record, 2024. Gjirokaštër, Erind, 842 m, 10-VIII-2024 leg. and det. FG. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora ditella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2024. Mali me Gropë, 400 m, 1 ♂, 13-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Gjirokaštër, oberhalb Erind, 842 m, 1 ♀, 10-VIII-2024, leg. FG. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora eupepla (Gozmány, 1954)

Year of last record, 2022. Prespa Lake, near Globicene village, 930 m, 4-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora follicularis (Vallot, 1802)

Year of last record, 1961. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Patzak, 1974); Iba near Krrabë, 1 ♂, 17-22-VI-1961 (Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora frischella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 25-29-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora fuscocuprella Herrich-Schäffer, 1855

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without data - source unknown.

Coleophora glaucicolella Wood, 1892

Year of last record, 1961. Vlorë, Borsh, 15 ♂, ♀, 14-V-27-V-1961 and Iba, near Krrabë, 3 ♀, 17-22-VI-1961 (Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora gryphipennella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora insulicola Toll, 1942

Year of last record, 1961. Iba, near Krrabë, 1 ♀, 17-22-VI-1961 (Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora kuehnella (Goeze, 1783)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Patzak, 1974); Above Ohrid Lake, Maja Ahisthes Geges, 1323 m, 3 ♂, 18-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

**Coleophora nemesi* (Căpușe, 1970)

Year of last record, 2024. Vlorë, Zvërnec, 6 m, 31-VIII-2024, leg. FG and det. IR. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora limosipennella (Duponchel, 1843)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora linosyris Hering, 1937

Year of last record, 2024. Korçë, Kuq Mountain, below Qarrit Pass, near Qarr village, 903 m, 21-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora lixella Zeller, 1849

Year of last record, 1961. Dibër, Korab, 23-31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Patzak, 1974); Mal me Gropë, Livadet e Selites, 2 ♂, 3-8-VII-1961 (Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora lusciniapennella (Treitschke, 1833)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without data - source unknown.

Coleophora lutarea (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Coleophora lutipennella (Zeller, 1838)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora mareki E. Hering, 1889

Year of last record, 2024. Mail me Gropë, 1500 m, 1 ♂, 14-VIII-2018; Erseke, above Borove village, 1096 m, 21-VII-2022, Tepelenë, above Nivicë village, 1150 m, 2 ♂, 4-VII-2024; Tomori Mountain, below Tomori Madh, 686 m, 2 ♂, 15-VI-2024, all leg. SB and ANB. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora maritimella Newman, 1863

Year of last record, 1959. Durrës, 1 ♀, 20-23-V-1959 (Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora mayrella (Hübner, [1813])

Year of last record, 1961. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 and 7-14-VI-1918, Djaica e Lumës, 17-26-VI-1918 and Sulethi Ishin, 21-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Patzak, 1974); Vlorë, Borsh, 14-27-V-1961

(Patzak, 1974); Mali me Gropë, Livadet e Selites, 3-8-VII-1961 (Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora medelichensis Krone, 1908

Year of last record, 2024. Tomor Mountain below Tomori Madh, 686 m, 1 ♂, 15-VI-2024 and Podagrec, above Lake Ohrid, Maja Ahisthes Geges, 1323 m, 1 ♂, 18-VI-2024, both leg. SB and ANB. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora millefolii Zeller, 1849

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 1 ♀, 18-28-V-1918 and Bishtriq, 1 ♂, 2-14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora niveicostella Zeller, 1839

Year of last record, 2023. Durrës, 1918, Krrabë, 17-22-VI-1961 & Mali me Gropë, 3-8-VII-1961, all (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Patzak, 1974); Podagrec, above Lake Ohrid at Maja Ahisthes Geges, 2 ♂, 1323 m, 8-VI-2023, leg. CWP.

Coleophora obviella Rebel, 1914

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kruma, 5-VI-1918, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 and Kuma, 5-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora ochrea (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 2024. Gjirokastër, Erind, Rruga Cajupit, 1252 m, 1 ♂, 28-VIII-2024, Liqeni Prespa-Vogel, near Tren village, 85 m, 1 ♀, 20-IX-2024, Kocë, Kuq Mountain, near Qarr village, 903 m, 1 ♀, 21-IX-2024 and Podagrec, near Dardhas, Guri i Kamjes, 1185 m, 1 ♂, 23-IX-2024, all det. SB and ANB. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora ochroflava Toll, 1961

Year of last record, 2024. Divjake, coastal forest area, 17-VIII-2015 and 18-VIII-2015, leg. FG, det FG and Jukka Tabell, Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 8-VIII-2024, leg. FG; Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 3 m, 1 ♀, 8-VIII-2024, gen det. FG.

Coleophora oriolella Zeller, 1849

Year of last record, 2023. Krrabë, 6 ♂, ♀, 17-22-VI-1961 and Mali me Gropë, Livadet e Selites, 2 ♀, 3-8-VII-1961; above Prespa Lake, near Globicene village, 930 m, 4-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, Above Lake Ohrid at Maja Ahisthes Geges, 1323 m, 1 ♂, 8-VI-2023, leg. CWP; MountThanes, near Bulqizë, 833 m, 6-IV-2019, leg. SB and ANB.

Coleophora ornatipennella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, ♂, ♀, Djalica e Lumës, 17-26-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora pannonicella Gozmany, 1956

Year of last record, 1961. Krrabë, 1 ♂, 17-22-VI-1961; Dajti, Shkall Prisk, 1 ♂, 27-VI-2-VII-1951 and Mali me Gropë, Livadet e Selites, 1 ♀, 8-VII-1961 (Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora pulchripennella Baldizzone, 2011

Year of last record, 2023. A exemplar from Shkodër, Gomisqe, 590 m, 1 ♂, 29-VI-2023, leg. FG, det. G. Baldizzone. A widespread species throughout the Mediterranean region, from the Iberian Peninsula and France to Italy (also Sardinia and Sicily), Croatia, Montenegro, Greece (including Crete and several smaller islands), Malta, Tunisia and Türkiye (Baldizzone, 2019c). Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora parvicuprella Baldizzone & Tabell, 2006

Year of last record, 2024. Tomor Mountain, between Ujanik and Abaz Ali, 1894 m, 16-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora riffelensis Rebel, 1916

Year of last record, 2024. Gjirokaštër, Erind, Rruga Cajupit, 1252 m, 28-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG; Korçë, Kuq Mountain, below Qarr Pass near Qarr village, 903 m, 21-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora salicorniae Heinemann & Wocke, 1876

Year of last record, 2024. Butrint, coastal area, 3 m, 1-VIII-2013 and 17-VIII-2015, both leg. FG; Fier, Divjakë, 2 m, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 18-VIII-2015, gen det. FG; Vlorë, Zvërnec, 6 m, 31-VIII-2024; Fier, Divjakke, 4 m, 1-IX-2024, all leg. and det. FG; Fier, Divjakë, 4 m, 1 ♀, 1-IX-2024, gen det. FG. All records reflect coastal habitats. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora saturatella Stainton, 1850

Year of last record, pre-1996. Included for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without supporting data.

Coleophora serinipennella Christoph, 1872

Year of last record, 2023. Vlorë, coastal area, 1 ♀, 1-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG; Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 3 m, 1 ♀, 1-VI-2023 gen det. IR. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora serpylletorum Hering, 1899

Year of last record, 2019. Shar, above Kthelle village, 893 m, 8-IX-2019, leg. SB and ANB. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora soffneriella Toll, 1961

Year of last record, 2024. Included for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without supporting data. More recently, at Fier, Divjake area, 1 ♀, 31-IV-2023, leg. FG and det. Baldizzone; Vlora, Zvërnec, 1 ♀, 31-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

Coleophora univittella Staudinger, 1880

Year of last record, 2024. Tepelenë, above Nivicë village, 1150 m, 4-VII-2024, leg. SB and ANB. Pub-

lished as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora supinella Ortner, 1949

Year of last record, 2022. Podagrec, Guri I Kames, 2 ♂, 1314 m, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora taeniipennella Herrich-Schäffer, 1855

Year of last record, 1961. Vlorë, Borsh, 6 ♂, ♀, 14-27-V-1961, Tepelenë, 1 ♂, 29-30-V-1961, Krrabë, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 17-22-VI-1961 and Mal me Gropë, Livadhet e Selites, 3-8-VII-1961 (Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora texanella Chambers, 1878

Year of last record, 2009. Ksamil, 1 ♀, 20-IX-2009, leg. KGMB. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora tricolor Walsingham, 1899

Year of last record, 2024. Podagrec, Guri I Kames, 1314 m, 3 ♀, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB; above Lake Ohrid, Maja Ahisthes Geges, 1 ♂, 11 ♀, 1323 m, 8-VI-2023, leg. CWP; Tomor Mountain, between Ujanik and Abaz Ali, 1894 m, 16-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB. Published as new to the Albanian fauna by Richter & Baldizzone (2025) on the basis of the discoveries reported here.

Coleophora trigeminella Fuchs, 1881

Year of last record, 1961. Mali me Gropë, Livadhet e Selites, 3-8-VII-1961 (Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora trochilella (Duponchel, 1843)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 (Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora valesianella Zeller, 1849

Year of last record, 2018. Gjirokastrë, Pagri, 450 m, 1 ♀, 19-VIII-2015, det. IR; Gjirokastrë, Pagri, 450 m, 19-VIII-2015, leg. and det. FG.; above Shengjergji village, north-west of Burimas, 1400 m, 1 ♂, 13-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB.

Coleophora variicornis Toll, 1952

Year of last record, 1961. Tepelenë, 3 ♂, 29-31-V-1961; Poliça, west of Tomor, 3 ♂, 2-15-VI-1961; 4 ♂, Krrabë, 17-22-VI-1961 and 1 ♂, Dajti, Shkall Prisk, 27-VI-2-VII-1961 (Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora versurella Zeller, 1849

Year of last record, pre-1996. Included for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without supporting data.

Coleophora vibicella (Hübner, [1813])

Year of last record, 1918. Durrës, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Patzak, 1974).

Coleophora vulnerariae Zeller, 1839

Year of last record, 2015. Kukës, Bistriq, 4-14-VII-1918 (Patzak, 1974); Korçë, Above Darda, below Bobishtica, 1225 m, 15-V-2015, leg. CWP.

Coleophora wockeella Zeller, 1849

Year of last record, 1961. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Bize, near Shengjergji, 8 ♂, ♀, 10-15-VII-1961; Dajti, Shkall Prisk, 1 ♂, 27-VI-2-VII-1961; Krrabë, 4 ♀, 17-22-VI-1961; Mali me Gropë, Livadet e Selites, 13 ♂, ♀, 3-8-VII-1961; Poliça, west of Tomor, 1 ♀, 2-12-VI-1961; and Tepelenë, 1 ♀, 29-31-V-1961, all Patzak (1974).

ELACHISTIDAE (C. W. Plant)

A large family of predominantly leaf-mining species which present as difficult to identify. They seem to have been largely ignored in the past; in recent years we have been equally reticent as evidenced from the fact that almost all species have not been encountered for just over 100 years. There is probably a good many species to be found in Albania. Where known, identifiers are named in the text.

Elachista apicipunctella (Stainton, 1849)

Year of last record, 1918. Durrës, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Elachista argentella (Clerck, 1759)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Included for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without supporting data.

Elachista atricomella Stainton, 1849

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Elachista bedellella (Sircom, 1848)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Included for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without supporting data.

Elachista canapennella (Hübner, [1813])

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Elachista chionella Mann, 1861

Year of last record, pre-1996. Included for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without supporting data. A species apparently restricted to the southern Balkans and east into Türkiye.

Elachista chrysodesmella Zeller, 1850

Year of last record, pre-1996. Included for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without supporting data.

Elachista collitella (Duponchel, 1843)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 4-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Elachista contaminatella Zeller, 1847

Year of last record, pre-1996. Included for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without supporting data.

Elachista exigua Parenti, 1978

Year of last record, pre-1996. Included for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without supporting data.

Elachista festucicolella Zeller, 1853

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kruma, 7-9-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Elachista gangabella Zeller, 1850

Year of last record, 1918. Ploshtan, 2-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Elachista griseella (Duponchel, 1843)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Djalica e Lumës, 17-26-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Dibër, Korab, 23-31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Elachista nobilella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 1918. Plav, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Elachista grotenfelti* Kaila, 2012

Year of last record, 2023. Gjirokastër, Erind, 1, 5-VI-2023, leg. FG (barcode TLMF_Lep_38463). See https://lepiforum.org/wiki/page/Elachista_grotenfelti.

Elachista pollutella Duponchel, 1843

Year of last record, pre-1996. Included for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without supporting data.

Elachista revinctella Zeller, 1850

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 4-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Elachista stenopterella Rebel, 1932

Year of last record, 1918. Described by Rebel (in Rebel & Zerny, 1931) as a new species, from Bishticë, 4-14-VII-1918 and a single example from Ploshtan, 22-VII-1918.

Elachista squamosella (Duponchel, 1843)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Included for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski

(1996) without supporting data.

Elachista subalbidella Schlager, 1847

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës: Djalica e Lumës, 17-26-VI-1918 and Kruma, 7-9-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Elachista unifasciella (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Included for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without supporting data.

Elachista rufocinerea (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 1918. Durrës, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Stephensia brunnichella (Linnaeus, 1767)

Year of last record, 1918. Ferner, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Dystebenna stephensi (Stainton, 1849)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Included for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without supporting data.

Haplochromis albanica (Rebel 1932)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 4-7-VIII-1918 (as sp. nov.) (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Vlorë, Vurgu I Ri, 100 m, 1 ♂, 6-VI-2023, leg. FG; Berat, Tomor Mountain, Tomri i Madh village, 686 m, 1 ♂, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

**Haplochromis ochraceella* (Rebel, 1903)

Year of last record, 2024. Berat, Tomor Mountain, Tomri i Madh village, 686 m, 1 ♂, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB; Kukës. Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Heinemannia festivella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2023. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 4-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Durrës, Rinia, 3-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG

Heinemannia laspeyrella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës. Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 and 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

ETHMIIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Ethmia aurifluella (Hübner, [1810])

Year of last record, 1918. Dukati, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Disjunct distribution in Europe with one population affecting the west (from Austria and Italy west to the Atlantic) and a second affecting eastern Europe from Ukraine in the north to Greece in the south and east into adjoining territories of Asia. Albania belongs to the second group; the remainder of the Balkans appears to lack the moth and provides firm separation of the two populations. Genetic investigations of the two populations might prove interesting.

Ethmia bipunctella (Fabricius, 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Tiana, Dajit Mountain in the Qafmolla Pass, 4-IV-2015, leg. and det. CWP; Korçë, Kuq Mountain at the Quarrit Pass, above Pepellash, 5-VI-2018, leg. and det. Andy King; Tiranë, Munchella Mountain above Kimez, 1400 m, 7-VII-2019, SB and ANB; Mali me Gropë Mountain, above Shen Meri, 5-VI-2019, SB and ANB; Berat, Tomor Mountain, near Çorovoda above Korita village, 1242 m, 17-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Ethmia candidella (Alphéraky, 1908)

Year of last record, 2019. Gjirokaštër: near Bulqize, 6-V-2018 and Lunxherise Mountain, 2-X-2019, leg. SB and ANB.

Ethmia chrysopyga (Zeller, 1844)

Year of last record, 2024. Mal I Shenjit 191 and Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 and 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Berat, Tomor Mountain above Ujanik near Abaz Albi, 1850 m, 16-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

**Ethmia dodecea* (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 2012. Gjirokaštër Tepelenë area, dry riverbed at 1030 m, 17-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG.

Ethmia flavianella (Treitschke, 1832)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without data - source unknown. Primarily a southern European species.

Ethmia haemorrhoidella (Eversmann, 1844)

Year of last record, 2023. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Corogjafi Mountain at the Selenicës Pass, near Terpan, 825, 8-VIII-2018, SB and ANB; Berat Tomor, Mountain, below Abaz Aliu summit, 2060 m, 10-VIII-2018, leg. and det CWP; Tiranë, Qafe e Pashkasheshit, above village, 727 m, 21-V-2023, SB and ANB.

**Ethmia iranella* (Zerny, 1940)

Year of last record, 2018. Dibër, Thanës Mountain, above Plani i Bardë, 820 m, 6-IV-2018, leg. SB and ANB.

**Ethmia pusiella* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 2024. Malësia e Tiranës, below Maja e Fekenit (= Feken peak), west from Qafa e Selitës pass, 1100 m, 12-VIII-2018, SB and ANB; Gjirokaštër, Erind, Rruga Cajupit, 1252 m, 28-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

**Ethmia quadrillella* (Goeze, 1783)

Year of last record, 2022. Podagrec, Guri i Kamjes, 1314 m, 1 ♂, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB; Berat, Tomor Mountain, above Ujanik, near Abaz Albi, 1850 m, 1 ♂, 16-VI-2024, SB and ANB.

SCYTHRIDIDAE (C. W. Plant)

A diverse family with a worldwide distribution and around 240 species in Europe. Identification of many is difficult and genitalia should always be examined in cases of potential confusion. Whilst we do not disagree

with some published data for Albania, there is a need to locate and critically examine voucher specimens for some species - most notably *Scythris cicadella* (Zeller, 1839) *S. laminella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) and *S. picaepennis* (Haworth, 1828) for the reasons stated below.

Scythris albidella (Stainton, 1867)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Included in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996), but the source of that information is currently obscure. In Europe, restricted to the southern Balkans (Albania, North Macedonia and Greece) and also present in North Africa in Libya, Tunisia and further east in Jordan.

Scythris cicadella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). As surprising record as this is a North European species.

Scythris subcinctella (Bruand, [1851])

Year of last record, pre-1996. Included in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996), but the source of that information is currently obscure.

Scythris fallacella (Schläger, 1847)

Year of last record, 1918. Hodza, near Prizren, 15-V-1918 and Jukes, Kula e Lumës, 4-7-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Scythris flaviventrella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1865)

Year of last record, 1918. Trektani, 28-V-1918; Kukës. Kula e Lues, 7-14-VI-1918, 14-20-VII-1918 and 15-20-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Scythris gravatella (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record, 1918. Rushkuli, Lesh, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Scythris laminella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Djalica e Lumës, 17-26-VI-1918 and Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VII-1918, 26-V-3-VII-1918 and 15-20-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Otherwise, apparently absent from the southern Balkans.

Scythris obscurella (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës. Kruma, 4-VII-1918 and Trektani, 28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Scythris picaepennis (Haworth, 1828)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës. Kruma, 18-28-V-1918, 17-25-VI-1918 and 15-20-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Most frequent in northern Europe and absent from most Balkan countries, though present in Türkiye.

Scythris punctivittella (Costa, 1836)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës. Kruma, 18-28-V-1918, 7-14-VI-1918 and 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Scythris seliniella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 1918. Hodza, near Prizren, 15-V-1918 and Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7-14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Scythris tabidella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855)

Year of last record, 2022. Gramsh, Valamari Mountain, Devoli Gorge above Bratille, 999 m, 1 ♂, 7-VI-2022, SB and ANB.

**Scythris tenuivittella* (Stainton, 1867)

Year of last record, 2018. Çorovoda, Osumi river canyon, opposite Kalanjas village, 9-VIII-2018, SB and ANB.

Scythris terrenella (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record, 1918. Dibër, Korab, 23-31-VII-1918 and Bazar Schjak, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Published as *tributella* (Zeller, 1847), but recent research (Bengtsson, 2024) has shown this latter species to be confined to Sicily and that all other European records belong to *terrenella*.

BLASTOBASIDAE (C. W. Plant)

A worldwide family with a good representation in Europe, where many species are introduced rather than native.

**Blastobasis glandulella* (Riley, 1871)

Year of last record, 2022. Korçë, Kolonjë, 12-VII-2019, 3 ♂, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB (genitalia slide KGMB 6335, 6337, 6357); Gramsh, Valamara Mountains, below Liqenzi i Zi at 1744 m, 6 ♂, 22-7-2022, leg. SB and ANB.

Blastobasis phycidella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2022. Kukës, Djalica e Lumës, 17-26-VI-1918; Trektani, 26-V-1918, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-3-VII-1918 and 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Dardhe, 12-VII-2014, KGMB; Podagrec, Guri I Kamjesn 1314 m, 1 ♂, 5-VI-2022, SB and ANB

MOMPHIDAE (C. W. Plant)

The twenty European species are, with one exception, woodland associates or woodland edge associates, where the larvae are leaf-miners or gall causers on plants, for the most part in the family Onagraceae. The adults hibernate, so can theoretically be found all year round.

**Mompha epilobiella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Shkodër, Pukë, 746 m, 6-VIII-2024, leg. FG.

Mompha langiella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Included for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without supporting data.

**Mompha miscella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Berat, Tomor Mountain, above Poliça, Tomri i Madh village, 686 m, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

**Mompha sturnipennella* (Teitschke, 1833)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Topojan, 740 m, 7-VIII-2024, leg. FG.

TORTRICOIDEA (K. Larsen)

The Tortricidae is the only family in the superfamily Tortricoidea. There are now more than 11,000 species described in this super family, which makes it the second largest within the microlepidoptera. The position in the phylogenetic system has been changed many times because no sister family has been detected. Studies of fossils and molecular analysis push the origin of the Tortricidae back to 48 million years ago and 100 mya respectively (Heikkilä et al. 2018; Regier et al. 2013; Hu et al. 2023). It is now broadly accepted that the evolution of the Tortricoidea happened in the Cretaceous together with the evolution of the flowering plants. The phylogeny of the present list of Tortricidae from Albania is mainly based on the phylogeny presented in the Nordic-Baltic Checklist of Lepidoptera (Aarvik et al. 2017) supplied with recent publications on phylogeny.

In the literature there are many records of species from Albania which are hard to confirm for several reasons. Very few older records can be tested as no specimens are available for examination, though some of these are certainly present in the collections at the museum in Vienna. Furthermore, some of the old records belong to species groups which now are split up in closely related species, and the consequence is that those old records could represent several taxa. The Tortricidae contains several groups of species which are very difficult to determine even when using genital dissection because of the many closely related species. The consequence is that after following these assumptions we end up with three categories:

1. Confirmed records based on examined specimens.
2. Old records based on literature where the species is easy to determine. No specimens to examine.
3. Old records based on literature where a specimen is needed for exact determination.

The first two categories occur in the main list. The third category forms the list of deleted and unconfirmed species. The unconfirmed species are divided into two categories:

- a. old records where a genital slide is needed for determination.
- b. literature records without any data except the name of the species.

For these reasons, the list of unconfirmed and deleted species in Albania is fairly long, but at the same time we are sure that all information, from both literature and examined specimens, is represented in this work.

TORTRICIDAE TORTRICINAE

Rejected species

Sparganothis pilleriana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available.

Pandemis heparana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record: 1931. Durres, 1931 “nicht sicher bestimmtes ♂” (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

Clepsis steineriana balcanica (Rebel, 1917).

Diber, Korab, 1800 m, 26-VII-1918, leg. Csiki (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Specimen in Budapest Museum. Relevant records transferred to *Clepsis balcanica* (Rebel, 1917).

Choristoneura murinana (Hübner, [1799])

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available.

Ptycholoma lecheana (Linnaeus, 1758)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available.

Neosphaleroptera nubilana (Hübner, [1799])

Year of most recent record: 1918. Kukes, Djalica e Lumës 17 and 26-VI-1918 & Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 14 and 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

Eana incanana (Stephens, 1852)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Eana derivana (La Harpe, 1858)

Kukes, Bishtriq, 4-14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Eana italica (Obraztsov, 1950)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Cnephasia incertana (Treitschke, 1835)

Tiranë, 15-V-1918, leg. Velez, Specimen in Budapest Museum; Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28-V-1918; 14 and 26-VI-1918; 3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukes, Kruma, 4-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukes, Bishtriq, 4-14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Cnephasia stephensiana (Doubleday, 1849)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Cnephasia alticolana (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)

Kukes, Djalica e Lumes, 17-VI-1918 and 26-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukes, Bishtriq, 4 and 14-

VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Cnephasia cupressivorana (Staudinger, 1871)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Eulia ministrana (Linnaeus, 1758)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available.

Phtheochoera fulvicinctana (Constant, 1893)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Aethes margarotana (Duponchel, 1836)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available.

Aethes moribundana (Staudinger, 1859)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available.

Aethes nefandana (Kennel, 1899)

Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 1 ♂, 18-28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Aethes margaritana (Haworth, 1811)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available.

Aethes scalana (Zerny, 1927)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available.

Aethes smeathmanniana (Fabricius, 1781)

Diber, Korab, 23-31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Phalonidia manniana (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1839)

Durres, 1918, leg. Karny (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Gynnidomorpha minimana (Caradja, 1916)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Eupoecilia ambiguella (Hübner, 1796)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available.

Cochylidia subroseana (Haworth, 1811)

Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Cochylidia heydeniana (Herrich-Schaffer, 1851)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Cochylis pallidana (Zeller, 1847)

Diber, Korab, 23 and 31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Falseuncaria ruficiliana (Haworth, 1811)

Novoselë and Vunsaj, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

OLETHREUTINAE

Orthotaenia undulana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28-V- and 14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

Celypha rufana (Scopoli, 1763)

Kukes, Bicaj, 14-VI-1918; and Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

Celypha rurestrana (Duponchel, 1843)

Kukes, Bishtriq, 29-V and 4-VI-1918 and Diber, Korab, 23 and 31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Celypha rivulana (Scopoli, 1763)

Vermosh, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Phiaris umbrosana (Freyer, 1842)

Munelageb, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Phiaris delitana (Staudinger, 1880)

Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18-V-1918, 28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Considered unlikely to be correct. No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification. The species is deleted from the list.

Olethreutes arcuella (Clerck, 1759)

Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28-V-1918 and 6-VI and 14-VII-1918; Kruja, 1918 and Kukes, Bishtriq (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). There is a record of this species on iNaturalist, but we cannot accept it as no material is available for examination to exclude *O. subtilana* (Falkovitsh, 1959).

Lobesia bicinctana (Duponchel, 1844)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Lobesia quaggana Mann, 1855

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available.

Endothenia marginana (Haworth, 1811)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Endothenia lapideana (Herrich-Schaffer, 1851)

Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18 ♀, 28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

Endothenia nigricostana (Haworth, 1811)

Kukes, Bicaj, 14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 7 ♀, 14-VI-1918, 1 ♂ (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

Bactra robustana (Christoph, 1872)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available.

Bactra furfurana (Haworth, 1811)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Enarmonia formosana (Scopoli, 1763)

Kukes, Bicaj, 14-15-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

Ancylis unguicella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Kukes, Bishtriq, 29-V- and 4-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. This taxon is, in any case, now subsumed under *Enarmonia formosana* (Scopoli, 1763)

Ancylis badiana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Novoselë, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

Epinotia abbreviana (Fabricius, 1794)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available.

Epinotia tetraquetra (Haworth, 1811)

Kukes, Kruma, VI-1918, 1 ♀, and Trektani, VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

Epinotia tedella (Clerck, 1759)

Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

Zeiraphera griseana (Hübner, [1799])

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Pelochrista fuscilana (Zeller, 1847)

Durres, 1918, 26-VI- and 3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Pelochrista caecimaculana (Hübner, [1799])

Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 7 and 14-VI-1918, and Diber, Korab, 23-31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Pelochrista modicana (Zeller, 1847)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Prizren and Trektani, 15-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Diber, Korab, 23-31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 14-20-VI- & 4-8-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Eucosma albidulana (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)

Durres, 20-VIII-1916, leg. Friedrich, Specimen in Budapest Museum; Kukes, Bishtriq, 4-14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Eucosma fulvana (Stephens, 1834)

Kukes, Bishtriq, 4-14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Eucosma conformana (Mann, 1872)

Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 14 ♀, 20-VII-1918, 1 ♂ (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Eucosma cretaceana (Kennel, 1899)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Eucosma conterminana (Guenée 1845)

Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 14-20-VII-1918, 1 ♂ (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) but no material is available.

Eucosma aspidicana (Hübner, [1817])

Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28-V-1918, and Kukes, Bishtriq, 29-V- and 4-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Epiblema cnicicolana (Zeller, 1847)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Epiblema hepaticana (Treitschke, 1835)

Bishtriq, 4-14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Epiblema turbidana (Treitschke, 1835)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Epiblema graphana (Treitschke, 1835)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Epiblema simploniana (Duponchel, 1835)

Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28-V-1918 and 14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Epiblema mendiculana (Treitschke, 1835)

Kukes, Bishtriq, 29-V and 4-VI-1918, 4 ♂ (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Epiblema similana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Kukes, Bishtriq, 29-VI-1918, and Kukes, Bishtriq, 4-14-VII-1918, 4 ♂ (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

Epiblema chretieni Obratsov, 1952,

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Epiblema inulivora (Meyrick, 1932)

Kruma, V- and VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Notocelia tetragonana (Stephens, 1834)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Notocelia incarnatana (Hübner, [1800])

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Dichrorampha gruneriana (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Dichrorampha plumbana (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukes, Bishtriq, 4-14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Dichrorampha acuminatana (Lienig & Zeller, 1846)

Novoselë, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Dichrorampha heegerana (Duponchel, 1843)

Novoselë, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Dichrorampha alpinana (Treitschke, 1830)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Dichrorampha plumbagana (Treitschke, 1830)

Resna, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Dichrorampha cinerosana (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Dichrorampha eximia (Danilevsky, 1948)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. As the species was

described in 1948, any Albanian record cannot be in the old literature. It does not appear in the lists arising from the 1961 survey. It is treated as an error and deleted from the list.

Dichrorampha pentheriana (Rebel, 1917)

Noted only from Elbasan, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). This is treated as an error, and the species is deleted from the list.

Dichrorampha rilana Drenowsky, 1909,

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available, and the species is only known from Bulgaria.

Cydia conicolana (Hylaerts, 1874)

Mal i Shenjit, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Cydia pactolana (Zeller, 1840)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Grapholita fissana (Frölich, 1828)

Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Grapholita coronillana (Lienig & Zeller, 1846)

Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28.-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Grapholita caecana (Schlager, 1847)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Grapholita discretana (Wocke, 1861)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Grapholita lumulana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Grapholita lathyra (Hübner, [1822])

Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28.-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Grapholita nebritana (Treitschke, 1830)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Grapholita funebrana (Treitschke, 1835)

Kukes, Kruma, 6-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Grapholita janthinana (Duponchel, 1843)

Novoselë, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Pammene albuginana (Guenée, 1845)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Pammene amygdalana (Duponchel, 1842)

Novoselë, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

Pammene obscurana (Stephens, 1834)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). No material or record is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Pammene gallicana (Guenée, 1845)

Vermosh, 13-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available. Examination of genitalia is needed to confirm the identification.

Accepted species

CHLIDANOTINAE

Isotrias hybridana (Hübner, [1817])

Year of most recent record: 2019. Kukes, Kruma, 5-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Munella Mt, above Kimez Village, 1400 m, 3 specimens, 7-VII-2019, leg. SB and AN, det. KL.

TORTRICINAE

Epagoge grotiana (Fabricius, 1781)

Year of most recent record: 2019. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 4-VIII-1918, leg. Csiki (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Specimen in Budapest Museum; Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18-V-3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukes, Bicaj, 14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Tiranë R., Dajt Mountaint, Shkalla Village, 893 m, 29-VI-2017, leg. SB and AN, gen. p. 4990 ♀ KL; Kurbnesh Fshat, above Kthelle Village, 893 m, 8-VII-2019, leg. SB and AN, det. KL.

Paramesia gnomana (Clerck, 1759)

Year of most recent record: 2020. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 4 and 7-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Novoselë, 31-XII-1931, det. A. Penther (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Vaqarr Valley, 27-VII-1959, specimen in Budapest Museum; Vlorë, 32 km S. Liogare pass, 1100 m, 15-20-VII-2020 leg. Duda & Saldaitis, det. KL.

**Tosirips magyarus* Razowski, 1987

Year of most recent record: 2017. Dhermi district, Ionian Sea Coast, below Ilias, St. Theodor monastery, 140 m, 15-V-2017, 9 specimens leg. SB and AN, gen. p. 4966 ♂ KL.

**Pandemis corylana* (Fabricius, 1794)

Year of most recent record: 2022. Gramsh R., Valamara Mts, below Liquei i Zi, 1744 m, 22-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Pandemis cerasana* (Hübner, 1786)

Year of most recent record: 2017. Korçë Region, Dardha, 26-VI-2017, 1276 m, leg. SB and AN, det. KL.

Argyrotaenia ljugiana (Thunberg, 1797)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Durres, 8 and 20-VIII-1918, leg. Friedrich, Specimens in Budapest Museum.

Clepsis balcanica (Rebel, 1917)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Korab Mt., 26-VII-1918, leg. Csiki. Specimen in Budapest Museum; Qafa e Borit, Plav, 25-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Pogradec region, Ochrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 781 m, 24-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5003 ♂ KL and 5004 ♂ KL.

**Clepsis spectrana* (Treitschke, 1830)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Shkodra Lake, Kodra e Vaut near Kosan, 8 m, 2-VII-2024 leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

Clepsis pallidana (Fabricius, 1776)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Durres, 31-XII-1931 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Durres, V-1916, leg. Friedrich, specimen in Budapest Museum; Omaraj, 17-VII-2014, at actinic light, 1 ♀, gen. det. and leg. KGMB (Bond, 2023); Shkodra Lake, Kodra e Vaut near Kosan, 8 m, 2-VII-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Gjirokaster, Pagri, 340 m, 11-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

**Clepsis burgasiensis* (Rebel, 1916)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Pogradec region, Ochrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 781m, 24-IX-2024, 2 specimens, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5002 ♂ KL.

The species is distributed from Bulgaria to Crete.

**Clepsis consimilana* (Hübner, [1817])

Year of most recent record: 2024. Vaqarr Valley, 27-VII-1959, specimen in Budapest Museum; Delvina Region, between Bistrica Vill. and Syri i Kalter, 127m, 13-V-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Dhermi district,

Ionian Sea Coast, below Ilias, St. Theodor monastery, 140 m, 15-V-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Mali i Thatë (Galičica Mountains) above Bregas (= Korita), 1374 m, 14-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 4959 ♂ KL; Vlorë, 32 km S. Liogare pass, 1100 m, 12 and 20-IX-2020, 6 specimens leg. Duda & Saldaitis, det. KL; Tomori Mountain, below Tomori i Madh Village, above Polican, 686 m, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 3 m, 8-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

**Aphelia euxina* Djakonov, 1929

Year of most recent record: 2018. Korçë R., Dardha, above Boboshtica, 122 m, 19-V-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Korçë R., Dardha, 1276 m, 26-VI-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Korçë, Bobstice, near Drenove, 4-VI-2018, det. A. King; Shkodra, Vau i Dejës, 1 ♂, 5-X-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB gen. prep. 6127.

Aphelia ferugana (Hübner, [1793])

Year of most recent record: 2024. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28-V-1918 and 14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Vermosh, 1918, det. A. Panther (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë R., above Drenova Village, 1050 m, 24-VI-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Prespa Lake, near Globiceni Village, 930 m, 4-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Pogradec R., Guri i Kamjes, 1314 m, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Elbasan, Gracen, SH3, 777 m, 2-VI-2023, leg. & det. FG; Gjirokaster, Erind, 839 m, 5-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG; Liqeni Prespa e Vogel, near Tren Vill., 858 m, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

Aphelia viburnana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Kukes, Kruma, 4-VI-1918 and Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-1918 and 3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Diber, Korab, 26-VII-1918, leg. Csiki (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), det. KL; Specimen in Budapest Museum.

**Syndemis musculana* (Hübner, [1799])

Year of most recent record: 2022. Tiranë R., Dajti Mt, Qafmolla Pass, 665 m, 7-V-2022, SB and ANB, det. KL.

Cacaecimorpha pronubana (Hübner, [1799])

Year of most recent record: 2024. Shkodër, 31-VII-1918 and Durrës, Rushkull and Vlorë, 31-XII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Gjirokaster, Tepelene Memaliaj, 130 m, 17-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG; Ionian Sea Coast, Dhermi district, below Ilias, St. Theodor monastery, 15-V-2017, 140 m, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Vlorë, 32 km S. Liogare pass, 1100 m, 12 and 20-IX-2020 leg. Duda & Saldaitis, det. KL; Vlorë Tragias vill., 200 m, 13 and 21-IX-2020, leg. Duda & Saldaitis, det. KL; Fier, Divjake, 4 m, 9-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

Choristoneura hebenstreitella (Müller, 1764)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 14-VI-1918, and Kukes, Djalica e Lumes, 17 and 26-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë Region, Morava Mt, above Dishnic, 1564 m, 25-VI-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Librazhd R., Spella e Plake near Gizavesh, 766 m, 18-VI-2023, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Pseudeulia asinana* (Hübner, [1799])

Year of most recent record: 2023. Prespa lake, near Globoceni Village, 951 m, 18-V-2023, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Llogara pass, Fagja e Qerashës, 1240 m, 24-V-2023, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

Archips podana (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Vunsaj, 31-XII-1931, det. A. Panther (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Podagrec, Dardhë Nature Reserve, 13-VII-2014 (Bond, 2023). Korçë Region, Dardhë, 1276 m, 26-VI-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Librazhd Region, Spella e Plake near Gizavesh Vill., 766 m, 18-VI-2023, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Pogradec Region, above Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 18-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Archips crataegana* (Hübner, [1799])

Year of most recent record: 2023. Korçë, Strelcë, 700 m, 15-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG; Vlorë, Vurgu i Ri, 100 m, 6-VI-2023 leg. and det. FG.

Archips xylosteana (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of most recent record: 2018. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 14 and 26-VI- and 3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Dhermi district, Ionian Sea Coast, below Ilias, St. Theodor monastery, 15-V-2017, 140 m, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Korçë, Kuq Mt., Quarrit Pass, near Pepellash, 5-VI-2018, det. A. King.

Archips rosana (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Ipek, 16 and 29-VI-1917, leg. Csiki, specimen in Budapest Museum; Kukes, Bicaj, 14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 14 and 26-VI-1918 and 3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Gjirokastr Region, between Picari and Golem, 616 m, 27-VI-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Pogradec Region above Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 8-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5005 ♀ KL; Liqeni Prespa e Vogel, near Tren, 858 m, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Mali i Thaçit, Galičica Mts. above Bregas (= Korita), 1374 m, 14-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 4958 ♂ KL; Tomori Mountain, below Tomori i Madh, above Polican, 686 m, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Tortricodes alternella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Korçë - Colonje, Kuq Mountain, Quarrit Pass, near Clarr village, 900 m 9-III-2024, 1 ♂, leg. SB and ANB, det. CWP.

Eana argentana (Clerck, 1759)

Year of most recent record: 2022. Diber, Korab Mts, 1850 m, 26-VII-1916 and Diber, Korab Mts, 1750 m 26-VII-1918, Akad. Balk. Exp. (1918), specimens in Budapest Museum; Maje Kolates, Plav and Qafa e Borit, Plav, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-3-VII-1918 and Diber, Korab, 23-31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Gramsh R., Valamara Mountain, below Liqueeni i Zi, 1744 m, 22-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

Eana penziana (Thunberg, 1791)

Year of most recent record: 2019. Diber, Korab, 1 ♂, 23-31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Munella Mt, above Kimez Village, 1400 m, 7-VII-2019, leg. SB and AN, gen. p. 4975 ♀ KL.

Eana canescana (Guenée, 1845)

Year of most recent record: 2017. Ploshtan, 15-VIII-1918; Dragobija, 11-X-1918; Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Diber, Korab, 3 ♂, 23-31-VII-1918, Novoselë, 1918; Pec, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Galichitsa Mountain, above Korita, 1485 m, 20-VIII-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Korçë Region, Mt. Kuq, Qarrit pass, west from

Pepellash village, 1318 m, 22-VIII-2017, leg. SB, det. KL.

**Eana filipjevi* (Réal, 1954)

Year of most recent record: 2022. Korçë R., Kuq Mountain, Qarrit pass, west from Pepellash, 1318 m, 22-VIII-2017, leg. SB, gen. p. 4997 ♂ KL; Pogradec R., above Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 20-VII-2022, 4 specimens leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 4974 ♂ KL; 4986 ♂ KL & 4987 ♀ KL. **New to the Balkan Peninsula.** The species is known from France and Spain. The species is smaller and darker than *Eana canescana*; apex of phallus is rounded, and ostium is smaller and less flattened.

**Eana cyanescana* (Réal, 1954)

Year of most recent record: 2022. Gramsh R., Valamara Mountain, below Liqueni i Zi, 1744 m, 22-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 4996 ♂ KL. **New to the Balkan Peninsula.** The species is known from France, Germany and Italy.

**Eana viardi* (Réal, 1953)

Year of most recent record: 2019. Munella Mountain, above Kimez, 1400 m, 7-VII-2019, 3 specimens leg. SB and AN, gen. p. 4976 ♀ KL and 4977 ♂ KL. **New to the Balkan Peninsula.** The species is widespread in South Europe.

Cnephasia abrasana (Duponchel, [1843])

Year of most recent record: 2023. Shkodër, 10 and 22-V-1916, leg. Friedrich, Akad. Balk. Exp. (1918), specimens in Budapest Museum; Vermosh, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukes, Bishtriq, 20-V- and 4-VI-1918 and Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 15 and 20-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Prespa Lake, near Globiceni, 930 m, 4-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 4999 ♀ KL and 5000 ♂ KL; Gjirokaster, Rruga Cajupit, 1251 m, 23-VI-2023 leg. and det. FG.

**Cnephasia asseclana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record, 2014. Podagrec, Dardhë, 2 ♀ at actinic light, 12-VII-2014, leg. KGMB, gen. p. 5445 ♀, KGMB.

**Cnephasia pasiuana* (Hübner, [1799])

Year of most recent record: 2023. Llogara pass, Fagja e Qerashës, 1240 m, 24-V-2023, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 4998 ♂ KL.

**Cnephasia genitalana* Pierce & Metcalf, 1915

Year of most recent record: 2022. Ersekë R., above Borovë, 1096 m, 21-VII-2022, 2 specimens leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 4985 ♀ KL.

**Cnephasia communana* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Pogradec R., Guri I Kamjes, 1316 m, 20-V-2023, 2 specimens leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5001 ♀ KL.

Cnephasia chrysanthæana (Duponchel, 1843)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Korab, 23-31-VII-1918, 2 ♂ (P.Z.) (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Gjirokaster,

Ruga Cajupit, 1251 m, 23-VI-2023 leg. and det. FG.

**Cnephasia ecullyana* Réal, 1951

Year of most recent record: 2023. Ionian Sea Coast, Butrint Lake, to Sea, 18 m, 14-V-2017, 3 specimens leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Vlorë, Vurgu i Ri, 100 m, 6-VI-2023 leg. and det. FG.

Propiromorpha rhodophana (Herrich-Schaffer, 1851)

Year of most recent record: 2013. Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). In recent times, recorded by us in the surroundings of Petrela, 260 m, 9-IX-2013, at the light (leg. and det. FG).

Tortrix viridana Linnaeus, 1758

Trektani, 28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukes, Djalica e Lumes, 17 and 26-VI-1918; Kukes, Bish-triq, 29-V- and 4-VI-1918, Kukes, Kula e Lumës (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Dhermi district, Ionian Sea Coast, below Ilias, St. Theodor monastery, 15-V-2017, 140 m., leg. SB and AN, det. KL.

Aleimma loeflingiana (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of most recent record: 2018. Kukes, Kruma, 18-V-1-VI-1918, & Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 7-28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Dhermi district, Ionian Sea Coast, below Ilias, St. Theodor monastery, 140 m, 15-V-2017, leg. BS and AN, det. KL; Korçë, Kuq Mountain, Quarrit Pass, near Pepellash, 5-VI-2018, det. A. King.

Acleris permutana (Duponchel, [1836])

Year of most recent record: 2019. Tiranë, Mali me Gropë Mountain, NW of Qaf e Selitës Pass, 1 ♀, 1-X-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB (gen. prep. 6076).

Acleris holmiana (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI and 3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available, but the moth is distinctive.

Acleris forsskaleara (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of most recent record: 2019. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 14-VI- and 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kurbnesh Fshat, above Kthelle, 893 m, 8-VII-2019, leg. SB and AN, det. KL.

Acleris bergmanniana (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of most recent record: 2018. Kukes, Bishtriq, 4-14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 14-VI and 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë, Kuq Mountain, Quarrit Pass, near Pepellash, 5-VI-2018, det. A. King.

**Acleris sparsana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Pogradec R., above Ohrid Lake, near Qafa Kotodeshit Pass, 1132 m, 7-IX-2023, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 4956 ♂ KL; Gjirokastër R., Gryka e Këlcyrës (Klisura), Gorge on Aoos (Vjosa) River near Këlcirë (Klisura) Village, 176 m, 10-XI-2023, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

Acleris variegana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Shkodër, 20-XI-1916, leg. Bartha, Akad. Balk. Exp. (1918), specimen in Budapest Museum; Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 4 and 7-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Abata, 31-XII-1918, det. A. Penther (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Rrogozhinë, Grethi i Mesem, 2 m, 1-VI-2023 leg. and det. FG; Durrës, Rinia, 3-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG; Gjirokaster, Rruga Cajupit, 1251 m, 23-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG; Gjirokastër R., Gryka e Këlcyrës (Klisura), Gorge on Aoos (Vjosa) River ear Këlçirë (Klisura) Village, 176 m, 10-XI-2023, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 3 m, 8-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG; Pogradec R., between Dardhas and Guri i Kamjes, 1185 m, 23-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Acleris ferrugana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record: 2020. Korçë, 8 km. S, 17 and 18-IX-2020, leg. Duda and Saldaitis, gen. p. 4957 ♀ KL.

Acleris quercinana (Zeller, 1849)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 3-VII-1918, det. A. Penther (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 14 and 26-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

Acleris literana (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Kukes, Bishtriq, 4 and 14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

Pseudargyrotoza conwagana (Fabricius, 1775)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Kukes, Kruma, V and VI-1918, & Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Librazhd Region, Spella e Plake near Gizavesh, 766 m, 18-VI-2023, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Pogradec Region, above Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 23-VI-2023, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.
Tribal position uncertain.

Phtheochroa inopiana (Haworth, 1811)

Year of most recent record: 2017. Novoselë, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë Region, Dardha, 1276 m, 26-VI-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL.

Phtheochroa duponchelana (Duponchel, 1843)

Year of most recent record: 2022. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Ionian Sea Coast, Butrint Lake, 18 m, 14-V-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Prespa Lake, near Globiceni, 930 m, 4-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

Phtheochroa schawerdae (Rebel, 1908)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Diber, Korab, 23 and 31-VII-1918 and Bështriq 29-V-4-VI-1918 and 14-VII-1918 (P. Z.) (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). The record from Albania is documented with a photograph (Rebel & Zerny, 1931, p. 139). The species is otherwise known from Bulgaria and North Macedonia.

**Hysterophora maculosana* (Haworth, 1811)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Prespa Lake, near Globoceni, 950 m, 18-V-2023, 1 ♂, leg. SB and ANB, det. CWP.

Cochylimorpha meridiana (Staudinger, 1859)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 14 and 26-VI- and 3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Gjirokaster, Tepelene, Nivice, 1150 m, 4 and 7-VII-2024 leg. SB and ANB, det. CWP.

Cochylimorpha jucundana (Treitschke, 1835)

Year of most recent record: 2022. Korçë, Barmash, 880 m, 20-VIII-2015, leg. and det. FG; Gjirokaster, Tepelene area, 130 m, 17-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG; Prespa Lake, near Globiceni, 930 m, 4-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5006 ♂ KL.

Cochylimorpha straminea (Haworth, 1811)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë Region, Mt. Kuq, Qarrit pass, west from Pepellash village, 1318 m, 22-VIII-2017, leg. SB, det. KL; Gjirokastër, Erind, 839 m, 5-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG; Korçë-Colonje, Mt. Kuq, below Qarrit pass, near Qarr, 903 m, 21-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Cochylimorpha alternana* (Stephens, 1834)

Year of most recent record: 2022. Prespa Lake, near Globiceni, 930 m, 4-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5007 ♂ KL.

Phalonidia affinitana (Douglas, 1846)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Durres, 1918, Rebel & Zerny 1931; Qark Fier, Divjakë, 1m, 31-V-2023, 2 specimens leg. FG, det. KL.

**Phalonidia albipalpata* (Zeller, 1847)

Year of most recent record: 2015. Fier, Divjakë, 3 m. 17-VIII-2015, leg. and det. FG.

Phalonidia contractana (Zeller, 1847)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Durres city area, 8-VIII-1916 (Friedrich, see Rebel & Zerny, 1931), specimen in Budapest Museum; Korçë, Selcë e Poshtëme, 680 m. 21-VIII-2015, leg. and det. FG; Divjakë, 1 m, 31-V-2023 leg. and det. FG; Liqeni Prespa e Vogel, near Tren Village, 858 m, 20IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Korçë-Colonje, Mt. Kuq, below Qarrit pass, near Qarr, 903 m, 21-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Gynnidomorpha rubricana* (de Peyerimhoff, 1877)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Vlora, Qeparo, 12 m, 25-VI-2023 leg. and det. FG; Ochrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 781 m, 24-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5008 ♀ KL.

**Gynnidomorpha luridana* (Gregson, 1870)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Rrogozhinë, Grethi i Mesem, 2 m, 1-VI-2023 leg. and det. FG.

**Gynnidomorpha permixtana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 17775)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Divjake, 3 m, 17-VII-2014, leg. and det. FG; Rrogozhinë, Grethi i Mesem, 2 m, 1-VI-2023 leg. and det. FG.

Agapeta hamana (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Novoselë, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Liqeni Prespa e Vogel, near Tren Vill., 858 m, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Agapeta largana* (Rebel, 1906)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Rogozhinë, Grethi i Mesem, 2 m, 1-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG; Liqeni Prespa e Vogel, near Tren Vill., 858 m, 13-VI-2024, 4 specimens leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

Agapeta zoegana (Linnaeus, 1767)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 14-20-VII-1918, and Diber, Korab, 23-31-VII-1918, Kukes, Bishtriq, 7-VII-1918 and 15-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë Region, Mt. Kuq, Qarrit pass, west from Pepellash village, 1318 m, 22-VIII-2017, leg. SB, det. KL; Vlorë, 17 km S, Tragjas vill., 200 m, 18-VII-2020, Duda & Saldaitis; Tomori Mts, below Tomori i Madh Village above Polican, 686 m, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Ceratoxanthus giansalottii* Bassi, 2014

Year of most recent record: 2023. Gjirokaster, Rruga Cajupit, 1251 m, 23-VI-2023 leg. FG, det. Bassi. The species is only known from Greece: Pelopones and Thessalien.

**Eugnosta lathoniana* (Hübner, [1800])

Year of most recent record: 2024. Mali i Thatë, Galiçica Mts. above Bregas (= Korita) Vill., 1374 m, 14-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Eugnosta magnificana* (Rebel, 1914)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Gjirokaštër, Erind 842 m, 10-VIII-2024, and Rruga Cajupit, 1252 m, 28-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

**Eupoecilia angustana* (Hübner, [1799])

Year of most recent record: 2017. Korçë R., Dardha, 1276 m, 26-VI-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL.

Prochlidonia amiantana (Hübner, [1799])

Year of most recent record: 1918. Diber, 23 and 31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

Aethes hartmanniana (Clerck, 1858)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918, and Kukes, Bishtriq, 29-V and 4-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

Aethes triangulana (Treitschke, 1865)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 14-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

Aethes rutilana (Hübner, [1817])

Year of most recent record: 1918. Fani, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

Aethes tessera ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 1 ♂, 18-28-V-1918 and Kukes, Bishtriq, 4-14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

Aethes williana (Brahm, 1791)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 1 ♂, 7-14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

**Aethes sanguinana* (Treitschke, 1830)

Year of most recent record: 2014. Gjirokaster, Lunxheri Mt., Erind, 1304 m, 25-VII-2014, leg. and det. FG.

**Aethes flagellana* (Duponchel, 1836)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Gjirokaster, Erind, 839 m, 5-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

**Aethes deaurana* (de Peyerimhoff, 1877)

Year of most recent record: 2017. Galichitsa Mts, above Korita Village, 1485 m, 20-VIII-2017, leg. SB and AN, gen. p. ♀ 4993 KL.

Aethes bilbaensis (Rössler, 1877)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 7 and 14-VI-1918, 2 ♂ (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Fier, Divjakë, 3 m, 17-18-VIII-2015, leg. and det. FG; Durrës, Rinia, 3-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

Aethes rubigana (Treitschke, 1830)

Year of most recent record: 2022. Diber, Korab, 23-31-VII-1918, 1 ♀ (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Gramsh R., Valamara Mts., below Liquei i Zi, 1744 m, 22-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Cochylidia implicitana* (Wocke, 1856)

Year of most recent record: 2014. Vlorë, Qeparo, 50 m, 18-VII-2014, leg. and det. FG.

Diceratura rhodograpt Djakonov, 1929

Year of most recent record: 2015. Elbasan, SH3 North of Petresh, 16-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG; Vlora, Qeparo, 18-VII-2014, leg. and det. FG; Korça, Barmash, 880 m, 20-VIII-2015, leg. and det. FG.

**Diceratura roseofasciana* (Mann, 1855)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Vlora, Qeparo, 12 m, 25-VI-2023 leg. and det. FG.

Longicornutia epilinana (Duponchel, 1842)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Durazzo, 8-VIII-1916, leg. Friedrich, specimen in Budapest Museum;

Durres, 1918, Rebel & Zerny 1931; Gjirokaster, Erind, 839 m, 5-VI-2023 leg. and det. FG; Tepelene Region, above Nivice Village, 1150 m, 4-VII-2024, 3 specimens leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 4964 ♂ KL and 4965 ♂ KL.

**Neocochylis hybridella* (Hübner, [1813])

Year of most recent record: 2024. Kukës, Topojan, 741 m, 7-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

**Neocochylis millieriana* (Peyerimhoff, 1877)

Year of most recent record: 2015. Durrës, Fushëw-Draçi, 1 m, 16-VIII-2015, leg. and det. FG; Fier, Divjakë, 3 m, 17 and 26-VII-2014, leg. and det. FG.

**Neocochylis molliculana* (Zeller, 1847)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 3 m, 8-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG; Podagrec, Guri I Kamjes, 1314 m, 5-VI-2022, 1 ♂, leg. SB and ANB; Fier, Divjakë, 3 m, 17-VII-2014, leg. and det. FG.

**Pontoturania posterana* (Zeller, 1847)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Kukes, Kula Lums, 15-VIII-1917, Akad. Balk. Exp. (1918), specimen in Budapest Museum; Vaqarr Valley, Tiranë, 27-VII-1959, 4 specimens in Budapest Museum; Vlorë, Qeparo, 50 m, 18-VII-2014, leg. and det. FG; Korçë-Colonje, Mt. Kuq, below Qarrit pass, near Qarr Vill., 903 m, 21IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

OLETHREUTINAE

Eudemis profundana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record: 2019. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 14 and 26-VI- and 3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Munella Mt, above Kimez Village, 1400 m, 7-VII-2019, leg. SB and AN, gen. p. 4971 ♀ KL.

Pseudosciaphila branderiana (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Vermosh, 1918, Rebel & Zerny 1931. No material is available.

Hedya salicella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Ploshtan, 23-VII-1918, 1 ♀ (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

Hedya nubiferana (Haworth, 1811)

Year of most recent record: 2017. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18-VI-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Diber, Korab, 23-31-VII-1918, 1 ♂ (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë R., Dardha, 1276 m, 26-VI-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL.

Hedya pruniana (Hübner, [1799])

Year of most recent record: 2022. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë R., Dardë, 1276 m, 26-VI-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Pogradec R., Guri I Kamjes, 1314 m, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Hedya atropunctana* (Zetterstedt, 1839)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Pogradec Region, Guri I Kamjes, 1314 m, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Tomori Mountain, below Tomori i Madh Village above Polican, 686 m, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

Celypha striana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Shkala e Bicajt, 26-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 3 m 8-VIII-2024, ♀ leg. FG, det. KL.

Celypha cespitana (Hübner, [1811])

Year of most recent record: 2022. Diber, Korab, 26-VII-1918, 1 ♀, specimen in Budapest Museum; Durres & Vunsaj, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Munella Mt. above Kimez Village, 1014 m, 6-VII-2019, leg. SB and AN det. KL; Prespa Lake, near Globiceni Vill., 930 m, 4-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB det. KL; Gramsh R., Valamara Mts, below Liqeni i Zi, 1744 m, 22-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Celypha lacunana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Korçë Region, Dardha, 1276 m, 26-VI-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Munella Mt, above Kimez Village, 1400 m, 7-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Liqeni Prespa e Vogel, near Tren Village, 858 m, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Celypha doubledayana* (Barrett, 1872)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Shkodra Lake, Kodra e Vaut near Kosan Village, 8 m, 2-VII-2024, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 4961 ♀ KL. A widespread species in Palaearctica, but from Balcan only known from Romania and Bulgaria: 25 specimens Blagoevgrad: 1 km. w. Kocherinovo, leg. KL.

**Phiaris stibiana* (Guenée, 1845)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Prespa Lake, near Globiceni, 930 m, 4-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Liqeni Prespa e Vogel, near Tren Vill., 858 m, 13-VI-2024, 2 specimens leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5010 ♂ KL; Tomori Mts, above Ujanik to Abaz Ali, 1894 m, 16-VI-2024, 5 specimens leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

Pristerognatha fuligana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Gyalica Lums, 9-VII-1918, Akad. Balk. Exp. (1918), specimen in Budapest Museum.

**Piniphila bifasciana* (Haworth, 1811)

Year of most recent record: 2022. Ionian Sea, Butrint lake, 18 m, 14-V-2017, SB and AN, det. KL; Korçë R., above Drenova Village, 1050 m, 24-VI-2017, SB and AN, det. KL; Korçë Region, Dardha, 1276 m, 26-VI-2017, SB and AN, det. KL; Korçë, Kuq Mountain, Quarrit Pass, near Pepellash, 5-VI-2018, leg. A. King; Munella Mt. above Kimez Village, 1014 m, 6-VII-2019, SB and AN, det. KL; Munella Mt, above Kimez Village, 1400 m, 7-VII-2019, SB and AN, gen. p. 4973 ♂ KL; Pogradec Region above Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 8-VI-2022, SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Lobesia botrana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Korçë, Strelcë, 700 m, 15-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG; Vlorë, Butrint,

1 m, 8-IX-2013, leg. and det. FG; Fier, Divjakë, 3 m, 17 and 26-VII-2014, leg. and det. FG; Tomori Mountain, below Tomori i Madh Village above Polican, 686 m, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5014 ♂ KL.

**Lobesia abscisana* (Doubleday, 1849)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 3 m, 8-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG. **New to the Balkan Peninsula.**

**Lobesia artemisiana* (Zeller, 1847)

Year of most recent record: 2015. Gjirokaster, Pagri, 450 m, 19-VIII-2015, leg. and det. FG.

**Lobesia littoralis* (Westwood & Humphreys, 1845)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Ionian Sea Coast, Butrint Lake, 14-V-2017, 18 m leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Divjakë area, 1 m, 31-V-2023 ♀ leg. FG, det. KL.

Lobesia porrectana (Zeller, 1847)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Roozina, 26-X-1917, and Berat, 4-VI-1918, leg. Victor Bartha, Akad. Balk. Exp. Csiki 1918, specimens in Budapest Museum.

**Lobesia indusiana* (Zeller, 1847)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Divjakë area, 1 m, 31-V-2023, ♀ leg. FG, det. KL.

**Endothenia gentianaeana* (Hübner, [1799])

Year of most recent record: 2022. Ploshtan, 22-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Podagrec, Guri I Kamjes, 1314 m, 5-VI-2022, 1 ♂, leg. SB and ANB, det. CWP.

Endothenia oblongana (Haworth, 1811)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Durrës, 5-IX-1916, det. KL, specimen in Budapest Museum; Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28-V-1918, 1 ♂ (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Tomori Mts, below Tomori i Madh Village above Polican, 686 m, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, 2 ♂ det. KL.

Endothenia quadrimaculana (Haworth, 1811)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Rogozina, 20-IX-1917, leg. Victor Bartha, Specimen in Budapest Museum; Kukes, Bicaj, 14 and 15-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Endothenia sororiana* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)

Year of most recent record: 2022. Lushnja Region above Ardenica Village 127 m, 6-V-2022, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5012 ♂ KL.

Bactra lancealana (Hübner, [1799])

Year of most recent record: 2024. Kukes, Bicaj & Kula e Lumës, 14-VI-1918; Kukes, Djalica e Lumes, 17-VI-1918 and 26-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Fier, Divjakë, 4 m, 9-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG; Shkodra Lake, Kodra e Vaut near Kosan Vill., 8 m, 2-VII-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Bactra venosana* (Zeller, 1847)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Durrës, Fushë-Draç, 1 m, 29-V-2023, leg. and det. FG; above Ohrid Lake, below Maja e geges, 1323 m, 18-VI-2024, 1 ♂, leg. SB and ANB, det. P.R. Hall.

**Bactra simpliciana* Chretien, 1915

Year of most recent record: 2015. Durrës, Draç beach area, 1 m, 16-VIII-2015, leg. and det. FG. This is a desert species often coastal described from Tunisia: Gafsa and in Europe known from South Spain: Cabo de Gata; France: Corsica: Haute-Corse and unpublished records 3 specimens Aisne: Haute-Corse, Anghione 9-VII-2004, leg. KL; Greece: Pelopones, 5 specimens Loutra Killinis, 27-IX-2005 leg. W. Schmitz and 1 specimen 14-V-2009 leg. R. Seliger; Methoni, 1 specimen, 24-VII-2005, leg. Viehmann; outside Europe it is known from The Canary Islands: Fuerteventura and Lanzarote; Libya: Benghazi & Suani Terria (Turati, 1922 and 1934); Israel: 1 ♀, Tel Aviv, 28-V (Amsel, 1935); Saudi Arabia: Tumair (Diakonoff, 1983).

Ancylis comptana (Frölich, 1828)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Kukes, Djalica e Lumes, 17 and 26-VI-1918, Novoselë, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë, Barmash, 880 m, 20-VIII-2015, leg. and det. FG; Gjirokaster, Pagri, 340 m, 11-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

Ancylis apicella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Kukes, Bishtriq, 4-14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

**Ancylis achatana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record: 2017. Podagrec, Dardhë, 13-VII-2014, leg. and gen. det. KGMB; Korçë Region, Dardha, 26-VI-2017, 1276 m, leg. BS and AN, det. KL.

Ancylis tineana (Hübner, [1799])

Year of most recent record: 2022. Kukes, Bishtriq, 29-V-4 -VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI- and 3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Tiranë Region, Dajti Mountain, Qafmolla Pass, 665 m, 7-V-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

Thiodia citrana (Hübner, [1799])

Year of most recent record 2022. Prespa Lake, near Globiceni Vill., 930 m, 4-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Thiodia major* (Rebel, 1903)

Korçë Region, above Drenova Village, 1050 m, 24-VI-2017, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5033 ♂ KL; Munnella Mt, above Kimez Vill., 1400 m, 7-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Thiodia trochilana* (Frölich, 1828)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Gjirokaster, Tepelene, Memaliaj, 130 m, 17-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG; Librazhd Region, Spella e Plake near Gizavesh, 766 m, 18-VI-2023 leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Vlorë, Qeparo, 12 m, 25-VI-2023 leg. and det. FG; Tepelene Region, above Nivice Village, 1150 m, 4-VII-2024, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 4988 ♂ KL.

**Rhopobota stagnana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record: 2015. Korçë, Barmash, 880 m, 20-VIII-2015, leg. and det. FG.

**Spilonota ocellana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record: 2022. Munella Mt, above Kimez Vill., 1400 m, 7-VII-2019 leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Valamara Mts-Devoli Gorge, above Bratile Village, Gramsh Region, 999 m, 7-VI-2022, SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Epinotia festivana* (Hübner, [1799])

Year of most recent record: 2024. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-1918, 3-VII-1918 and 14-20-VII-1918, ♀ (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë Region, Morava Mt, above Dishnica, 1564 m, 25-VI-2017, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Kurbnesh Fshat, above Kthelle, 893 m, 8-VII-2019, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Gramsh Region, Devoli Gorge, near Bratile, 519 m, 6-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Tomori Mountain, below Tomori i Madh, above Polican, 686 m, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Pogradec Region, above Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 18-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

Epinotia tenerana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Novoselë, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Pogradec Region, between Dardhas and Guri I Kamjes, 1185 m, 23-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5013 ♀ KL.

**Epinotia thapsiana* (Zeller, 1847)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Gramsh R., Valamara Mts, below Liqueni i Zi, 1744 m, 22-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Durrës, Rinia, 3-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

**Epinotia dalmatana* (Rebel, 1891)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Korçë, Strelcë, between Maliq and Gramsh, 700 m, 15-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG; Qark Dibra, Ulza, 129 m, 28-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

Epinotia cruciana (Linnaeus, 1761)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Vermosh, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

**Zeiraphera isertana* (Fabricius, 1794)

Year of most recent record: 2017. Dhermi district, Ionian Sea Coast below Ilias, St. Theodor monastery, 140 m, 15-V-2017, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 4969 ♂ KL.

Crociosema plebejana Zeller, 1847

Year of most recent record: 2024. Shjak, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korab, 2400 m, 24-VII-1918, det. Csiki, Akad. Balk. Exp. (1918), specimen in Budapest Museum; Gjirokaster, Tepelene, Memaliasj, 130 m, 17-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG; Fier, Divjakke, 4 m, 1-IX-2024, leg. and det. FG.

**Phaneta pauperana* (Duponchel, 1843)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Tiranë Region, Dajti Mt, Qafmolla Pass 665 m, 7-V-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Pogradec Region, Guri I Kamjes, 1316 m, 20-V-2023, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Pelochrista mollitana* (Zeller, 1847)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Vlorë, Qeparo, 12 m, 25-VI-2023 leg. and det. FG.

**Pelochrista hepatariana* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)

Year of most recent record: 2019. Shkodra, Puke, 755 m, 16-VII-2014, leg. and det. FG; Munella Mountain above Kimez, 1014 m, 6-7-VII-2019, 3 specimens, leg. SB and AN, gen. p. 5016 ♂ KL and 4970 ♀ KL.

**Pelochrista agrestana* (Treitschke, 1830).

Year of most recent record: 2020. Elbasan, SH3 nördlich von Petresh, 16-VII-2012; Gjirokaster, Tepelene, Memaliaj, trockener Flusslauf, 130 m, 17-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG; Vlorë, 17 km. S. Trangjas vill., 200 m., 4 ♂, 18-VII-2020, leg. Duda and Saldaitis, gen. p. 5041 ♂ KL.

Eucosma obumbratana (Lienig & Zeller, 1846)

Year of most recent record: 2022. Year of most recent record: 1918. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 14 and 20-VII-1918, 1 ♂ (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Ersekë Region, above Borovë, 1096 m, 21-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 4988 ♂ KL.

Eucosma cana (Haworth, 1811)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Kukes, Bishtriq, 4-14-VII-1918; Ploshtan, 22-VII-1918; Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 4-7-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Delvina R., between Bistrica Village and Syri i Kalter, 127 m, 13-V-2017, SB and AN, gen. p. 5027 ♂ KL; Ionian Sea Coast, Butrint Lake, 14-V-2017, 18 m, 3 specimens leg. SB and AN, gen. p. 5017 ♂ KL; Gramsh Region, Valamara Mts, below Liqeni i Zi, 1744 m, 22-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5018 ♂ KL; Divjakë area, 1 m, 31-V-2023 leg. and det. FG.

**Eucosma subvittana* (Staudinger, 1892)

Year of most recent record: 2012. Gjirokaster, Cepan, 200 m, 18-VII-2012, leg. FG, det. KL.

**Eucosma rubescana* (Constant, 1895)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Fier, Divjakë, 1 m, 26-VI-2023, leg. and gen. det. FG.

**Eucosma metzneriana* (Treitschke, 1830)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Liqeni Prespa e Vogel, near Tren, 858 m, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5019 ♂ KL.

**Epibactra immundana* (Eversmann, 1844)

Year of most recent record: 2017. Dhermi district, Ionian Sea Coast, below Ilias, St. Theodor monastery, 15-V-2017, 140 m, 3 specimens, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 4979 ♂ KL. In Balcan only known from Rumania.

**Gypsonoma obratzsovi* Amsel, 1959

Year of most recent record: 2023. Korçë, Barmash, 880 m, 20-VIII-2015, leg. and det. FG; Durrës, Fushë-Draç, 1 m, 29-V-2023 leg. and det. FG; Rrogozhinë, Grethi i Mesem, 2 m, 1-VI-2023 leg. and det. FG.

Gypsonoma dealbana (Frölich, 1828)

Year of most recent record: 1916. Durres, 27-VIII-1916, leg. Friedrich, specimen in Budapest Museum.

**Gypsonoma oppressana* (Treitschke, 1835)

Year of most recent record: 2022. Korçë Region, Dardha, 1276 m, 26-VI-2017 leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Pogradec Region, Guri I Kamjes, 1314 m, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Gypsonoma aceriana* (Duponchel, 184)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Ochrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 781 m, 24-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

Epiblema sticticana (Fabricius, 1794)

Year of most recent record: 2022. Kukes, Kruma, VI-1918; Ploshtan, 22-VI-1918; Kukes, Djalica e Lumës, 17 and 26-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukes, Kula Lums, 5-VII-1918, leg. Csiki, Diber, Korab, 1800 m, 22-VII-1918, Akad Balk Exp. Csiki 1918, specimens in Budapest Museum; Pogradec Region above Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 8-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

Epiblema scutulana ([Denis & Schifferrmüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Kukes, Djalica e Lumës, 18 and 28-V; 17 and 26-VI-1918; 1 ♂ (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Gyalica Lums mountains, 9 and 15-VII-1918, leg. Csiki, Akad Balk Exp. (Csiki, 1918). Specimens in Budapest Museum; Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28-V-1918, & 7 & 14-VI-1918 & 14 & 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Mali i Thatë, Galičica Mountains. above Bregas (= Korita), 1374 m, 14-VI-2024 leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Epiblema cirsiana* (Zeller, 1843)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Gjirokaster, Tepelene, Memaliaj, 130 m, 17-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG; Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 3 m, 8-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

**Notocelia cynosbatella* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Delvina R., between Bistrica Village and Syri i Kalter, 127 m, 13-V-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Pogradec Region, Guri I Kamjes, 1314 m, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Tomori Mountain, above Ujanik to Abaz Ali, 1894 m, 16-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Notocelia uddmanniana* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of most recent record: 2022. Durres, 22-VIII-1916, leg. Friedrich, Specimen in Budapest Museum; Durres, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë R., above Drenova Village, 1050 m, 24-VI-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Korçë R., Morava Mt, above Dishnica village, 1564 m, 25-VI-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Korçë R., Dardha, 1276 m, 26-VI-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Pogradec R., Guri I Kamjes, 1314 m, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

Notocelia roborana ([Denis & Schifferrmüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 4-20-VII-1918, and Diber, Korab, 23-31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë R., Kuq Mountain, Qarrit pass, west from Pepellash village, 1318 m, 22-VIII-2017, leg. SB, gen. p. 5022 ♂ KL; Ersekë Region, above Borovë, 1096 m, 21-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Rrogozhinë, Grethi i Mesem, 2 m, 1-VI-2023 leg. and det. FG; Tomori Mountain, above Corovodë, above Korita, 1242 m, 17-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Notocelia mediterranea* (Obratsoz, 1952)

Year of most recent record: 2019. Tiranë, Petrela, 260 m, 09-IX-2013, leg. and det. FG; Munella Mt. above Kimez Village, 1014 m., 6-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5021 ♂ KL.

Notocelia trimaculana (Haworth, 1811)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI and 3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Lushnja Region, above Ardenica, 127 m, 6-V-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Pogradec R., Guri I Kamjes, 1314 m, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 4989 ♂ KL; Mali i Thatë, Galičica Mts., above Bregas (=Korita), 1374 m, 14-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Pseudococcyx tessulatana* (Staudinger, 1871)

Year of most recent record: 2022. Lushnja R., above Ardenica Vill., 127 m, 6-V-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Clavigesta sylvestrana* (Curtis, 1850)

Year of most recent record: 2022. Valamara Mts, above Bratille Vill., 999 m, 7-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 2626/23 ♂ CWP, det. KL (Larsen & Plant, 2024).

In Balkan only known from one other specimen, Greece: Loutra, Kilini, Patras, 0 m, 28-VI-2007, leg. Viehmann, coll. KL.

**Dichrorampha coniana* Obratsov, 1953

Year of most recent record: 2024. Korçë-Colonje, Mt. Kuq, below Qarrit pass, near Qarr Village, 903 m, 21-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 4981 ♂ KL. Only one other record from Europe: North Macedonia: Drenovo, 1 ♂, 20-IX-1960 leg. F. Kasy, det. J. Klimesch, coll. NHMW. Outside Europe only known from the holotype Türkiye: Konia, 1 ♂ 1914, leg. M. Korb, coll. ZSM, München.

**Dichrorampha petiverella* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of most recent record: 2019. Munella Mountain, above Kimez, 1400 m, 7-VII-2019, 2 specimens, leg. SB and AN, gen. det. KL.

Cydia succedana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 14 and 26-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 26-VII-1918 and 3-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Vaqarr Valley, 27-VII-1959, specimen in Budapest Museum; Delvina R., Bistrica Vill. and Syri i Kalter, 127 m, 13-V-2017, leg. SB and AN, gen. p. 5025 ♀ KL and 5026 ♂ KL; Elbasan, Gracen, SH3, 777 m, 41.158379, 19.956157, 2-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

**Cydia trogodana* Pröse, 1988

Year of most recent record: 2022. Lushnja R., above Ardenica Village, 127 m, 6-V-2022, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5031 ♂ KL; Tiranë R., Dajti Mt, Qafmollë Pass, 665 m, 7-V-2022, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5032 ♂ KL.

**Cydia pelionae* Trematerra & Colacci, 2016

Year of most recent record: 2024. Tomori Mts, below Tomori i Madh Vill. above Polican, 686 m, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5028 ♂ KL.

The species is only known from Magnesia: Pelion Mt. in Greece where about 10 specimens were found

in a few different localities. An unpublished record is from Greece: Timfristos, Karpenise, 1400 m, 11-VI-2012, leg. J. Viehmann, gen. p. 4431 ♂ KL.

**Cydia ilipulana* (Walsingham, 1903)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Korçë R., Dardha, 1276 m, 26-VI-2017, leg. SB and AN, gen. p. 4984 ♂ KL; Munella Mountain, above Kimez, 1014 m, 6-VII-2019, 3 specimens leg. SB and AN, gen. p. 4992 ♂ KL and p. 5024 ♂ KL; Munella Mountain, above Kimez, 1400 m, 7-VII-2019, leg. SB and AN, gen. p. 4972 ♂ KL; Lushnja R., above Ardenica, 127 m, 6-V-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Gramsh R., Devoli Gorge, near Bratille Village, 519, 6-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Tomori Mountain, below Tomori i Madh Village above Polican, 686 m, 15-VI-2024, 7 specimens, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 4995 ♀ KL. Within the Balkan Peninsula, the species is only found in Romania.

**Cydia microgrammana* (Guenée, 1845)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Quark Shkodër, Gomsiqe, 590 m, 29-VI-2023 (leg. and gen. det. FG).

Cydia duplicana (Zetterstedt, 1839)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Elbasan, Gracen, found dead 24-XI-2009, leg. KGMB (det KGMB, gen. prep. 4835, ♂); Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-1918 and 3-VII- & 4 and 7-VIII-1918; Kukes, Bishtriq, 4-14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Prespa Lake, near Pustets Village, 849 m, 19-VIII-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Korçë, Kuq Mountain, Quarrit Pass near Pepellash, 5-VI-2018, det. Andy King; Prespa Lake, near Globiceni Village, 930 m, 4-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Pogradec R., Guri I Kamjes, 1314 m, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Gramsh R., Devoli Gorge, near Bratille Village, 519 m, 6-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Fier, Divjakë area, 1 m, 26-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG; Pogradec R., above Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 18-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Gjirokaster, Erind, Rruga Cajupit, 1252 m, 28-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

**Cydia exquisitana* (Rebel, 1889)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Vlorë, Zvërnec, 6 m, 31-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

Cydia pomonella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of most recent record: 2015. Kukes, Kruma, 29-V-1918; Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28-V-1918; 14-VI-1918; 4 ♀, 7-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë, Barmash, 880 m, 20-VIII-2015, leg. and det. FG.

**Cydia pyrivora* (Danilevsky, 1947)

Year of most recent record: 2012. Gjirokaster, Tepelene, 130 m, 17-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG.

**Cydia splendana* (Hübner, [1799])

Year of most recent record: 2024. Prespa Lake, near Pustets, 849 m., 19-VIII-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Galichitsa Mts, above Korita, 20-VIII-2017, 1485 m, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Munella Mt, above Kimez, 1400 m, 7-VII-2019, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Ersekë R., above Borovë, 1096 m, 21-VII-2022 leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Gramsh R., Valamara Mts, below Liqeni i Zi, 1744 m, 22-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Vlorë, Qeparo, 50 m, 18-VII-2014, leg. & det. FG; Gjirokaster, Pagri, 340 m, 11-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG; Liqeni Prespa e Vogel, near Tren Village, 858 m, 20-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, gen. det. KL; Korçë-Colonje, Mt. Kuq, below Qarrit pass, near Qarr Village, 903 m, 21-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, gen. det. KL; Pogradec R., between Dardhas and Guri I Kamjes, 1185 m, 23-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, gen. det. KL; Pogradec R., Ochrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 781 m, 24-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, gen. det. KL.

Cydia fagiglandana (Zeller, 1841)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 14 and 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë R., Dardha, 1276 m, 26-VI-2017, leg. SB and AN, gen. det. KL; Munella Mt. above Kimez Vill., 101 m, 6-VII-2019, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Munella Mt, above Kimez Village, 1400 m, 7-VII-2019, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Kurbnesh Fshat, above Kthelle, 893 m, 8-VII-2019, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Pogradec R., above Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 20-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL; Korçë-Colonje, Mt. Kuq, below Qarrit pass, near Qarr, 903 m, 21-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 4983 ♂ KL; Pogradec R., between Dardhas and Guri I Kamjes, 1185 m, 23-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5030 ♂ KL.

**Cydia amplana* (Hübner, [1799])

Year of most recent record: 2024. Prespa Lake, near Pustets, 849 m, 19-VIII-2017, leg. BS and AN, det. KL; Korçë-Colonje, Mt. Kuq, below Qarrit pass, near Qarr, 903 m, 21-IX-2024, leg. BS and ANB, gen. p. ♂ KL.

**Cydia rymarczyki* Varenne & Nel, 2013

Year of most recent record: 2012. Vlorë, 32 km. S. Liogare pass, 1100 m, 12 and 20-IX-2020, leg. Duda & Saldaitis, gen. p. 5029 ♂ KL.

Lathronympha strigana (Fabricius, 1775)

Year of most recent record: 2019. Specimen in Budapest Museum; Kukes, Bishtriq 4-14-VII-1918, 3 ♂ (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Diber, Korab, 1800 m, 26-VII-1918, leg. Csiki, Akad Balk Exp. Csiki 1918; Munella Mt, above Kimez, 1400 m, 7-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5015 ♂ KL.

**Grapholita orobana* (Treitschke, 1830)

Year of most recent record: 1916. Shkodë, 28-IV-1916, leg. Friedrich, Specimen in Budapest Museum.

Grapholita gemmiferana (Treitschke, 1835)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Kukes, Kula e Lumës, 7 and 14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Llogara pass Fagja e Qerashës, 1240 m, 24-V-2023, leg. SB and ANB, gen. p. 5020 ♂ KL.

**Grapholita jungiella* (Clerck, 1759)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Pogradec R., Guri I Kamjes, 1316 m, 20-V-2023, leg. SB, gen. p. 5023 ♂ KL.

**Pammene gallicolana* (Lienig & Zeller, 1846)

Year of most recent record: 2023. Gjirokaster, Pagri, 450 m, 19-VIII-2015, leg. and det. FG; Dhermi, Ioni-an Sea Coast, below Ilias, St. Theodor monastery, 140 m, 15-V-2017, leg. SB and AN, gen. p. ♂ KL; Gjirokaster, Rruga Cajupit, 1251 m, 23-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

**Pammene fasciana* (Linnaeus, 1761)

Year of most recent record: 2022. Korçë, Strelcë, 700 m, 15-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG; Munella Mt. above Kimez, 1014 m., 6-VII-2019, leg. SB and AN; Prespa Lake, near Globiceni, 930 m, 4-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB, det. KL.

**Pammene oxycedrana* (Millière, 1876)

Year of most recent record: 2024. Fier, Divjake, 4 m, 9-VIII-2024 and 17 and 26-VII-2014, leg. and det. FG. **New to the Balkan Peninsula.**

Pammene rhediella (Clerck, 1759)

Year of most recent record: 1918. Rrapshe, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No material is available.

CHOREUTOIDEA
CHOREUTIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Anthophila fabriciana (Linnaeus, 1767)

Year of last record, 1918. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data. Listed by Rebel & Zerny as *Simaethis fabriciana*.

Choreutis nemorana (Hübner, [1799])

Year of last record, 2024. Durrës, 1918, Rebel & Zerny (1931); Shkodër, Fushe Arrez, 1000 m, feeding signs and larvae on *Ficus*, 16-X-2024, CWP; Shkodër, petrol station on main highway, 42 m, feeding and larvae on *Ficus*, 16-X-2024, CWP; Tiranë, petrol station, feeding signs and larvae on *Ficus*, 16-X-2024, CWP.

Prochoreutis holotoxa (Meyrick, 1903)

Year of last record, 1918. Dibër, Korab 1800 m, 26-VII-1918, as *Prochoreutis sibirica* Hackman, leg. Csiki. Akad Balk Exp. Csiki 1918, Specimen in NMNH Budapest.

Prochoreutis myllerana (Fabricius, 1794)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data.

Prochoreutis stellaris (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data. Also listed by Klimesch 1968, Diakonoff 1986.

Tebenna micalis (Mann, 1857)

Year of last record, 2019. Durrës, 1918 and Kacinjati, 1918 and Ploshtan, 22-VII-1918 and 2-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Vlorë, Qeparo area, 50 m, 18-VII-2014, FG; Ionian Sea Coast, Butrint Lake exit to the sea, 3 specimens, 18 m, 14-V-2017, leg. SB and AN, det. KL; Gjirokastër, near Humelicë, 3 ♂, 11-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB (genitalia slide number KGMB 6109).

MILLIERIIDAE

Millieria dolosalis (Heydenreich, 1852)

Year of last record, 1918. Durrës, 11-VIII-1918 1918, Rebel & Zerny (1931); Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918, Rebel & Zerny (1931). These data are repeated in tech (1962). This species is placed by some authors in family Millieriidae.

EPERMENIOIDEA
EPERMENIIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Epermeniidae, contains about 14 genera. Most species are associated with umbelliferous plants (Apiaceae). In Albania they are very poorly recorded in the modern era, perhaps because survey has concentrated on inappropriate habitat areas.

Rejected species

Epermenia iniquella (Wocke, 1867)

Listed for Albania by Klimesch (1968) without details. Lezhë, Orosh, 1905 (Rebel, 1913; Gaedike, 1966). Gaedike (1966) regards this as unconfirmed (under *dentosellus* H.-S.) as no specimen was examined by him.

Accepted species

Epermenia aequidentella (E. Hofmann, 1867)

Year of last record, 2023. Listed for Albania by Klimesch (1968) without details. More recently, we have Vlorë, Borsh, 150 m, 14-27-VI-1961, DEI (Petersen, 1966); Fier, Divjakë area, Strandnähe, 1 m, 26-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG; Vlorë, Vurgu i Ri, 100 m, 1 ♂, 6-VI-2023 leg. and det. FG.

Epermenia illigerella (Hübner, [1813])

Year of last record, pre-1968. Listed for Albania by Klimesch (1968) without details.

Epermenia insecurella (Stainton, 1849)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Lezhë, Orosh, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931; Petersen, 1966).

**Epermenia ochreomaculella* (Millière, 1854)

Year of last record, 2019. Listed for Albania by Klimesch (1968) without details. Korçë, Kuq Mountain, 22-VIII-2017, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB (genitalia slide KGMB 6343); Thanës Mountain, 1 ♂, 6-IV-2018, leg. SB and AN, det. KGMB gen. prep. 6064; Kolonja, 28-IX-2019 (genitalia slide KGMB 6354).

Epermenia pontificella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kruma, 6-VI-1918, Trektani, 28-V-1918, Djalica e Lumës, 17-26-VI-1918, Kula e Lumës, 18-28-V-1918, 7-14-VI-1918 and 14-20-VII-1918, Fani (= Fan River area), 1918 Rebel & Zerny (1931).

Epermenia scurella (Stainton, 1851)

Year of last record, 1918. Dibër, Korab, 1800 m, 26-VII-1918, leg. Csiki (Akad. Balk. Exp. Csiki 1918. Specimen in NMNH Budapest). The report of 1 ♂ in Gaedike (1966) is considered to relate to the same capture as is that in Klimesch (1968).

**Epermenia strictella* (Wocke, 1867)

Year of last record, 2023. Tiranë, Qafa e Pashkasheshit, above Iba village, 727 m, 1 ♂, 21-V-2023 and Podagrec, above Ohrid Lake, Qafa Kotodeshit, 1132 m, 1 ♂, 7-XI-2023, leg. SB and ANB.

Ochromolopis icella (Hübner, [1813])

Year of last record, 2024. Listed for Albania by Klimesch (1968) without details. Dibër, Korab, 1 ♂, 23-31-VII-1918; Kukës, Djalica e Lumës, 11 ♂, 7-26-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Korçë, Kolonja, 28-IX-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB (genitalia slide 6164); Shkodër, Vau i Dejës, 333 m, 5-X-2019, leg. SB and ANB, det. KGMB (genitalia slide 6106); Berat, Tomor Mountain, Tomri i Madh village, 686 m, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Phaulernis dentellae (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, pre-1975. Mapped for Albania at https://lepiforum.org/wiki/page/Phaulernis_dentella: stated source is Gaedike (1975).

ALUCITOIDEA
ALUCITIDAE (C. W. Plant)

They are a small family but one that is very poorly studied across the whole of Europe. Distribution maps suggest that all the species are largely absent from the Balkans, but this is far more likely to represent under-recording than reality, as the family is generally ignored by entomologists. Small details are evident in the gross morphology of the adults, but identification in both sexes is best supported by critical examination of the genitalia.

Alucita grammodactyla Zeller, 1841

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 1 ♀, 4-14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). A widespread European species.

**Alucita hexadactyla* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 2024. Gjirokastrë, Tepelenë, above Nivicë, 1150 m, 1 ♂, 4-VII-2024, leg. SB and ANB; Gorge e Avros, 10-XI-2024, leg. SB and ANB. Widespread across Europe but apparently absent in much of the Balkans area.

Alucita huebneri Wallengren, 1859

Year of last record, 1918. Rogozina, 26-X-1917, specimen in NMNH Budapest & Fani [Fan River area], 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Widespread across Europe.

**Alucita palodactyla* Zeller, 1847

Year of last record, 2023. Lojgara Pass, Fagja e Qerashes, 1240 m, 2 ♀, 24-V-2023, leg. SB and ANB. Widespread across Europe but not recorded in much of the southern Balkans area.

PTEROPHOROIDEA
PTEROPHORIDAE (I. Fazekas)

The number of species reported from Albania has varied widely from author to author: Rebel & Zerny (1931) reported 29 species. The European Lepidoptera checklist (Bigot & Picard, 1996) listed only 16 species of Pterophoridae for Albania. Gielis (1996) reported only 14 species in his European book. Fazekas (2021) has already published 38 species from Albania in his book. The present study lists 54 species, of which 18 are treated as new to the Albanian fauna (measured as having not appeared in earlier literature). These additional species are *Adaina microdactyla* (Hübner, [1813]); *Agdistis bigoti* Arenberger, 1996; *Agdistis manicata* Staudinger, 1859; *Agdistis tamaricis* (Zeller, 1847); *Calyciphora albodactylus* (Fabricius, 1794); *Calyciphora homiodactyla* Kasy, 1960; *Calyciphora nephelodactyla* (Eversmann, 1844); *Cappe-*

ria fusca (Hofmann, 1898); *Capperia hellenica* Adamczewski, 1951; *Capperia maratonica* Adamczewski, 1951; *Hellinsia inulae* (Zeller, 1852); *Marasmarcha lunaedactyla* (Haworth, 1811); *Platyptilia gonodactyla* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775); *Stenoptilia annadactyla* Sutter, 1988; *Stenoptilia lucasi* Arenberger, 1990; *Stenoptilia parnasia* Arenberger, 1986; *Stenoptilodes tabrobanes* (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875) and *Wheeleria phlomidis* (Staudinger, 1870). All recorded species are listed here along with known records of each taxon. Remarks are made on the geographical distribution and bionomics of selected species under individual taxon headings.

The identification of *Stenoptilia* species presents several challenges. This author concurs with Arenberger (2002), who stated “In recent years, numerous researchers have endeavoured to elucidate the identity of individual *Stenoptilia* species. During these investigations, many new species were discovered. The unambiguous determination within this genus is often challenging. The wing patterns are minimally marked. Both male and female genitalia exhibit considerable uniformity; only a specialist can provide a reliable species diagnosis. In the female genital armatures, the morphology of the antrum provides the most informative characteristics. The male genitalia, specifically the uncus, the cucullus of the valve, and the anellus arms offer significant differentiation possibilities. However, the most precise and reliable organ for species differentiation is the aedeagus, particularly its basal process”. This author has consistently considered these factors in the identification of *Stenoptilia* species. Genitalia dissections were conducted following Robinson (1976). Some genitalia specimens were mounted in Euparal on slides, while others were preserved in micro-vials containing glycerol. Genital analysis of worn, damaged Pterophoridae specimens was performed using Fazekas’s straightforward and expeditious method (2020, 2021) and that of Wanke & Rajaei (2018). The methodology for preparing microscope slides is elucidated in Fazekas (2020 pp. 10-13), which includes comprehensive diagrammatic representations.

Rejected species

Agdistis satanas Millière, 1875

The presence of the species in Albania, as reported by Arenberger (1995) concerning Rebel & Zerny (1931), is not substantiated in the latter’s publication. Furthermore, Arenberger’s (1977) monograph on Palaearctic *Agdistis* omits any mention of the species’ occurrence in Albania. While absent from Gielis (1995) distribution table, the species is listed for Albania in the world catalogue (Gielis, 2003). Fazekas (2021) incorporates previous literature without specifying a locality and erroneously spells the species name as “*satanas*” instead of the correct “*satanas*”. Fazekas (2021) describes it as an expansive Holomediterranean faunal element, extending northward to Germany (Hessen, Brandenburg, and other regions). Its presence in the Balkan Peninsula is noted for Bulgaria, Greece (including Crete), and questionably Albania. Given the available literature, the species’ occurrence in Albania remains unsubstantiated, with no recent observations reported.

Platyptilia calodactyla ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

It is known from Europe and Morocco. In Asia, it has been reported so far only from Iran (Alipanah & Gielis 2010). More recently it has also been found in Russia, in the Kamchatka, Omsk and Magadan regions. According to Fazekas (2021) occurrence in the Balkan Peninsula includes Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, North Macedonia, and Serbia, but no Albanian site was reported. I have not found any *P. calodactyla* among the specimens collected and examined in recent years.

Stenoptilia graphodactyla (Treitschke, 1833)

Occurrence in the Balkan peninsula: Albania, Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Serbia (Fazekas 2021; Gielis 2003). However, no sites in Albania have yet been named by these authors. It affects the Transbaikalia, Caucasus, Balkans and the Apennine Peninsula, Central and Western Europe. It is a local species everywhere. It is absent from England.

Accepted species**Adaina microdactyla* (Hübner, [1813])

Year of last record 2017. Korçë, Morava Mt. above Dishanica, 1564 m, 1 ♀, 25-VI-2017, leg. SB and ANB, det. with gen. IF. In the Balkans previously known only from Bulgaria, Croatia and Greece (Fazekas, 2021), where it is relatively local and rare.

**Agdistis adactyla* (Hübner, [1825])

Year of last record 2013. Butrint coastal area, 1 ex., 08-IX-2013, leg. FG. Occurrence in the Balkan Peninsula: Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, North Macedonia, Türkiye. Balkan populations are fragmented, and abundance is low (Fazekas 2021).

**Agdistis bennetii* (Curtis, 1833)

Year of last record 2023. Butrint coastal area, 1 ex., 8-IX-2013, leg. FG; Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, coastal area, 1 ♀, 27-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG. Occurrence in the Balkan peninsula: Albania, Croatia, Greece, Serbia. Personal investigations in the Balkans revealed a serious shrinkage of the habitats and a decline in the populations of *A. bennetii* the populations were small, with a mosaic pattern of distribution (Fazekas, 2021).

**Agdistis bigoti* Arenberger, 1996

Year of last record 2023. “Umg. Divjakë, 1 ♀, 31-V-2023, leg. and. gen. prep. FG, det. IF. Until now, known in Europe only from the island of Crete (Arenberger, 1996; Fazekas & Edmunds, 2023), Matala, Kuphonsi, Chersonesos. Crete, Comos Beach, Timbaki. According to Gielis (1996), adult flies from May to August. According to recent observations, the moth flies as early as April and can be collected as late as November. It is probably a two-generation species. The larvae and food plants are not yet known. Its geographic distribution and bionomics need further research.

**Agdistis frankeniae* (Zeller, 1852)

Year of last record 2019. Ionian coast at Butrint, 1 ♂, 2-VI-2019, leg. SB Korçë and ANB, det. IF. It is known in the Balkan Peninsula from Bulgaria, Crete, Croatia, and Greece. Associated with a clumping perennial found in salt marshes, in muddy patches in estuarine areas and in grasslands further from the seashore. Tourism and increased bathing sites threaten its habitats (Fazekas, 2021).

Agdistis heydeni (Zeller, 1852)

Year of last record 1918. Rushkuli, 1918. Rebel & Zerny (1931). Only old data are known. Occurrence in the Balkan peninsula affects Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, and Türkiye (Fazekas 2021). It is a typical species of the Holomediterranea region, which has also been found in Hungary and Poland. It is highly isolated in central Europe; such populations are probably relict populations of the last post-glacial period.

**Agdistis manicata* Staudinger, 1859

Year of last record 2015. Divjakë, coastal forest area, 1 ex, 17-VIII-2015, leg. FG. Arenberger (1995) and Fazekas (2021) did not report from either the Balkan Peninsula or Albania. New species in Albania and the Balkan Peninsula. Its geographical distribution is very fragmented. It is known from the Urals, Kazakhstan, Libya, France, Spain, Portugal, Tunisia and Morocco (Gielis, 2003; Arenberger, 1995).

Agdistis meridionalis (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record 1918. Rushkulli, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Occurrence elsewhere in the Balkan Peninsula affects Croatia, Greece and Türkiye (Arenberger, 1995; Fazekas, 2021; Gielis, 2003). No recent sightings are reported. Distribution. Holomediterranea. including France (e.g., Cannes, Valas, St. Nazaire) and Great Britain.

**Agdistis tamaricis* (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record 2018. Gjirokastër near Humelicë village, 161 m, 1 ♀, 11-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB, det. IF. Presence in the Balkans has been documented only in Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece and North Macedonia (Fazekas 2021). Found across the Mediterranean region to Central Asia; from south-western Europe to Germany; Madeira; and Cape Verde Islands; ubiquitous in stands of *Tamarix canariensis* Willd. (Tamaricaceae).

**Amblyptilia acanthodactyla* (Hübner, [1813])

Year of last record 2018. Historic data are from Mali i Polisit, Luzh and Kula e Lumës, all in Kukës county, from 7-V to 10-VIII-1918. Modern reports are from Dajt, Tiranë, 1 ♂, on 12-VIII-2018, leg. CWP and Tomor Mountain, 2180 m, 1 ♂, 11-VIII-2018, leg. CWP. Known from elsewhere in the Balkan peninsula in Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia. Food plants: Various *Geranium* species (Geraniaceae). Flight period: two generations from April to October in heath and other open habitats, woodland, and hedgerows.

Amblyptilia punctidactyla (Haworth, 1811)

Pre-2003. Bigot & Picard (1996) do not report this species from Albania. According to Fazekas (2021) occurrence is noted in Albania, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Serbia, based on literature mentions (for example Gielis, 2003). More recent observations and specimens have not yet been found.

**Buszkoiana capnodactyla* (Zeller, 1841)

Year of last record 2018. Bjesh Prokletije Mts., Cemi Selcës river valley, 1230 m, 1 ♂, 16-VIII-2018, leg. CWP. Elsewhere in the Balkans known from Albania, Bulgaria, and North Macedonia (Fazekas, 2021). Its preferred habitats are alder swamps and the more humid highland vegetation that accompanies streams.

Calyciphora albodactylus (Fabricius, 1794)

Year of last record 1918. Kukës Kula, 1 ex 06-VII-1918, leg. E. Csiki, as *Pterophorus xerodactylus* Zeller, 1841 [Akad Balk. Exp., Csiki 1918. Specimen in Budapest Museum]. According to Fazekas (2021) occurrence in the Balkan Peninsula only in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, and North Macedonia. It is mainly known in the east of Europe, from Scandinavia and Sicily to Türkiye, Ukraine and Russia (Gielis, 2003).

**Calyciphora homiodactyla* Kasy, 1960

Year of last record 2018. Korçë, Morava Mt. above Dishnica, 1564 m, 1 ♂, 25-VI-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Mt. Kuq, Qarrit Pass, below Pepellash, 1190 m, 5-VI-2018, leg. SB and ANB. This species constitutes a novel addition to the Albanian fauna. In the previous summary literature (Fazekas, 2021), it is documented from the Balkan region solely in Bulgaria, Croatia (Istria, Rab), Greece and North Macedonia.

**Calyciphora nephelodactyla* (Eversmann, 1844)

Year of last record 2018. Dukat Mts. 820 m, 1 ♀, 31-V-2018, leg. CWP; 1 ♂, Albania, Korçë Mt. Kuq Qarrit Pass, below Pepellash 1190 m, 5-VI-2018, leg. SB and ANB. Within the Balkan region, it has hitherto been collected solely in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Greece and North Macedonia (Fazekas 2021).

**Capperia celeusi* (Schmid, 1887 in Frey)

Year of last record 2017. Korçë, Dardha, 1276 m, 1 ♂, 26-VI-2017, leg. SB and ANB. It is widespread in the Balkans and is predominantly observed in rock and gravel meadows and dry and semi-dry grasslands.

**Capperia fusca* (Hofmann, 1898)

Year of last record 2018. Korçë, Mt. Kuq, Qarrit Pass, below Pepellash, 1190 m, 1 ♂, 5-VI-2018, leg. CWP. Previously known in the Balkans from only Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, North Macedonia and Türkiye.

**Capperia hellenica* Adamczewski, 1951

Year of last record 2017. Ionian coast, Butrint Lake near opening to the sea 18 m, 1 ♂, 14-V-2017, leg. SB and ANB. According to Fazekas (2021), Within the Balkan region, observations have thus far been limited to Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece and Serbia. The species' spatial distribution remains poorly elucidated. It has been sporadically encountered from Afghanistan, extending through Türkiye and Lebanon, to the Mediterranean territories of Europe and Spain.

**Capperia maratonica* Adamczewski, 1951

Year of last record 2024. Tiranë, Reth-Greth, 1 ♀, 8-VIII-2024, leg. et gen prep FG, det. FI. In the Balkans, it has until now only been observed in Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece and Serbia. The species has been documented across a geographical range extending from Central Asia to southern Ukraine and the Middle East, with additional occurrences noted in Mediterranean countries within Europe. The distribution of populations exhibits significant fragmentation.

**Cnaemidophorus rhododactyla* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record 2018. Tiranë, Dajt, 1 ♂, 12-VIII-2018, leg. SB and CWP; Bjeshkët e Namuna Mts., Malësi e Madhe Cemi Selcës river valley at Gropët e Selcës village, 1236 m, 1 ♂, 16-VIII-2018, leg. CWP. Occurrence in the Balkan peninsula is restricted to Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia.

**Crombrugghia distans* (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record 2024. Tiranë, Liqen I Madh, 1 ♂, 22-IX-2009, leg. KB (Bond, 2023); Poica, 1 ♂, 16-VII-2014, leg. KB; Mt. Thanës, Bulqiza/Plani Bardhë, 767 m, 1 ♂, 30-IX-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Pogradec, Ohrid Lake. Lin Peninsula, 781 m, 1 ♂, 24-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB. It is widespread and not uncommon in the Balkan peninsula (Fazekas 2021).

**Crombrugghia laetus* (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record 2019. Korçë, Mt. Kuq. Qarrit Pass below Pepellash 1190 m, 1 ♀, 5-VI-2018, leg. CWP; Thanës Mountain, near Bulqiza/Plani I Bardhë village, 833 m, 1 ♂, 6-IV-2019, leg. SB and ANB; Tiranë, Dajt Mt., near Shkalla 893 m, 1 ♂, 23-VIII-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Tiranë, Mali me Gropë Mts., NW of Qafa Selitës Pass, 1222 m, 1 ♂, 1-X-2019, leg. SB and ANB. Known from Southern Europe to Central Asia. In the Balkan peninsula local in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Montenegro, North Macedonia and European Türkiye.

**Emmelina monodactyla* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record 2018. Tomori Mt., above Ujanik village, Abaz all Tomori Peak, 2379 m, 1 ♀, 15-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Tiranë, Dajt, 1 ♀, 12-VIII-2018, leg. Beshkov and CWP, gen. prep. IF, No. 3533; Ti-

ranë, Dajt, near Poliça above Pronovic at 585 m, 1 ♀, 9-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Tomori Mt., above Ujanik village, Abaz Ali Tomori Tep, 2379 m, 1 ♂, 15-07-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Bjeshkët e Nemura Mts., Malësi e Madhe Cemi Selcës river valley at Gropët e Selcës village, 1236 m, 1 ♂, 16-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Tiranë, Dajt Mts. at Parpunje below Shkala on the road to Verr, 439 m, 1 ♀, 31-X-2018, leg. SB and ANB. A wide-ranging species in the Balkan peninsula, reported in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, North Macedonia, Serbia and Greece (Fazekas, 2021).

**Euleioptilus carphodactyla* (Hübner, [1813])

Year of last record pre-1964. It is known from the Kazan region of Russia, through the Balkans and into Europe, as far as the British Isles. It is not found in Scandinavia (Fazekas, 2021; Fazekas & Edmunds, 2023; Gielis, 2003). There is an old literature record from Morocco (Bigot, 1964). Reported from Albania by Fazekas (2021) but there is no supporting data for that report. Occurrence in the Balkan peninsula: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, North Macedonia, Greece. Unfortunately, no new specimens from Albania have been found in recent years.

**Hellinsia inulae* (Zeller, 1852)

Year of last record 2023. Fier, above Radastine village, 78 m, 1 ♂, 11-XI-2023, leg. SB and ANB, gen. prep. CWP 2761/24, det. IF. Previously it has only been collected in Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, North Macedonia, Serbia and European Türkiye (Fazekas 2021). The phenology of Balkan populations remains to be elucidated. Specimens collected to date have been obtained between May and mid-November, suggesting the occurrence of two generations. A West Palaearctic species, absent from Scandinavia and the British Isles.

**Marasmarcha lunaedactyla* (Haworth, 1811)

Year of last record 2018. Bjeshkët e Nemura Mts. Malësi e Madhe Cemi Selcës river valley at Gropët e Selcës village 1236 m, 1 ♀, 16-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; The discovery of this species marks a significant expansion of the Albanian faunal inventory. Hitherto, its presence had been documented exclusively in Greece (Fazekas, 2021). While primarily distributed across the European Palaearctic region, this species exhibits a notably sporadic and uncommon occurrence within the Balkan peninsula, a phenomenon that warrants further investigation.

**Merrifieldia baliodactylus* (Zeller, 1841)

Year of last record 2018. Korçë, Mt. Kuq. Qarrit Pass below Pepellash, 1190 m, 2 ♂, 5-VI-2018, leg. CWP; Gjirokastër, Lunxherise Mountain between Mal Cajup & Erind, 1015 m, 1 ♂, 7-VIII-2018, leg. CWP. In the Balkans, apparently local and rare everywhere, in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia.

**Merrifieldia leucodactyla* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record 2018. Mt. Thanës, near Klos, near Bulqizë, above Plani i Bardë at 820 m, 1 ♂, 30-IX-2018, leg. CWP; Tomor Mts., above Ujanik village, Abaz Ali Tomori Tep, 2379 m, 1 ♂, 15-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB. A widespread species in the Balkans in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia.

Merrifieldia malacodactylus (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës 1 ex, 14 and 20-VI-1918. Rebel & Zerny (1931). No new observations have been made in the collections of recent years. It has spread from Afghanistan through Western Asia to the whole of Southern Europe. It is also found locally in North Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. In southern central Europe, it is very local and rare. According to Fazekas (2000) the northern limit of its range is the central part of Hungary (Velence Mountains). Occurrence in the Balkan Peninsula: Albania, Bosnia-Herze-

govina, Bulgaria, Crete, Croatia, Greece, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia.

**Merrifieldia tridactyla* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record 2023. Korçë, Boboschtice, near Drenovë, 1240 m, 1 ♂, IV-VI-2018, leg. CWP; Bjeshkët e Nemura Mts., Malësi e Madhe Cemi Selcës river valley at Gropët e Selcës village, 1236 m, 1 ♀, 16-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Podagrec, above Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 2 ♂, 23-V-2023, leg. SB and ANB; Vlorë, Ura I Lopez, 1 ex 21-VII-1918, leg. E. Csiki, Akad. Balk. Exp. (an unprecedented example was found in the historical collection of the Budapest Museum). Occurrence in the Balkan Peninsula is recorded only in Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, North Macedonia and Serbia. It is widespread in the Palaearctic, from China to the British Isles, south to North Africa (Morocco, Algeria).

**Oxyptilus parvidactylus* (Haworth, 1811)

Year of last record 2022. Korçë, Mt. Kuq. Qarrit Pass below Pepellash, 999 m, 1 ♀, 12-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB; Korçë, Mt. Kuq. Qarrit Pass below Pepellash, 3 ♂, 5-VI-2018 and 20-VI-2018, leg. CWP; near Poliça above Pronovic village, 585 m, 1 ♂, 9-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Mt. Thanës, near Bulqizë, above Plani I Bardhë 767 m, 1 ♂, 30-IX-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Korçë, Mt. Kuq. Qarrit Pass below Pepellash, 999 m, 1 ♂, 12-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB; Podagrec, Guri Kamjes, 1314 m, 1 ♂, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB. This species commonly found in the Balkans, in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and European Türkiye.

Paraplatyptilia metzneri (Zeller, 1841)

Year of last record 1918. Pashtriq, 3 ♂, 29-V-1918, 04-VI-1918. and 11-VII-1918; Korab Mountains 1800 m, 1 ex, 26-VII-1918; Kula e Lumës, 18-VI-1918; 03-VII-1918, leg. E. Csiki, Akad. Balk. Exp. Csiki 1918. Specimens in Budapest Museum. Old, forgotten items from the collection of the Budapest Museum. In the Siberian steppe zone is not uncommon (e.g., Omsk- and Novosibirsk Province; see Kanyazev et al. 2019). In the colder vegetation zones of Eurasia, it seems to thrive in flat areas, while in Europe it prefers mountain areas (Fazekas 2021). Occurrence in the Balkan peninsula: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia.

**Platyptilia farfarella* Zeller, 1867

Year of last record 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 2 ex, 07 and 14-VI-1918; Plav (Kosutica) 1-I-1918, 31-XII-1918 Rebel & Zerny (1931). No new observation data are available. Occurrence in the Balkan peninsula: Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, North Macedonia, Serbia (Fazekas 2021). Distribution in World: Europe, Asia, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia: Sabah, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Republic of South Africa, Swaziland, Madagascar, Mauritius, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Sao Tome Island, Seychelles, Nigerian, Ghana.

**Platyptilia gonodactyla* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record 2024. Tiranë, Dajti Mt., Qafmolla Pass, 665 m, 1 ♂, 4-IV-2015, leg. SB and ANB; Shkodër, 1670 m, 1 ♂, 5-VIII-2024, leg. FG, genitalia det. IF. Previously known only from the following Balkan countries: Bulgaria, Croatia and Greece (Fazekas, 2021). Specimens have been collected from Uzbekistan in the north to Scandinavia, westward to the British Isles, and southward to Sicily.

Platyptilia tetradactyla (Linnaeus, 1858)

Year of last record 1918. Kukës, Kruma, 01-IV-1905; Dibër, Korab, 23 and 31-VI-20-1918; Kukës, Kula e Lumës 18 and 28-V-1918; Vunsaj, 1918, 31-XII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). There are no new observations. Occurrence in the Balkan peninsula: Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, North Macedonia. It is known from Central Asia through Northern and Central Europe to the British Isles (Fazekas, 2021).

**Pterophorus ischnodactyla* Treitschke, 1833

Year of last record 2018. Mt. Thanës, near Klos and near Bulqizë, above Plani i Bardhë at 767 m, 1 ♂, 30-IX-2018, leg. SB and ANB. In the Balkans, it has been observed in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, and North Macedonia (Fazekas, 2021).

**Pterophorus pentadactyla* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record 2018. Mt. Thanës, near Klos near Bulqizë, above Plani i Bardhë at 820 m, 1 ♂, 17-VIII-2018, leg. CWP. In the Balkans it is widespread, but not numerically abundant species, known from Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Crete, Croatia, Greece, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia.

Stangeia siceliota (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record 1918. Dibër, Korab, 23 and 31-VII-1918. Rebel & Zerny (1931). There are no new observations. Occurrence in the Balkan peninsula: Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Türkiye. It is most widespread in Greece. According to Arenberger (2002), a Mediterranean species, whose distribution limits are Switzerland and Hungary in the north and extend as far as China in the east. In my opinion, it is not a Mediterranean species, but a multi-centred faunal element of southern Eurasia (Fazekas 2021).

**Stenoptilia arida* (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record 2018. Gjirokastrë, Lunxherise Mountain, between Mal Cajup and Erind, 1015 m, 3 ♂ and 1 ♀, 7-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Lushnjë above Ardenica, 127 m, 1 ♂, 2-IX-2018, leg. SB and ANB. Until now, only old literature data were available from Albania. Occurrence in the Balkan Peninsula: Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, North Macedonia, Serbia and European Türkiye (Fazekas, 2021).

**Stenoptilia annadactyla* Sutter, 1988

Year of last record 2019. Thanës Mountain near Bulqizë/Plani I Bardha, 833 m, 1 ♀, 6-IV-2019, leg. SB and ANB. Apparently also new to the Balkans (vide Fazekas, 2021). It is known from only a few countries; England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Romania and south of the European part of Russia, Southern Ural.

**Stenoptilia bipunctidactyla* (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record 2018. Dibër, Korab, 23 and 31-VII-1918; Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7 and 14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No new observations are known. According to Fazekas (2021) a multicentric, typical Palaearctic species. Its range is centred in Europe, known from North Africa in the south, reaching Pakistan and Iran and Kazakhstan in the east. More recently from Namibia (Gielis, pers. comm.), but probably just an introduced species here. Occurrence in the Balkan peninsula: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Greece, Crete, Croatia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Türkiye.

Stenoptilia coprodactylus (Stainton, 1851)

Year of last record 1918. Dibër, Korab, 1800 m, 23-31-VII-1918; Plav, 24-VIII-1918, Rebel & Zerny (1931). No new observations have been made since then. The species is very local and rare north of the Balkan Peninsula, occurrence in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, and Türkiye (Fazekas, 2021). Its geographic distribution is poorly known. It is mainly known from Russia, Türkiye, Europe (except Scandinavia and the British Isles) and Morocco.

**Stenoptilia lucasi* Arenberger, 1990

Year of last record 2018. Tiranë, Dajti Mt., Qafmolla Pass, 665 m, 1 ♂, 4-IV-2018, leg. SB and ANB, gen. prep. no. 3535. IF. Previously only known from Greece (Gielis, 1996; Fazekas, 2021, pp. 32-33, fig. 35.) and Cyprus (Arenberger, 2005). The species was described by Arenberger from Türkiye (locus typicus: Develi, Erciyes dagh, 1700 m).

**Stenoptilia lutescens* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855)

Year of last record 1918. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 1 ♂, 26-VI-1918; Dibër, Korab, 23 and 31-VII-1918, Rebel & Zerny (1931). Later books by Fazekas (2021) and Gielis (1996) reported this species only from Greece: Voiotia, Akrotas, Taygetos, Monemvasia. Gielis (2003) already mentions Albania in his world catalogue, without a specific site.

**Stenoptilia mannii* (Zeller, 1852)

Year of last record 2018. Tomor Mt., Abaz Alin peak at 210 m, 4 ♂, 10-VIII-2018, leg. CWP. In the Balkans a local species in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, North Macedonia and in the European part of Türkiye.

**Stenoptilia parnasia* Arenberger, 1986

Year of last record 2024. Tomori Mts., 1894 m, ♂, 16-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB. Gen. prep. No. 36023. I. Richter. According to Fazekas (2021), this species is likely a Pontic faunal element, with known occurrences limited to Turkmenistan, Iran, Armenia, Türkiye, and Greece. Within the Balkans, specimens have been collected exclusively in the mountainous regions of Greece, at elevations ranging from 1600 metres to 2500 metres. The new site in Albania is the northernmost known occurrence of the species.

**Stenoptilia plagiodactyla* (Stainton, 1881)

Year of last record 2024. Pogradec, Guri Kamjes, 1314 m, 1 ♂, 5-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB; Quark Shkodër, 1670 m, 1 ♂, 5-VIII-2024, leg. FG., genitalia det. IF. A locally distributed species in the Balkans in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Serbia.

**Stenoptilia pterodactyla* (Linnaeus, 1761)

Year of last record 2018. Tomor Mt., Abaz Alin peak at 210 m, 1 ♂, 10-VIII-2018, leg. C.W. Plant; Tiranë, Dajti Mt., Qafmolla Pass, 665 m, 2 ♂, 4-IV-2018, leg. SB and ANB, gen. prep. no. 3535/2024 and 3537/2024, IF. This species has been documented in several Balkan countries, including Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, North Macedonia, Serbia, and European Türkiye.

**Stenoptilia stigmatodactyla* (Zeller, 1852)

Year of last record 2024. Galichista Mts., Korita, 1485 m, 1 ♂, 20-VI-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Podagrec, between Dardhes and Guri i Kamjes, 1 ♂, 23-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB. Occurrence in the Balkan peninsula includes Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Montenegro and North Macedonia (Fazekas, 2021).

**Stenoptilia zophodactyla* (Duponchel, 1840)

Year of last record 2023. Velipojë saltmarsh, 1 ♂, 15-VII-2014, leg. and det. KGMB (genitalia prep. KGMB 5508); Shkodër, Omaraj, 1 ♂, 17-VII-2014, leg. and det. KGMB (genitalia prep. KGMB 5513); Shkodër, Vau il Dejës, 333 m, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, 28-IX-2018, leg. SB and ANB, gen. prep. no. 3534, IF; Hot, Stara village,

1 ♂, 4-XI-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Tiranë, Dajt Mts. at Purpunje Shkala on road to Verr 439 m, 1 ♂, 23-VIII-2021, leg. SB and ANB; Tiranë, Dajti Mt., Qafmolla Pass, 665 m, 1 ♂, 1-XI 2018, leg. SB and ANB; Liogra pass Fogja e Qeraskes, 1240 m, 1 ♂, 24-V-2023, leg. SB and ANB; Permet, Benja Novoselë, Petran district, 43 m, 4 ♂, 9-XI-2023, leg. SB and ANB, gen. prep. CWP, det IF. Widespread across the Balkan peninsula, including Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia.

**Stenoptilodes tabrobanes* (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875)

Year of last record, 2017. Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts., Malësi e Madhe, Cemi Selcës river valley at Gropët e Selcës village, 1236 m, 1 ♂, 16-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Albania, Tiranë, Reth-Greth 3 m, 8-VIII-2024, leg. FG. In the Balkans, it has previously only been observed in Bulgaria, Greece, Crete and European Türkiye (Fazekas, 2021). It has been observed in several other biogeographical regions: Palaearctic, Australasian, Pacific, Afrotropical, Nearctic and Neotropics (Gielis, 2003).

**Wheeleria ivae* (Kasy, 1960)

Year of last record, 2019. Gjirokastër, Bëncës Gorge, 3 km SW from Bënë village, Tepelenë District, 1 ♀, 4-X-2019, leg. SB and ANB. Occurs in the West Palaearctic in Cyprus, Asia Minor and the Middle East (Lebanon, Syria). Known in the Balkan peninsula: in Albania, Bulgaria, Greece and North Macedonia (type locality).

**Wheeleria phlomidis* (Staudinger, 1870)

Year of last record 2018. Korcë, Mt. Kuq, Qarrit Pass below Pepellash, 1190 m, 1 ♂, 5-VI-2018, leg. CWP. This species was previously collected in Europe only in southern Greece (Peloponnese, Monemvasia) (Arenberger, 1996; Fazekas, 2021).

PYRALOIDEA (C. W. Plant)

The Pyraloidea are perhaps the best-studied group of microlepidoptera in Albania. An intensive survey in the early 2000s was the precursor to this present, broader-reaching paper. Plant & Jakšić (2018) presented a summary of available literature to early 2018, that was combined with field data to demonstrate a total fauna of 266 Pyraloidea species for Albania in late 2018 (Table 1). This present work has increased the overall number by 64. The Table also shows the corresponding totals for the well-studied area of Bulgaria.

Table 2. Analysis of number of species of Pyraloidea for Albania in a earlier publication and a comparison with Bulgaria.

Family	Pyraloidea species	Pyralidae total	Crambidae total
Albania (Plant & Jakšić, 2018)	266	116	150
Albania This present work	331	148	183
Bulgaria (Plant, 2016)	394	167	227

PYRALIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Unless stated to the contrary, identification of all species was performed by CWP.

Rejected species

The report (Roesler, 1969) of the 1961 Albania expedition of the German Entomological Institute noted

that: “an evaluation of the literature is not possible without examining the specimens in this group, so that the earlier reports of finds and consequently also statements about new finds for Albania ... must be disregarded for the time being”.

This situation remains unchanged in 2024; the following five species are rejected. Modern records are based on genitalia examination.

Elegia fallax (Staudinger, 1881)

Erroneously recorded. Slamka (2019) showed that Staudinger’s *fallax* is restricted to the Iberian Peninsula and to Türkiye (the latter area including the Type Locality). Specimens from the Balkans are referable to *atrifasciella* Ragonot, 1887. Bulgarian material listed by Plant (2016) has been re-examined (CWP unpublished data) and confirms that situation. All material from Albania is attributed here to *atrifasciella* Ragonot.

Delplanqueia dilutella / *inscriptella*

Under the heading of “*dilutella*”, Roesler (1969) lists Durrës, Shkallë Priskë, Mali me Gropë, Kurnesh and Theth in the period from 1959 to 1961. Genitalia slide numbers are for all listed material; these should be checked to determine if the name *dilutella* is correctly applied or if the, potentially more likely, *inscriptella* is involved.

Pempeliella sororiella (Zeller, 1839)

Roesler (1969) lists a ♀ from Dajti, Shkallë Priskë at 850 m, 27-VI-2-VII-1961, DEI. The genitalia slide (number 4999) theoretically exists in Roesler’s collection and should be examined to eliminate the small possibility that this might be *P. bulgarica* Slamka & Plant.

Pempelia genistella (Duponchel, 1836)

Roesler (1969) listed this species for Albania (Tiranë, Iba, below Krrabë at 400 m., between 17-VI and 22-VI-1961, leg. DEI.). However, Plant & Jakšić (2018) have already commented that this is a geographically surprising record that warrants further investigation before this species can be accepted on a Balkan checklist. Unfortunately, the name *albariella* Zeller, 1839, which belongs to a different species, has been applied as a synonym for *genistella* by some early authors. Slamka (2019) presents a distribution map that shows the true *genistella* affecting Western Europe only (France, Iberia, Great Britain) with unconfirmed data from Corsica, Sardinia and Algeria; the same work gives a distribution map for the *Pempelia albariella* (Duponchel, 1837), showing a species that affects Southern Europe from Iberia to Türkiye, via the Balkans, as well as further east to Iran and the Volga region of Russia. In the absence of any contrary evidence, it is clear that the 1969 reference to *genistella* represents a lapsus on the part of Roesler and that *albariella* was actually intended. *Pempelia genistella* is, therefore, not a valid member of the Albanian fauna.

Merulempista cingillella (Zeller, 1846)

Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without supporting data. This listing is probably based on reports from Obot, 1918 and Shkodër, 26-IV-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). We do not consider that there is sufficient evidence to allocate these specimens to *cingillella*; *Merulempista brucella* Staudinger, 1879 is considered more likely. There is a clear need to locate and dissect any voucher specimens that may exist.

Accepted species

GALLERIINAE

Aphomia sociella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 2018. Widespread European species, likely to be numerically common in all areas of

Albania from sea level to the sub-Alpine zone. Larvae are inquilines in nests of Apidae, including *Bombus* species). Sexually dimorphic species. Historical records relate to Kula e Lumës (Kukës) on 18 and 25-V-1918 and 7 and 14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Modern reports are widespread, from Thanës, near Bulqizë, Kukës 20-VII-2019 (SB and AN-B), Mali me Gropë Mountain, NW of Burimas, 13-VIII-2018 (CWP) and Mount Lunxherise, between Mal Cajup & Erind Gjirokastër, 7-VII-1918 (CWP).

**Aphomia unicolor* (Staudinger, 1879)

Year of last record, 2014. Present throughout the southern Balkans and eastwards across Türkiye. Also noted for Iberia and North Africa. Apparently local and scarce in Albania, with just a single record: Divjakë, Fier, a male between 17 and 26-VII-2014 (FG).

**Aphomia cephalonica* (Stainton, 1866)

Year of last record, 2023. Synanthropic - imported to Europe with dried foods from tropical and sub-tropical zones. Known from three localities in Albania: Rruga Cajupit, Gjirokastër, 23-VI-2023 (FG); Divjakë, Fier, 26-VI-2023 (FG); Ulza, Dieber, 28-VI-2023 (FG).

Lamoria zelleri (Joannis, 1932)

Year of last record, 2018. Widespread Palaearctic species, but locally distributed. In Albania, two records only - from the north at Kula e Lumës, Kukës, 4-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) and a century later from the south-east at Bobstice, Korçë, 4-VI-2018, leg. Andy King.

Lamoria anella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2023. Widespread across Europe; the larvae are inquilines in nests of *Vespa* and other wasps (Hymenoptera). Historically known from Mali Dajti, Tiranë, 28-V-1959 (Moucha, 1963). More recently not uncommon at low density in many areas: Palasa, near Dhermi (on the coast), 6-VI-2016, SB and AN-B; Bistrice, Delvine, 7-VI-2016, SB and AN-B; Jugore, Vlorë, noted during V-2017, leg. A. Klasiński; below Maj e Fekenit west of the Qafa e Selitës Pass, Tiranë at 1113 metres, 15-VII-2018, SB and AN-B; Kuq Mountain, Qarrit Pass below Pepellash, Korçë at 999 metres, 12-VII-2019, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Divjakë, Fier, 31-V-2023, FG; Rinia, Durrës, 3-VI-2023, FG.

PHYCITINAE

**Cryptoblabes gnidiella* (Millière, 1867)

Year of last record, 2023. A native of North Africa and Asia, it is a pest of a wide range of fruits and has been accidentally introduced to much of Europe. There are two Albania records, from Petrela, Tiranë, 9-IX-2013 and the coastal area of Kuste, Vlorë, 26-VI-2023. Both leg. FG.

**Elegia atrifasciella* Ragonot, 1887

Year of last record, 2019. Widespread Southern European species. Noted between Bistrica & Syri i Kalter, Vlorë, 13-V-2017, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; St Theodore Monastery, below Ilias, Vlorë, 15-VII-2017, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Butrint Lake, Vlorë, 14-V-2017, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; above Plani i Bardhë village, Dibër, 20-VII-2018, SB and ANB, det. CWP; Kuq Mountain at the Qarrit Pass, Pepellash, Korçë, 5-V-VI-2018, Andy King and 12-VII-2019, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Syri i Kalter spring, Gjirokastër, 6-VIII-2018, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Qafmolja Pass Shkodër, 30-IX-2019, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; above Borovë, Ersekë, Korçë, 21-VII-2022, SB and AN-B. Associated with deciduous *Quercus* flying from May to September, from sea level to 1100 metres.

Elegia similella (Zincken, 1818)

Year of last record, 2022. Widespread European species. Apparently scarce in Albania, between sea level and 1750 metres. Noted at Prespa Lake, near Pustec, Korçë, 19-VIII-2017, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; above Ardenica village, Lushnja, Fier, 2-XI-2018, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Kruja, Lezhë, 18-VII-2018, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Thanës Mountain, above Plani i Bardë, near Bulqizë, 30-IX-2018, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Dajti Kountain, Qafmolla Pass, Tiranë, 1-XI-2018, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Valamara Mountains, below Liqenizi i Zi, Gramsh, 22-VII-2022, SB and AN-B.

Elegia occulta Plant, 2020

Year of last record, 2017. Known only from the Type Locality in Albania, St Theodore Monastery, near Dhermi on the Ionian coast near Ilias, 15-V-2017, leg. SB and AN-B and from a single locality in North Macedonia.

Matilella fusca (Haworth, 1811)

Year of last record, 2012. Apparently rare, with only two records: Qeparo, Vlorë, 19-VII-2012, FG; Vukopoles River Gorge, between Ibrollara and Valë, Berat, 16-X-2016, SB and AN-B. Typically associated with light coniferous woodland in upland areas, where the larvae feed on Ericaceae. The generic names of *Pyla* and *Matilella* have been somewhat interchangeable over the years; no particular taxonomic statement is made here by the use of *Matilella*.

Pempeliella ornatella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Widely spread across the entire country. Earliest record Korab, 13-VII-1918 (Rebel, 1931); latest Tomor Mountain, below Tomori I Madh village, 15-VI-2024. Adults noted more or less continuously from 16th May to 19th August, from sea level to 1893 metres. Usually numerous - on occasion present in light traps in large number.

Delplanqueia dilutella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Records are included here solely on the size and shape of the cornutus in the male genitalia. Though there are reported differences in the ornamentation of the female bursa copulatrix, we have found these difficult to discern and we are of the opinion that we have not yet encountered female *dilutella* in Albania. We have relegated individuals with a cornutus that is intermediate between the expected form in *dilutella* and *inscriptella* to an “unknown” category. No historic material has been examined, and our earliest record is from 2018. That leaves just nine valid records of male *dilutella*: Berat: Tomor Mountain, above Korita village, 1242 m, 17-VI-2024; Dibër: Thanes Mountain, above Plani I Barde village, 833 m, 6-IV-2019; Elbasan: Krrabë Mountai, Gracen village, 783 m, 29-IX-2019; Gjirokastrë: Humelica village, 163 m, 11-VII-2019; Korçë: Boboshtice, near Drenovë, 1240 m, 4-VI-2018 & Globoceni, 930m, 4-VI-2022; Podagrec: Guri I Kamjes, 1314m, 5-VI-2022 & below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1312 m, 8-VI-2022; Shkodër: Bjesh Prokletije Mountains, Gropët e Selcës in the Cemi Selcës River Valley, 1230 m, 16-VIII-2018. Numbers of individuals in each sample are always small - typically 2 or 3 only. It is of additional interest that none of the trap samples containing *dilutella* males also contained *D. inscriptella* even though *inscriptella* was on the wing elsewhere on the same nights.

**Delplanqueia inscriptella* (Duponchel, 1836)

Year of last record, 2024. Records are included here solely on the size and shape of the cornutus in the male genitalia. Individuals with a cornutus that is intermediate between the expected forms in *dilutella* and *inscriptella* have been relegated by us to an “unknown” category. *D. inscriptella* is evidently a widespread and numerically common species in Albania, flying from 4-IV to 2-XI, with adults on the wing from April to mid-June, followed by a four-week gap affecting the last two weeks of June and the first two of July, then just two records in mid-July

and early August before a further flight period from mid-August to the very start of November. The species is found from sea level up to an altitude of 1565 metres.

**Pempeliella sororiella* (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2024. Records pre-dating the 2016 recognition of *P. bulgarica* cannot be relied upon unless specimens have been traced and the genitalia examined. Our earliest acceptable record relates to the year 2017. Confirmed reports are from Berat, Dibër, Gjirokastrë, Korçë, Shkodër, Tiranë and Vlorë counties; it seems likely that the remaining five areas will also support populations. The records indicate that this species affects altitudes from 616-1894 metres and to date it has not been found in low altitude samples. Adults appear to fly from 14-V to 20-VIII.

**Pempeliella bulgarica* Slamka & Plant, 2016

Year of last record, 2022. Apparently somewhat local in distribution, though spread across the entire country from north to south at Lushnjë, above Stan-Karbunarë, 64 m, 11-VIII-2016; Berat, below Abaz Aliu summit, 2060m, 10-VIII-2018; Korçë Boboshtice, near Drenovë, 1240 m, 4-VI-2018; Munella Mountain, above Kimez village, 1400 m, 7-VII-2019; above Lake Ohrid, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 20-VII-2022; Vlorë, Ionian coast at Butrint Lake, 23 m, 2-VI-2019 and Podagrec, Guri i Kamjes, 1314 m, 5-VI-2022. The report from Butrint bucks the trend of higher altitude sightings.

Uncinus obductella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2014. Apparently scarce. Older reports are from Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 26-VII, 3-VII, 14-VII & 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). A single modern record is from Gjirokastrë, Lunxhen Mountains near Erind, 25-VII-2014, leg. FG.

Catastia marginea ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2013. Apparently scarce, though probably overlooked in daytime at higher altitudes. Our single record is from Shkodër, Qafë e Thorë, 14-VII-2013, leg. IR.

Selagia argyrella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2018. Vlorë, Novoselë, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Shkodër, Quafa e Verr at 439 m, 31-X-2018 and Qafmolla Pass, 665 m, 1-XI-2018; Shkodër, Hot, Stara village, 496 m, 4-XI-2018 - all leg. SB and ANB.

Selagia spadicella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2024. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data. We have been unable to trace a specimen to support this record. A single modern report is available from Korçë, above Little Prespa Lake near Tren village, 858 m, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB det. CWP.

Psorosa dahliaella (Treitschke, 1832)

Year of last record, 2024. Surprisingly, we have only two records, both from Gjirokastrë county at Pagri, 19-VIII-2015, and above Erind, Rruqa Cajupit, 1252 m, 28-VIII-2024, both leg. and det. FG

Psorosa nucleolella (Möschler, 1866)

Year of last record, 2016. Ionian coast between Butrint and Sarandë, near Ksamil, 56 m, 18-X-2016,

leg. SB and ANB det. CWP (Plant et al. 2017). This appears to be the most westerly Palaearctic station for this species, which cannot be separated from the visually identical *P. mediterranea* without recourse to genitalia examination.

**Psorosa mediterranea* Amsel, 1953

Year of last record, 2024. Our records are from Elbasan, 1 ♂, 16-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG; Durrës, Kruja, 1134 m, 18-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Dibër, Thanes Mountain near Plani i Barde, 833 m, 6-IV-2019, leg. SB and ANB & Gjirokastrë, above Erind, Rruga Cajupit, 1252 m, 28-VIII-2024 leg. FG. The absence of historic records is strange. *P. mediterranea* reaches the extreme east of its Palaearctic range in neighbouring North Macedonia; in Albania it evidently overlaps with *nucleolella* (Möschler, 1866)

Alophia combustella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855)

Year of last record, 2023. Elbasan, Gracen, 2-VI-2023 and Dibër, Ulza, 129 m, 28-VI-2023, both leg. and det. FG. In the wider Balkans area this species is at least widespread, even if not numerically common; it is likely to be under-recorded in Albania.

Rhodophaea formosa (Haworth 1811)

Year of last record, 2024. Bartha, 12-XI-1916 and 15-VI-1918 and Durrës, 8-VIII-1918, 27-VIII-1918 and 4-IX-1918, provide the earliest records, along with Kula e Lumës, 7 and 14-VI-1918 (Rebel, 1931). Modern reports are from Shkodër, Gropët e Selcës in the Cemi Selcës River Valley, 1230 m, 16-VIII-2018 leg. CWP and Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 3 m, 8-8-2024, leg. and det. FG.

Sciota rhenella (Zincken, 1818)

Year of last record, 2014. Divjake, 17-26-VII-2014, leg. and det. FG.

Sciota hostilis (Stephens, 1834)

Year of last record, 2018. Podagrec, near Ohrid, 700 to 1000 m, 8-19-V-1959, leg. Friese; more recently at Korçë, below Dardha and above Boboshtica, 1 ♀, 1276 m, 26-VI-2017, and Shkodër, Theth, 1657 m, 1 ♀, 19-VIII-2018, both leg. SB and ANB.

Laodamia faecella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2016. Lushnjë, above Stan-Karbunare, 64 m, 11-VIII-2016 (Plant et al. 2017).

**Melathrix coenulentella* (Zeller, 1846)

Year of last record, 2017. Plant et al. 2017. Berat, Galachitsa Mountains, above Korita, 1485 m, 1 ♀, 20-VIII-2017, leg. SB and ANB.

Oxybia transversella (Duponchel, 1836)

Year of last record, 2024. A widespread and numerically common species with multiple records in the present era, from 2012 to 2024 (earliest: Gjirokastrë, Qeserat, 17-VII-2012, leg. FG; latest: Berat, Tomor Mountain, above Çorovoda near Korita village, 1242 m, 2 ♀, 7-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB), affecting Berat, Dibër, Durrës, Elbasan, Gjirokastrë, Korçë, Shkodër, Tiranë and Vlorë, leaving only the counties of Kukës, Lezhë and Fier lacking records. There can be no doubt that proper searching will reveal a presence in these areas. Sightings range from sea level to 1400 metres. Oddly, there are no historic records; the only report we have from before the current era is from Poliça in western Tomor, between 2-VI and 12-VI-1961 (DEI) noted in Roesler (1973).

Denticera divisella (Duponchel, 1842)

Year of last record, 2024. A widespread but scarce species usually recorded as single examples. As with the preceding species, we have no historic records. Modern data are: Tiranë, Dajt Mountain, Shkalla village, 893 m, 29-VI-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Vlorë, Jugore, 50 m, May 2017, leg. & det. A. Kłasiński; Tiranë, below Maj e Fekenit, west of the Qafa e Selitës Pass, 1133 m, 15-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Tiranë, Mali me Gropë Mountain, above Shengjergi village, 1400 m, 13-VIII-2018, leg. and det. CWP; Shkodër, Velipojë district, Mal Kolaj, 29-IX-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Dibër, Thanes Mountain, near Bulqizë, above Plani i Bardë, 767 m, 30-IX-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Shkodër, Munella, Mountain above Kimez, 1014 m, 6-VII-2019 and at 1400 m, 7-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB; Dibër, Uza, 129 m, 28-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG; Podagrec, between Dardhas and Gurii Kamjes, 1185 m, 23-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Oncocera semirubella (Scopoli 1763)

Year of last record, 2024. A very common and widespread resident species, with multiple records. Recorded from sea level to around 1300 metres, but clearly favouring the higher ground within this range. So far quite absent from sites above 1300 metres. The form *sanguinella* (Hübner, 1796) [= *sanguinea* Haworth, 1811] is scarce and usually in higher altitude sites. Records span the years from 1916 (Durrës, 8-VIII-1916) to the present day (latest on file is Podagrec, between Dardhas and Gurii Kamjes at 1185 m, 23-IX-2024).

Etiella zinckenella (Treitschke, 1832)

Year of last record, 2024. An abundant moth that is considered to be at least partly a primary immigrant, though separation from the resident population has so far proved impossible. Adults are on the wing from 4-IV to 29-X, though 95% affect the period from 7-V to 25-VIII. Small gaps in appearance are evident but are considered to reflect recording deficiency rather than gaps between broods. All counties of Albania are affected, and the microlepidoptera are active from sea level to 2060 metres (Tomor Mountain, below Abax Aliu summit, 1 ♀, 10-VIII-2018, leg. CWP).

Pima boisduvaliella (Guenée, 1845)

Year of last record, 2016. We have a single record: Korçë, Devoli Gorge, near Strelcë, 755 m, 5-VI-2016, leg. SB and ANB. This is likely to be an under-recorded species.

Merulempista amoenella (Zeller, 1848)

Year of last record, 2023. A strikingly attractive moth. Most frequent in montane regions. Low altitude reports were initially queried but are correct (see, for example, illustrations at https://lepiforum.org/wiki/page/Merulempista_amoenella). We have records from Durrës, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Divijake, 17-VII-2014, leg. FG.; Tiranë, Rrogozhine, 27-VI-2023, leg. FG.; Gjirokastër, between Picari and Golem, 616 m, 27-VI-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Divijake, coastal zone, 26-VI-2023, leg. FG.

Merulempista bruceella Staudinger, 1879

Year of last record, 2017. Shkodër, Obot, 29-IV-1913 (Rebel, 1913); Tiranë, Shkalla village, 893 m, 23-VIII-2017, leg. SB and ANB. An overlooked species.

Pempelia alpigenella (Duponchel, 1836)

Year of last record, 2017. A species of medium to high altitude noted only at Gjirokastër, between Picari and Golem, 616 m, 27-VI-2017, in recent years. Old records all relate to Dibër, Korab, 23-VII-1918 and 31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Pempelia albariella Zeller, 1839

Year of last record, 2018. Gjirokaštër, at Mount Lunkherise, between Mal Cajup & Erind, 1015 m, 7-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB, det. CWP; Tiranë, Iba, below Krrabë at 400 m., between 17-VI and 22-VI-1961, leg. DEI. The latter was initially published as *genistella* (Duponchel, 1836) in error by Roesler (1969) - see text on rejected species under the family heading at the start of this taxonomic section. A much under-recorded species.

Pempelia brephiella (Staudinger, 1879)

Year of last record, 2018. Durrës, Drac, 16-VIII-2015, leg. and det FG; Korçë, Prespa Lake near Pustec, 849 m, 19-VIII-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Korçë, Kuq Mountain, Quarrit Pass west of Pepellash village, 1318 m, 22-VIII-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Dibër Thanes Mountain, near Bulqizë above Plani i Bardë, 767 m, 30-IX-2018.

Pempelia palumbella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. There are a great many records affecting every county of Albania, in areas from 555 to 1600 metres altitude. Adults are recorded from 4-IV to 2-XI, but the primary flight period is all years is June to September. On occasion, this species can be the most numerous species in the light trap. Recorded historically at Kula e Lumës in 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) and at Tomor Mountain, Poliça, 500 m, 2-VI-1961 (DEI).

Pempelia compositella (Treitschke, 1835)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7 and 14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), Lezhë, Lune, 24-VI-1973 (Misja, 1987); Tiranë, Dajt Mountain, Shkalla village, 893 m, 29-VI-2017 and 23-VIII-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Berat, Tomor Mountain, below Tomori I Madh village above Poliça, 686 m, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Phycita acericola Kuznetsov, 1960

Year of last record, 2024. Gjirokaštër, above Erind, 842 m, 10-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG. There can be no doubt that if recorders are meticulous in checking the genitalia of *Phycita* species further records of this taxon will surface. The confusing taxonomy of this species was clarified by Plant & Slamka, 2016.

Phycita roborella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. In line with expectation, this is the most numerous *Phycita* species. Old records are available for Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 14 and 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), then steadily though our main survey years of 2017 to 2024 across the entire country - though necessarily restricted to areas where deciduous *Quercus* still grows, from sea level to 1400 metres altitude, from June to August in an apparent single generation. An early extreme is at the Butrint Lake, by opening to the sea, on 14-V-2017, leg. SB and ANB, and a late extreme is from Shkodër, Vau i Dejes, 5-X-2019, leg. SB and ANB.

Phycita coronatella (Guenée, 1845)

Year of last record, 2024. Widespread but rather locally distributed. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI, 3-VII and 14-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), Elbasan, 16-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG; Korçë, above Kloce, near the radio antenna, 1217 m, 4-VII-2016, leg. SB and ANB, gen. det. CWP; Korçë, Prespa Lake, near Pustec, 849 m, 10-VIII-2018, Berat, Tomor Mountain, above Çorovoda, 1242 m, 17-VI-2024 (all leg. SB and ANB, gen. det. CWP); Gjirokaštër, above Erind, at 842 m, 10-VIII-2024 and at 1252 m, 28-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

Dioryctria sylvestrella (Ratzeburg, 1840)

Year of last record, 2014. Tiranë, Bardhor, 7-VIII-1973 and Durrës, 8-VI-1974 (Misja, 1987), and more

recently Lushnjë, Divjake, 17-VII-2014, leg. and det. FG.

Dioryctria simplicella Heinemann, 1864

Year of last record, 2023. Vlorë, Jugorë, 21-30-V-2017, leg. A. Kłasiński det.. FG; Thane Mountain, near Bulqize above Plai i Bardë, 820 m, 17-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Tiranë, Mount Mali me Gropë, 1501 m, 16-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Shkodër, Velipojë, Mal Kolaj, 0 m, 29-IX-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Butrint Lake, 23 m, 2-VI-2019, leg. SB and ANB; Munella Mountain, above Kimez, 1400m, 7-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB; Podagrec, Guri i Kamjes, 1314 m, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB; Korçë, Globoceni, 930 m, 4-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB; Shkodër, Gomsiqe, 590 m, 29-VI-2023, leg. CWP.

Dioryctria mendacella (Staudinger, 1859)

Year of last record, 2023. Shkodër, Pukë District, 16-VII-2014, 1 ♀, leg. and det. FG; Gjirokastër, Keleyre, 175 m, 24-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG;

**Dioryctria robiniella* (Millière, 1865)

Year of last record, 2024. Fier Divjakke, 9-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

Hypochalcia ahenella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Historic records herald from Dibër, Korab, 23 and 31-VII-2018 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) followed by Mali me Gropë at 1350 metres on 6-VII-1961 (Roesler, 1973). In recent times from Elbasan, Shkumbini river valley at 284 m, 28-X-2018; Dibër, near, near Plani i Barde, 833 m, 4-IV-2019; Korçë, Mt Kuq, above Bulqize at 999 m, 28-IX-2019; Mali i Thatë, above Koritë, 1456 m, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

**Hypochalcia propinquella* (Eversmann, 1842)

Year of last record, 2023. A moth from Girokaster, Rruga Cajupit, 1251 m, 23-VI-2023, leg. FG, was initially named as “*ahenella*” but DNA bar-coding places it firmly with other examples of “*propinquella*”, including material from North Macedonia. The distribution map shown at https://lepiforum.org/wiki/page/Hypochalcia_propinquella suggests that this species is absent from Europe, though this is unlikely to be correct: The genus is in need of detailed revision.

**Epischnia ampliata* Heinemann, 1865

Year of last record, 2019. Higher altitudes dominate the sites where this species is reported. Berat, Galachitsa Mountains, above Korita, 1485 m, 20-VIII-2017; Tiranë, Mali me Gropë Mountain, above Shengjergji village, 1400 m, 13-VIII-2018; Fier, Lushnja, above Ardenica, 127 m, 2-IX-2018; Dibër, Thanes Mountain, above Bulqize, 833 m, 6-IV-2016; Tiranë, Dajt Mountain, Shkalla village, 893 m, 23-VIII-2019.

Epischnia prodromella (Hübner, [1799])

Year of last record, 2024. Older records are from Kula e Lumës, 18-V, 28-V, 14-VI and 15-VI-1918 as well as Rogoz, 10-VI-1918, all given in Rebel & Zerny (1931). Daniel et al. (1951) report it from Albania without stating any locality or date and it must be presumed that they were referring to the 1918 records. More recently there are multiple reports from Butrint Lake, by opening to the sea, 14-V-2017 to the Tomori Mountains above Korita village at 1242 metres, 17-VI-2024.

**Epischnia cretaciella* Mann, 1870

Year of last record, 2019. Surprisingly scarce; all *Epischnia* specimens encountered have been named by

genitalia examination, so it is unlikely that any have been overlooked. The only record available is from Dibër, Thanes Mountain above Plani I Barde village, 833 m, 1 ♂, 6-IV-2019, leg. SB and ANB.

Epischnia illotella Zeller, 1840

Year of last record, 2022. Apparently widespread and not uncommon from the first at Gjirokaštër, Qeserat, 17-VII-2012, leg. FG to the latest Podagrec, Guri I Kamjes, 1314 m, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB. However, so far only recorded from the counties of Berat, Dibër, Korçë, Kukës, Podagrec, Shkodër and Vlorë.

Epischnia asteris Staudinger, 1870

Year of last record, 2024. Uncommon. Tiranë, Petrela, 260 m, 9-IX-2013; Vlorë, Qeparo, 18-VII-2014, 25-V-2023 and 30-VIII-2024; Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 8-VIII-2024; Durrës, Anevjose, 4-VI-2023 and Fier, Divjakke, 31-V-2023 and 9-VIII-2024 - all leg. and det. FG.

Genus *Acrobasis* Zeller, 1839

Traditionally a “difficult” genus. Pristine adults are, for the most, immediately recognisable, but pristine adults are also very rare! Worn adults can be very confusing and in many cases, it may be necessary to examine the genitalia. Even here, this is only really useful for males as the genital apparatus of females shows only rather small differences. Many records in this present survey derive from examination of male genitalia of damaged material from light traps.

Acrobasis tumidana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Frequent in the north, in Shkodër, Kukës, Lezhë and Tiranë, but apparently absent from the south except for Berat where it was recorded in the Tomor Mountain area on 10-VIII-2018. Noted from sea level to just over 2000 metres altitude, from 9-VII to 23-IX, but with 95% of reports affecting August.

Acrobasis repandana (Fabricius 1798)

Year of last record, 2018. Apparently local and scarce. Older records affect Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 20-VIII-1917 and Tropoja, 1-VIII-1917, leg. Csiki. More recently, just two records, from Berat, Galachitsa Mountains above Korita, 1485 m, 28-VIII-2017 leg. SB and Shkodër, Gropët e Selcës in the Cemi Selcës River Valley, 1230 m, 16-VIII-2018, leg. CWP.

Acrobasis advenella (Zincken, 1818)

Year of last record, 2024. There are very few records, but the spread of these, affecting Kukës in the north, Vlorë in the south and both Berat and Tiranë in between suggests that the species is actually rather more widespread. Historic data are from Kukës at Kula e Lumës, 14-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). More recently we have Vlorë, Dhermi, below Ilias at the St Theodore Monastery, 140 m, 15-VII-2017; Tiranë, below Maj e Fekenit west of the Qafa e Selitës Pass, 1133 m, 15-VII-2018 and Berat, Mali I Thate, above Bregas (= Korita) village, 1374 m, 14-VI-2024, all leg. SB and ANB.

Acrobasis suavella (Zincken, 1818)

Year of last record, 1961. The lack of modern records is unexpected. Kukës, Kruma, 20-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Vlorë, Borsh, coastal plain with *Olea* and *Ficus*, 20 m, 14 - 27-V-1961, leg. DEI; Mali me Gropë, Livadhet e Selites, 1100 m, 3-8-VII-1961, leg. DEI and Dajti Mountain at Shkall Prisk 850 m, 2-VI-2-VII-1961, leg. DEI.

Acrobasis legatea (Haworth, 1811)

Year of last record, 2019. Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without details. Other than this, we can currently find only modern records. These affect Korçë, at Prespa Lake near Pustec, 849 m, 19-VIII-2017; Tiranë, west of the Qafa e Selitës Pass, 1133 m, 15-VII-2018; Shkodër, Munella Mountain, above Kimez village, 1400 m, 7-VII-2019 and Tiranë, Dajt Mountain at Shkalla village, 893 m, 23-VIII-2019 - all leg. SB and ANB.

Acrobasis dulcella (Zeller, 1848)

Year of last record, 2023. Recorded in Kukës, at Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-1918 and 3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Our only modern record is from Dibër, Ulza, 129 m, 28-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

Acrobasis marmorea (Haworth, 1811)

Year of last record, 2019. Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without details. Modern records are from Korçë, near Pustec, 849 m, 19-VIII-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Tiranë, Dajt Mountain at Shkalla village, 893 m, 28-VIII-2017 and west of the Qafa e Selitës Pass, 1133 m, 15-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Munella Mountain, above Kimez village, 1400 m, 7-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB.

**Acrobasis getuliella* (Zerny, 1914)

Year of last record, 2017. Only a single report: Vlorë, Jugorë, 50 m, 21-30-V-2017, leg. and det. A. Klasiński. A western European species, noted in Bulgaria and Croatia, but otherwise absent from the Balkan Peninsula.

Acrobasis obliqua (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record, 2023. Listed for Albania by Roesler (1969) on the basis of reports from West Tomor at Poliça, 500 m, 2-VI-1961. More recent reports are several and affect all years from 2018 to 2023 across most of the country in Berat, Dibër, Elbasan, Fier, Korçë, Podagrec, Shkodër, Tiranë, and Vlorë counties.

Acrobasis porphyrella (Duponchel, 1836)

Year of last record, 2018. This distinctive moth is apparently rare in Albania. Two records only, from Krujë, 31-V-1959 (Moucha, 1963) and Dibër, Thanes Mountain near Bulqizë, above Plani i Bardë, 767 m, 1 ♂, 30-IX-2018, leg. SB and ANB.

Acrobasis sodalella Zeller, 1848

Year of last record, 1918. (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) listed several records from Bicaj, 14 and 15-VI-1918 and from Kula e Lumës, more or less continuously from 7-VI-20-VII-1918. Both Daniel et al. (1951) and Karsholt & Razowski (1996) mention a presence in Albania but give no supporting data leading to the presumption that the species has not been seen in the country since 1918.

Acrobasis consociella (Hübner, [1813])

Year of last record, 2024. Historic records indicate that this species was common at Kula e Lumës between 7-VI-20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), with most records falling in August. Recent reports are from Vlorë, Srande, Butrite Lake by the opening to the sea, 28-VI-2017, in the Galičica Mountains at Mali i Thate, above Bregas (= Korita) village, 1374 m, 14-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB; Podagrec, near Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 18-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB; Fier, Divjakke, 4 m, 1-IV-2024, leg. and det FG.

Acrobasis fallouella (Ragonot, 1871)

Year of last record, 2024. Evidently the most frequently encountered *Acrobasis* in Albania, present from north to south and noted from sea level to 1374 metres altitude. Adults are on the wing from 6-V to 27-VII, but with three “outliers” on 16-VIII-2018 at Shkodër, Bjesh Prokletije Mountains, 1230 m, leg. CWP; 28-IX-2018 at Shkodër, Hot, Stara village, 496m, leg. SB and ANB, and the latter site again the next day.

**Acrobasis obtusella* (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2018. There is a single record, from Tiranë, below Maj e Fekenit, west of the Qafa e Selitës Pass at 1133 m, 15-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB.

Apomyelois ceratoniae (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2023. Vlorë, Borsh, coastal plain with *Olea* and *Ficus*, 50 m, 14-27-V-1961, leg. DEI (Roesler, 1969); Librazhd, 20-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG; Gjirokaštër, Rruga Cajupit, 1251 m, 23-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

Episcythrastis tetricella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2018. Gjirokaštër. Lunxherise Mountain between Mal Cajup & Erind. 1015 m, 7-VIII-2018. The lack of records of this species, which is not uncommon in the Balkans, is surprising.

Episcythrastis tabidella (Mann, 1864)

Year of last record, 2024. Old records are all from Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-118 and 3, 14 and 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Modern era data are from Korçë, Strelcë, 1 ♂, 15-VII-2012, leg. FG; Gjirokaštër, Pagri, 1 ♂, 19-VIII-2015, leg. FG; Tiranë, Mali me Gropë Mountain, above Shengjergi village, 1400 m, 1 ♂, 13-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Berat, near Poliça, Above Pronovic village, 585 m, 9-VIII-2018, leg. CWP and Gjirokaštër above Erind, 1252 m, 28-VIII-2024 leg. SB and ANB.

Eurhodope monogrammos (Zeller, 1867)

Year of last record, 1961. Tomor, Poliça, 500 m, 2-12-VI-1961 and Mali me Gropë Mountain, at Livadhet e Selites, 1000 to 1100 m, 2 ♂, 3-8-VII-1961, leg. DEI (Roesler, 1969). It is probably restricted to higher altitudes but is probably quite scarce.

**Eurhodope incompta* (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record, 1961. Berat, Corogjafi Mountain, Selenicës Pass near Terpan, 825 m, 8-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB. Evidence elsewhere suggests that it is only weakly attracted to light traps; it is probably awaiting discovery in several upland meadows.

Eurhodope rosella (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 2024. There are multiple records from six of the 12 county areas, widely spread across the country, but the moth has a clear association with higher altitudes. All reports are from sites at least 1000 m above sea level, apart from five, which are: Berat Tomor Mountain, 585 m on 9-VIII-2018, leg. CWP and nearby at 686 m on 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB; Dibër, Thanes Mountain near Bulqize, at 820 m, 17-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Gjirokaštër, Keleyre, at 175 m on 24-VI-2023, leg. FG, and Korçë, above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m on 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB. The species is surprisingly common.

**Myelois pluripunctella* Ragonot, 1887

Year of last record, 2018. There are two records only: from Korçë, Krusheve, above Voskopoje, 1296 m, 11-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB and Berat, Tomor Mountain, next to the Muslim Shrine at 2380 m, 11-VIII-2018, leg. CWP.

Myelois circumvoluta (Fourcroy, 1785)

Year of last record, 2024. A widespread and common moth wherever *Cirsium/Carduus* grows. Old records are on many dates from Kukës, Kula e Lumës, in 1918 and from Elbasan in the same year. These records are presumed to be the basis for the species being included in the Albanian fauna by Daniel et al. (1951). It is reported from Bize, near Shengjergji, from 1400 to 1500 m, from 10-15-VII-1961, leg. DEI. There are two from Tiranë at Kopshti Botanik, 20-VI-1973 and Bardhor, 7-VIII-1973, both given in Misja (1987) and then remaining reports, which are numerous, are from 2018 onwards.

Pterothrixidia rufella (Duponchel, 1836)

Year of last record, 2024. A widespread and usually numerically common species, coming readily to light traps. Leraut (2014) resurrected *Pterothrixidia squalida* (Eversmann, 1842) as a full species, providing a number of comments on the separation of this from the supposedly widespread and common *rufella*; his map suggests a presence in Greece and eastwards. Unfortunately, the several colour illustrations of adult *squalida* seem to overlap with various subspecies of *rufella* which confuses the matter. The number of cornuti in the male aedeagus is shown as different in a very simple drawing that is not captioned. This potential species pair presents an excellent opportunity for analysis using DNA bar-coding. For the time being, it can be reported that all Albanian males so far examined are possessed of a single cornutus in the aedeagus and as a consequence are regarded as “*rufella*”. Adults fly from throughout June and July. A single late example came to light at Vlorë, Delvina, above Dhrovjan near Muzina, 389 m, 21-X-2017, leg. SB and ANB.

Bradyrrhoa gilveolella (Treitschke, 1832)

Year of last record, 2024. Early reports are from Kukës at Kula e Lumës, 14 and 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Multiple records follow from 2012 to 2024, affecting sites over 500 m altitude from mid-June to mid-August across the country.

Bradyrrhoa confiniella Zeller, 1848

Year of last record, 2022. Far less frequently encountered than other members of the genus. Old records are from Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 14 and 20-VII-1918; these reports are probably the basis for inclusion in the lists by Osthelder (1941), Daniel et al. (1951) and Roesler (1965). A single modern record is from Podagrec, above Lake Ohrid, below Maja Ahishtes Geges at 1323 m, 1 ♂, 20-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB.

**Bradyrrhoa trapezella* (Duponchel, 1836)

Year of last record, 2023. Historic records are lacking and all reports date from 2014 Divjake (7-26-VII-2014, leg. FG) and later, spanning the period 25-V to 29-IX and affecting sites from sea level (Shkodër, Velipojë, 29-IX-2018, leg. CWP) to 1564 m in the Morava Mountain, above Dishnica village, 25-VI-2017 (leg. SB).

Asalebria florella (Mann, 1862)

Year of last record, 2023. Vlorë, Qeparo, 12 m, 25-VI-2023, leg. det. FG. Widespread species in the Balkans so perhaps overlooked?

Megasis rippertella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2024. A large phycitine, striking because of its size, recorded from 25-VI-2017 (Korçë, Morava Mountain above Dishnica village at 1564 m) to 16-VI-2024 (Berat. Tomor Mountain above Ujinite, 1894 m). From 585 to 1900 metres in the period from 26-VI to 9-VIII.

Isauria dilucidella (Duponchel, 1836)

Year of last record, 2024. Gjirokastrë, Queserat, 1 ♀, 17-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG; Korçë, Selcë e Posh-teme, 1 ♂, 21-VIII-2015, leg. and det. FG; Tiranë, Dajt Mountain Shkalla village, 893 m, 1 ♂, 8-VI-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Elbasan, Gracen, 24-IX-2006, leg. and det. KGMB; and Vlorë, Zyernec, sea level, 31-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

Seeboldia korgosella Ragonot, 1887

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data. Similarly mentioned for Albania by Leraut (2014) without evidence - this latter perhaps the source of data behind inclusion for Albania in the distribution map in Slamka (2006)? Otherwise, absent from the Balkans.

Asarta aethiopella (Duponchel, 1837)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Dahlica e Lumës, 17 and 26-VI-1918 (Rebel & Kerny, 1931). Mentioned for Albania in Daniel et al. (1951), Roesler (1969) and Karsholt & Razowski (1996) - presumably all three based on the 1918 data.

Gymnancyla canella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data. Similarly mentioned for Albania by Slamka (2006) without evidence. There is no reason why it should not be present - active searching in the right habitat is called for.

Gymnancyla hornigi Lederer, 1852

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data. Similarly mentioned for Albania by Slamka (2006) without evidence. There is no reason why it should not be present - active searching in the right habitat is called for.

Eccopisa effractella Zeller, 1848

Year of last record, 2023. Korçë, Kuq Mountain, below Pepellash the Qarrit Pass, 999 m, leg. SB and ANB, det CWP; Durrës, Qark Fushe-Drac, 29-V-2023 leg. and det. FG.

Michaeliodes friesei Roesler, 1969

Year of last record, 1961. Tepelenë, Uji Ftohte, 200 m, 29-31-V-1961, leg. DEI (Roesler, 1973).

Euzophera pinguis (Haworth, 1811)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 14 and 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Ploshtan, 22-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Fier, Divjake, 17-26-VII-2014 & 1-IX-2024 (leg. and det. FG).

Euzophera bigella (Zeller, 1848)

Year of last record, 2023. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, several records from 18-V to 3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) then at Dajti, Shkall Prisk, between 27-VI and 2-VII-1961 (Roesler, 1969). More recently at Elbasan, Gracen, 2-VI-2023 and Vlorë, Qeparo, 25-V-2023 and 30-VIII-2024 leg. and det. FG.

Euzophera cinerosella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data and similarly mentioned for Albania by Slamka (2006).

Euzophera lunulella (Costa, 1836)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data and similarly mentioned for Albania by Slamka (2006).

Euzophera pulchella Ragonot, 1887

Year of last record, 2018. There is a single record, from Tiranë, Mali me Gropë Mountain, above Shengjergji village, north-west of Burima sat 140 m, 13-VIII-2018, CWP.

Euzophera osseatella (Treitschke, 1832)

Year of last record, 1961. Durrës, 8-VIII and 28-VIII-1961, leg. DEI (Roesler, 1963).

Euzopherodes charlottae (Rebel, 1914)

Year of last record, 2017. Noted at Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 4 and 7-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), then Korçë, between Dardha and above Boboshtica, 1225 m, 19-V-2017 and Morava Mountain, above Dishnica village, 1564 m, 25-VI-2017, both leg. SB and ANB.

Euzopherodes vapidella (Mann, 1857)

Year of last record, 1961. Recorded at Durrës, 1 ♂, 20-23-V-1959 leg. Frieze and Vlorë, Borsh, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 14-V-1961, leg. DEI (Roesler, 1969).

Euzopherodes lutisignella (Mann, 1869)

Year of last record, 2024. Vlorë, Borsh, 1 ♂, 14-27-V-1961 and Dajti Shkall Prisk, 5 ♀, 29-31-V-1961, leg. DEI. (Roesler 1969). Then recently at Vlorë, Qeparo, 1 ♂, 19-VII-2014, Gjirokastrë, Erind, 5-VI-2023, Keleyre, 24-VI-2023 and again at Erind, 10-VIII-2024, all leg. and det. FG.

Nyctegretis lineana (Scopoli, 1786)

Year of last record, 2023. Korçë, Kuq Mountain, below Pepellash, Qarrit Pass, 999 m, 12-VII-2019, leg. and det. FG; Shkodër, Gomsiqe, 590 m, 20-VI-2023, leg. SB and ANB.

Nyctegretis ruminella de la Harpe, 1850

Year of last record, 2023. Two reports only, from Fier, Divjakë, 31-V-2023 and Tiranë, coastal zone, 1-VI-2023, both leg. and det. FG.

Ancylosis cinnamomella (Duponchel, 1836)

Year of last record, 2024. From the earliest record at Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) to the latest at Dieber, Ulza, 129 m, 28-VI-2023, leg. FG., this has been a fairly common species in Albania. The database contains multiple records, from sites ranging from sea level to 1400 metres. Adults fly from mid-May to late October, mostly affecting June to August, with highest numbers in June.

Ancylosis sareptalla (Herrich-Schäffer, 1861)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data.

Ancylosis imitella Hampson, 1901

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data.

Ancylosis roscidella (Eversmann, 1844)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in the European checklist by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any supporting data.

Ancylosis oblitella (Zeller, 1848)

Year of last record, 2024. Historic records are from Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 4 and 7-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) but there is only a single report from the current era - from Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 8-VIII-2024, leg. FG.

The genera *Homoeosoma* Curtis, 1833 and *Phycitodes* Hampson, 1917

Members of these two genera are mostly inseparable without recourse to genitalia examination. Outside this present survey, many museum specimens have needed re-evaluation after dissection.

Homoeosoma sinuella (Fabricius, 1794)

Year of last record, 2024. A widespread and common species. Recorded on several dates in 1918 by the earlier survey at Kula e Lumës and Durrës (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), then in Durrës, 30-V-1959 and during 1961 at Lukova on 24-V-1961, Tepelenë, Uji Ftohte, 29-V-1961, Poliça, 2-VI-1961, Borsh, 14-V-1951, Shkall Prisk 17-VI-1961, Iba 17-VI-1961 and Livadhet e Selites 3-VII-1961 (Roesler, 1969). In the current millennium, adults are recorded on many occasions at many sites from sea level up to 1374 m, from 18th May to 7th August. During the first survey, a late individual was noted at Durrës on 17th September.

Homoeosoma inustella (Ragonot, 1844)

Year of last record, 2022. There are just three records: Korçë, Kuq Mountain, near Pepellash, 999 m, 1-VI-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Korçë, Selcë e Poshteme, 21-VIII-2015, leg. and det. FG; Kolonjë, Ersekë, above Borovë, 1096 m, 21-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB.

Homoeosoma nebulella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

A single record. Year of last record, 2024. Shkodër, near Teth at 1670 m, 5-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

Homoeosoma subalbatella (Mann, 1864)

Year of last record, 1918. The only records are from Kukës, Kula e Lumës on 14-VII-1918 and 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Homoeosoma nimbella (Duponchel, 1837)

Year of last record, 2022. Noted at Kukës, Kula e Lumës, on 26-VI, 8-VII and 20-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) but there is only a single modern record, from Podagrec, above Lake Ohrid, below Maja Ahishtes Geges at 1323 m, 20-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB.

Phycitodes maritima (Tengström, 1848)

Year of last record, 2024. Noted twice only, at Dibër, Thanes Mountain at Bulqize, above Plani I Barde village, 833 m, 6-IV-2019 and Tepelenë, above Nivicë village, 1150 m, 4-VII-2024, both leg. SB and ANB.

Phycitodes binaevella (Hübner, [1813])

Year of last record, 2023. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 7 and 14-VI-1918, 14 and 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) then numerous modern records, the latest being from Elbasan, Gracen, 2-VI-2023, leg. and det FG. Adults fly from sea level up to 1500 metres altitude, apparently in two generations, from early June to mid-July then again, after a short almost indiscernible gap, in August.

Phycitodes lacteella (Rothschild, 1915)

Year of last record, 2024. Records are from the current period only, from the earliest at Vlorë, Qeparo, 18-VII-2014 to the last at Shkodër, Puke, 6-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG. Adults are noted from sea level to 1300 metres between 4-V to 21-IX, perhaps in two generations.

Phycitodes inquinatella (Ragonot, 1887)

Year of last record, 2024. Current records span the years 2014 to 2023, the most recent being from Tiranë at Rreth-Greth, 8-VIII-2024, leg. and det FG. There are also older records from Durrës, 20-V-1959 and Vlorë, Bors, 14-V-1961 but the species is not mentioned in the 1918 survey. Adults are recorded from late May and June then again in August and September from sea level to 1500 metres altitude.

Phycitodes saxicola (Vaughan, 1870)

Year of last record, 2022. There is a single record, from the Devoli Gorge, near Bratille, 519 m, 6-VI-2022 leg. and det. FG.

Phycitodes albatella (Ragonot, 1887)

Year of last record, 2024. Mentioned by both Karsholt & Razowski (1996) and Slamka (2006), without supporting data. Apparently scarce. Korçë, Prespa Lake near Pustec, 849 m, 1 ♀, 19-VIII-2017, leg. SB; Dibër, Thanes Mountain near Bulqize above Plai i Bardë, 820 m, 17-VIII-2018, leg. and det. CWP; Korçë, above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 1 ♂, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB; Kukës, Topojan, 741 m, 7-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

Vitula biviella (Zeller, 1848)

Year of last record, 2023. Shkodër, Gomsiqe, 590 m, 29-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

**Metallosticha argyrogrammos* (Zeller, 1867)

Year of last record, 2024. Berat, Tomor Mountain, below Tomori I Madh village above Poliça, 686 m, ♂, ♀, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB. Care should be taken not to confuse this species with *Myelois monogrammos* Zeller, 1867, which Zeller, rather confusingly, also named in the same year.

Plodia interpunctella (Hübner, [1813])

Year of last record, 2018. Older reports are from Durrës, 5-IX-1916, Bartha, 2-IX-1917, Kula e Lumës, on several dates from 18-V-1918 to 7-VIII-1918 and Ploshtan, 22-VII and 23-VIII-1918. That leaves just three modern records, from Tiranë, 1 ♂, 18-IX-2009, leg. and det. KGMB; Tiranë, Malësia e Tiranës below Maja e Fekenit (= Feken peak), west from Qafa e Selitës pass, 1100 m, 12-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB, and Dibër, Thanes Mountain, near Bulqize, above Plai i Bardë, 820 m, 17-VIII-2018, leg. and det. CWP. The lack of modern records is unlikely to reflect any modern decline in this synanthropic species; we have simply not undertaken surveys in areas affected by humans!

Ephestia kuehniella Zeller, 1879

Year of last record, 2022. The single historic record is from Lezhë, Ungrej, 9-IX-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Recent records relate to Korçë, Kuq Mountain, Qarrit Pass below Pepellash, 1190 m, 5-VI-2018, leg. and det. CWP; Tiranë, Mali me Gropë, 1403 m, 17-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB, det. CWP; Berat, near Poliça, above Pronovic village, 585 m, 9-VIII-2018, leg. and det. CWP; Podagrec, Guri I Kamjes, 1314 m, 5-VI-2022, leg. and det. CWP. Listed as a pest species in Albania by Tomov et al. (2009).

Ephestia welseriella (Zeller, 1848)

Year of last record, 2023. Vlorë. Qeparo, 1 ♀, 19-VII-2012, leg. and det. RG; Vlorë, coast between Butrint and Sarandë, near Ksamil, 18-X-2016, leg. SB; Shkodër, Theth, 1657 m, 1 ♂, 19-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Vlorë. Qeparo, 1 ♀, 25-V-2023, leg. and det. FG; Dieber, Ulza, 129 m, 28-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG.

Ephestia disparella Hampson, 1901

Year of last record, 1961. Tomor, Poliça, 500 m, 1 ♀, 2-VI-1961 (Roesler, 1969; Schouten, 1992).

Ephestia elutella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2024. Historic records from Kula e Lumës, Ploshtan and Novoselë where dated relate to July 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). There is a report from Tepelenë, Uji Ftohte, 200 m, 29-V-1961 in Roesler (1969) and a single modern record from Shkodër, Gomsiq, 2-IX-2024, leg. and det. FG. This species is probably overlooked. Listed as a pest species in Albania by Tomov et al. (2009).

Ephestia woodiella Richards & Thomson, 1932

Year of last record, 2024. A widespread and common moth across all of Albania, the most recent record being from Tepelenë, above Nivicë village, 1150 m, 4-VII-2024, leg. SB and ANB. The taxonomy of this group is outlined by Leraut (2014). The true *parasitella* is a montane Iberian species. The taxon *woodiella* affects all of the rest of Europe. *E. unicolorella* is found in Türkiye and Iran; the possibility of westwards movement via Greece into Albania is clear from an analysis of other lepidopteran species in this Checklist.

**Cadra abstersella* (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record, 2014. There is a single record, from Shkodër, Pukë District, 16-VII-2014, leg. and det. FG.

Cadra furcatella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1849)

Year of last record, 2024. Historic records are from Ploshtan, 22-VII and 2-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) and then Tepelenë, Uji Ftohte, 200 m, 29-V-1961 and Dajti Mountain, Shkall Prisk, 850 m, 27-VI-1961

leg. DEI (Roesler, 1969). In modern years, there are multiple records affecting the period 2012 to 2024, with the latest being from Kukës, Topojan, 7-VIII-2024. Recorded sites lie between sea level and 2060 metres, with adults from late May to mid-August.

**Cadra figulilella* (Gregson, 1871)

Year of last record, 2024. There are three modern records, from Durrës, Fushe-Drac, 29-V-2022; Vlora, Vurgu I Ri, 6-VI-2023; and Gjirokastër, above Erind, Rruga Cajupit, 28-VIII-2024, all leg. and det. FG.

Cadra cautella (Walker, 1863)

Year of last record, 2018. Gjirokastër, Lunxherise Mountain, between Mal Cajup and Erind, 1015 m, 7-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB. Also included for Albania in Karsholt & Razowski (1996) but without supporting data. Listed as a pest species in Albania by Tomov et al. (2009).

**Peoria cremoricosta* Ragonot, 1895

Year of last record, 2019. A single record: Korçë, Kuq Mountain, below Pepellash, 999 m, 12-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB.

**Peoria semirosella* (Ragonot, 1887)

Year of last record, 2023. A single record: Vlorë, Qeparo, 25-V-2023, leg. and det. FG.

Hypsotropa limbella Zeller, 1848

Year of last record, 1918. Not found since the 1918 survey. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 14 and 20-VII and 4 and 7-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

**Polyocha strigosa transversariella* Zeller, 1848

Year of last record, 2018. A single record: Shkodër, Theth, 1657 m, 1 ♂, 19-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB.

Ematheudes punctella (Treitschke 1833)

Year of last record, 2024. A fairly widespread and numerous species, recorded from sea level to 1100 metres. Latest record is from Shkodër Lake, near Kosan village, 2-VIII-2024, leg. SB and ANB. Adults freely from the last few days of May to the end of August, with an outlier on 22nd October (1918).

**Emmalocera anerastica* (Snellen, 1880)

Year of last record, 2024. Divjakë Area, 1 ♂, 26.VII-2014 leg. and det. FG); Vlorë, Zvërnec, 4 ♂, 31-VIII-2024, leg. and det FG. Images at https://lepiforum.org/wiki/page/Emmalocera_anerastica.

**Zophodiodes leucocostella* Ragonot, 1887

Year of last record, 2024. Qark Vlora, Qeparo, 25 m, 1 ♂, 30-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG., Apart from a single example of Crete, this is the first report of this species in Europe. Image and map at https://lepiforum.org/wiki/page/Zophodiodes_leucocostellam (accessed February 2025).

PYRALINAE

Hypotia massilialis (Duponchel, 1832)

Year of last record, 2022. Halophilic species, associated with Chenopodiaceae. Widespread in Albania from sea level to 1300 metres. Recorded above Voskopoje, Korçë, 1296 metres, 1-VII-2018, SB and AN-B, gen. det. CWP; Above Pronovic village near Poliça Berat, 585 metres, 9-VIII-2018, CWP; west of Qafa i Selitës pass on road SH54 below Fenen summit Tiranë, 1100 metres, 12-VIII-2018, CWP; Butrint Lake by opening to the sea Vlorë, 22-X-2018, SB and AN-B, gen. det. CWP; 3 km west of Bence Gjirrokastër, 3-X-2019, SB and AN-B, gen. det. CWP; Valamari Mountains, Devoli Gorge, above Bratile, Gramsh, 555 metres 7-VI-2022, SB and AN-B, gen. det. CWP.

Synaphe moldavica (Esper, 1794)

Year of last record, 2023. Recorded historically on numerous dates from 14 June to 4 July 1918 at Bicaj, Djalica e Lumës and Kruma (Kukës), at Elbasan and at Tiranë (all Rebel, 1918, 1931). Modern reports are from Korçë, Voskopoje, 5 on 12-VII-2014, leg. KGMB; Korçë, Bögë, one on 16-VII-2014, leg. KGMB; Mali me Gropë Mountain, Tiranë, 5-VI-2019, SB and AN-B and Rinia, Durrës, 3-VI-2023, FG. Potentially more widespread than modern records indicated. The taxonomic relationship of ssp. *netricalis* (Hübner, [1813]), affecting alpine areas and ssp. *aberralis* (Guenée) affecting a small part of the Dalmatian coast is unclear. The minimal Albanian material examined appears to refer to the nominal-typical form.

**Synaphe bombycalis* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2023. An historic record from Shishtavec Kukës, 16-VII-1979, given in Misja (1987) is reported as ssp. *provincialis* Duponchel). Lure, Dibër 23-VII-1980 and Vlorë, 16-VI-2019, all given in Misja (1987); it is unknown whether these are ssp. *provincialis* or nominal-typical forms.

Synaphe antennalis (Fabricius, 1794)

Year of last record, 2023. Southern Europe, eastwards across Russia. Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) and by Slamka (2008), but without any details. Rebel (1931) lists Kula e Lumës, Kukës, 26-VI-1918 and 3-VII-1919. More recently our discoveries are from below Dardha and above Boboshtica, 1225 metres, Korçë, 19-V-2017, SB and AN-B, det. CWP, plus near Terpan, in the Selenicës Pass, Corogjafi Mountain, 825 metres, 8-VIII-2018, SB and AN-B.

Synaphe punctalis (Fabricius 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. A widespread European species, noted in Albania from sea level to 1400 metres. Two apparent broods of adults; those in May to July largely residential; those in October and November almost certainly including a high proportion of migrant examples. There are two historical records, from Kula e Lumës, Kukës, on 20-VII-1918 and 14-VII-1919 (Rebel 1931). Modern reports are frequent: all known to us are listed: Above Drenovë village, Korçë, 17-X-2017, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Butrint Lake, by opening to the sea, Vlorë, 14-V-2017, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Mali me Gropë Mountain, above Shen Meri, Tiranë, 17-VII-2018 SB and AN-B, det. CWP; above Ulza, Burre, Dibër, 5-XI-2018, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Kruja, 18-VII-2018, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; above Plani i Bardë, near Bulqizë, 18-VII-2018, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Thanës Mountain Dibër, 30-IX-2018, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; near Pustec, Prespa Lake, Korçë, 10-VIII-2018, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Dejt Mountains, Tiranë, 31-X-2018 SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Qafmolla Pass, Dajti Mountain, Tiranë, 1-XI-2018, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Stara village, Shkodër, 4-XI-2018, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; below Maja e Ahishtes Geges. near Lake Ohrid, Podagrec, 20-VII-2022, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; near Bratile, Devoli Gorge, Gramsh, 6-VI-2022, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Qeparo, Vlora, 2-VI-2023, FG; above Nivicë village, Tepelenë, 4-VII-2024, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; near Tren village, above Little Prespa Lake, Korçë, 1-VI-23024, SB and AN-B.

**Maradana fuscolimbalis* (Ragonot, 1887)

Year of last record, 2024. Fier, Divjakë, 4 m, 9-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG. A surprising addition to the fauna. **New to the Balkan Peninsula.**

**Bostra obsoletalis* (Mann, 1864)

Year of last record, 2023. Only a single Albanian record: Divjakë, Fier, 31-V-2023, FG. A southern species distributed in Iberia, France, Italy and the Balkans then east via Türkiye to Iran.

Pyrallis regalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Historical reports for Albania are from Kula e Lumës, Kukës, 14-VI-1918, 26-VI-1918 and 3-VII-1918 (Rebel, 1931). The many modern records affect the major regions (counties) of Berat, Dibër, Elbasan, Fier, Korçë, Gjirokastrë, Shkodër, Tiranë and Vlorë, leaving only Durrës, Lezhë and Kukës unrepresented in the present Millennium. The records affect sites from sea level to 1650 metres, continuously from 5-VI to 17-VIII, with one exceptional report on 2-XI-2018 at Ardenica village, Lushnja (Fier).

Pyrallis farinalis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 2024. Synanthropic species - a worldwide pest of grain stores. Historical reports for Albania are from Kula e Lumës, Kukës on 7, 14 26-V-1918 and 3-VII-1918 (Rebel, 1931). After a long gap, it is reported in Tiranë on 27-V-1971. There are no more records until 8-VII-2018 when it was noted near Terpan, in the Selenicës Pass of Corogjafi Mountain, Berat, SB and AN-B. From 2019 to 2024 the moth has been regular at light traps in the Berat, Elbasan, Korçë and Durrës regions. It is expected to be ubiquitous.

Aglossa caprealis (Hübner, [1809])

Year of last record, 1918. Affects all of Europe except the far north. Listed by Rebel (1931) for Elbasan, 13-VI-1918 and Durrës, 31-XII-1918. These reports are presumably the basis for the listings by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) and Slamka (2006), both of which are unsupported by data. There are no other Albanian data available.

Aglossa pinguinalis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 1918. Affects all of Europe including the north. Bicaj Kukës, 14 and 15-VI-1918, Bazar, Gjirokastrë, 31-XII-1918, Elbasan, 31-XII-1918 and Tiranë, 31-XII-1918 (all given in Rebel, 1931).

Stemmatophora combustalis (Fischer von Roeslerstamm, 1842)

Year of last record, 2019. Listed without supporting data in both Karsholt & Razowski (1996) and Slamka (2008). The source of these reports is likely to be the examples caught a century ago at Kula e Lumës Kukës 7-VI-1918 and 14-VI-1918 (Rebel, 1931). There are six contemporary reports, from Qeserat, Gjirokastrë, 17-VII-2012, FG; above Kloce, Korçë, near the radio mast, 4-VII-2016, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; near Drenovë, Korçë, 7-VII-2017, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Tomorr Mountains, below Abaz Aliu, Berat, 10-VIII-2018, CWP; Kurbesh Fashat, above Kthelle village, Lezhë, 8-VII-2019, SB and AN-B, det. CWP and below Pepellash, Korçë, 12-VII-2019, SB and AN-B. Localities range from 890-2060 metres above sea level. Associated with dry, open habitats, especially those dominated by *Erica*. The larvae feed on *Helianthemum*, and perhaps also on *Genista* and *Thymus*.

Stemmatophora brunnealis (Treitschke 1829)

Year of last record, 2022. Mapped for Albania by Slamka (2008) without supporting data. This is odd,

since the species does not appear to have been encountered by the Austro-Hungarian team during the 1918 survey work and modern records are from the years after Slamka's book appeared. Contemporary data are from above Stan Carburnarë, Lushnjë, 11-VIII-2016 (Plant, et al. 2017); Kuq Mountain, Quarrit Pass west of Pepellash at 131 metres, 22-VIII-2017, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Shkalla village, Dajt Mountain, Tiranë, at 893 metres, 29-VI-2017, SB and AN-B, det. CWP and above Borovë, Ersekë, Kolonjë, 1096 metres, 21-VII-2022, SB and AN-B. A central and southern European species of dry habitats. The larvae are subterranean, feeding on roots of various plants.

Stemmatophora honestalis (Treitschke 1829)

Year of last record, 2022. Historically reported from Kula e Lumës, Kukës, 26-VI and 3, 14 and 27-VII-1918 (Rebel, 1931) and then next from an unknown locality on 1-XII-1951 by Daniel et al (1951). Modern reports are from Strelcë, Korçë, 15-VII-2012, FG; Qeparo, Vlorë, 18-VII-2014, FG; Gomsiqe, Shkodër, 27-VII-2014, FG; Mount Mali mi Gropë, central part of southern plateau, Tiranë, 16-VII-2018, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Bjesh Prokletije Mountains, Gropët e Selcës, in the Cemi Selcës River Valley, Shkodër, 16-VIII-2018, CWP; Thanës Mountain, above Plami i Bardë near Bulqize, 17-VIII-2018, CWP and Guri i Kamjes, Podagrec, 5-VI-2022, SB and ANB. A widespread and common Balkan species, also known from Iberia (rare) Austria (common), Türkiye (rare) and Cyprus (scarce). Albanian examples are recorded between 800 and 1600 metres above sea level.

**Loryma egregialis* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1838)

Year of last record, 2023. Fushe-Drac, Qark, Durrës, 3 on 29-V-2020, leg. and det. FG and Anevjose, Durrës, 4-VI-2023, FG. A southern European species associated with dry habitats. In recent years it may have started to show signs of extending its range (e.g., it was caught in southern England in July 2022 (Knill-Jones, 2023).

Hypsopygia costalis (Fabricius, 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. From the first report at Kula e Lumës on 14-VI-1918 (Rebel, 1931) to the latest at Tren, above Little Prespa Lake, Korçë, on 13-VI-2024, SB and AN-B, det. CWP, this has been and remains a widespread and apparently numerically common species, affecting all regional areas except for Fier, where it is doubtless overlooked. Affected sites range from sea level to 1612 metres (at Mali Dajti, Tiranë, 28-V-1959, vide Moucha, 1963).

Hypsopygia fulvocillialis (Duponchel, 1834)

Year of last record, 2014. Scarce Southern European species, potentially declining but deficient in relevant data. Listings for Albania in Karsholt & Razowski (1996) and Slamka (2006) presumably relate to the record from Tiranë in 1912 (Rebel, 1931). Other than these there are only two records: Cepan, Gjirokastër, a female on 18-VII-2012 and Pukë, Shkodër, a female on 16-VII-2014, both leg. FG.

**Hypsopygia incarnatalis* (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record, 2018. Southern European species, apparently scarce, but difficulties in separation from *H. rubidalis* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) might confuse the situation. There are just three Albanian records, from above Drenovë village, Korçë, 1050 metres, 24-VI-2017, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Mali me Gropë Mountain, above Shen Meri Tiranë, 1405 metres, 17-VII-2018, SB and AN-B, det. CWP and Mount Lunxherise, between Mal Cajup & Erind Gjirokaster, 1015 metres, 7-VI-2018, SB and AN-B. The significance of the higher altitude of recorded sites is unclear for the time being.

Hypsopygia rubidalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. A southern European species that has been confused with the extremely similar *H. incarnatalis*. Historic records are from Kula e Lumës, Kukës, from 28-V-1918 to 14-VII-1918 (Rebel, 1931) then from Fusche-Kuqe, Lezhë, 9-VII-1973 (Misja, 1987). Modern sightings affect Boboshtice, near Drenovë, Korçë, 4-VI-2018, CWP; Mali me Gropë, Tiranë, 17-VII-2018, SB and AN-B, det. CWP; Kuq Mountain, Qarrit Pass below Pepellash, Korçë, 5-VI-2018, CWP, the Valamari Mountains at Devoli Gorge, above Bratille, 7-VI-2022, SB and AN-B, det. CWP and near Tren village, above Little Prespa Lake, Korçë, 13-VI-2024, SB and AN-B. The altitudinal range of records, where stated, is between 519 and 1403 metres above sea level.

Hypsopygia glaucinalis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 2023. A widespread species across all of Europe and eastwards, also present in North Africa. Consistently reported in Albania from 1918 to 2023, including during the 1950s and 1970s when recording activity was at its lowest ebb. Older records affect Kula e Lumës, Kukës, 14-VI-1918 (Rebel, 1931). Later reports are from Butrint, Vlorë, 8-VI-1980 and Fusche-Kuqe, Lezhë, 8-VII-1983 (both Misja, 1987). Recorded regularly from 2012 to 2023 from most “counties” of the country at altitudes (rarely given) from sea level to 1300 metres and on dates from 14-V to 20-VII, with no discernible separations.

Endotricha flammealis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2023. More or less ubiquitous species across the entirety of Europe, associated with scrub woodland. The larvae feed on dead and shrivelled leaves, showing a marked preference for deciduous *Quercus* in some countries, though data are lacking for Albania. Affects all “counties” of Albania, from the earliest record at Kula e Lumës, Kukës, 3-VII-1918 (Rebel, 1931) to the most recent at Pukë, Shkodër, 25-VIII-2023 (CWP). Adults are noted continuously from 14-V to 18-IX, though the sudden appearance of “fresh” individuals suggest that the population produces three generations of adults per year, affecting sites from sea level to 1400 metres.

CRAMBIDAE (C. W. Plant)

Unless stated to the contrary, identification of species was performed by CWP.

Rejected species*Catoptria languidella* (Zeller, 1863)

Listed for Albania in Karsholt & Razowski (1996), but without any supporting data. Potentially, this is based on the record from Rikavac, Albania, 27-VI-1914 (Rebel, 1914). However, Rikavac is actually in neighbouring Montenegro. Unless further data come to light, this species must, therefore, be deleted from the Albanian fauna.

Agriphila brioniella (Zerny, 1914)

Treated by some authors, including CWP in Plant et al. (2017), as a synonym of *A. paleatella* (Zeller). There is insufficient Albanian material available to permit a meaningful comparison. Both taxa appear to be widespread but scarce in Albania, but for the present we relegate this taxon to synonymy.

**Hypotia corticalis* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

A circum-Mediterranean species. Mapped for Albania by Slamka (2006) but not mentioned in the text; not listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996). The presence of this species in Albania requires confirmation.

Accepted species

CRAMBINAE

**Euchromius ocella* (Haworth, 1811)

Year of last record, 2024. Perhaps present only as a primary immigrant? All available records are given. Krusheve, above Voskopoje, 1296 m, 1 ♀, 11-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Tiranë, Malësia e Tiranës, below Maja e Fekenit (= Feken peak), 1100 m, 1 ♀, 12-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; near Polican, above Pronovic village, 585 m, ♂, ♀, 9-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Boboschtice, near Drenovë, 1240 m, 1 ♀, 4-VI-2018, leg. CWP; Korçë, Kuq Mountain below Pepellash, Qarrit Pass, 999 m, 12-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB.

Euchromius bella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2024. Apparently scarce. All records are given: Lushnje, 2-VIII-1971, Misja (1987); Kurbin, Fusche-Kuqe, 8-VII-1983, Misja (1987); Tiranë, Mali me Gropë Mountain, above Shengjergi village, 1400 m, 13-VIII-2018, leg. CWP and Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 8-VIII-2024, leg. FG.

Euchromius superbellus Zeller, 1879

Year of last record, 2023. Older records are from Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 14-VII-1918 and 20-VII-1918 (Rebel, 1931). All modern records are from the same year - Fier, Divjakë, 31-V-2023; Durrës, Rinia, 3-VI-2023; Durrës, Anevjose, 4-VI-2023 - all leg. FG. Probably overlooked.

**Euchromius rayatella* (Amsel, 1949)

Year of last record, 2024. Records range from 2014 to 2024; oddly there appear to be no historic reports. All records are given: Fier, Divjakë, ♂, ♀, 17-VII-2017 and ♂, ♀, 17-VIII-2015; Durrës, Drac, 16-VIII-2015; Tiranë, Rogozhine, 27-VI-2023; Fier, Divjakë, 1-IX-2024; Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 8-VIII-2024; Vlorë, Zyernec, 31-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

**Chilo phragmitella* (Hübner, [1805])

Year of last record, 2019. Wetland areas of Albania are very poorly studied. The records we have are Tiranë, Mount Mali mi Gropë, central part of southern plateau at 1501 m, 16-VII-2018; Lezhë, Kurbnesh Fashat, above Kthelle village, 893 m, 8-VII-2019; Shkodër, Munella Mountain above Kimex, 1014 m, 6-VII-2019, all leg. SB and ANB.

Chilo luteellus (Motschulsky, 1866)

Year of last record, 2023. Earliest records are from Kukës, Kula e Lumës on 18-VII-1918 and Dibër, Ploshtan, 22-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). More recently we have Korçë, Ersekë, above Borovë, 1096 m, 21-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB; Fier, Divjakë, 31-V-2023 and at a different site in the Divjakë area, 26-VI-2023, all leg. and det. FG.

**Thopeutis galleriellus* (Rgonot, 1892)

Year of last record, 2014. There is a single record, from Divjakë, 1 ♀, between 17 and 26-VII-2014, leg. FG.

Calamotropha paludella (Hübner, [1824])

Year of last record, 2024. Divjakë, 7-VII-2014, leg. FG; Durrës, Drac, 16-VIII-2015, leg. FG; Shkodër, Bjesh Prokletije Mountains at Gropët e Selces in the Cemi Selces River Valley, 123 m, 16-VIII-2015, leg. CWP;

Korçë, above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 16-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Shkodër Lake, Kodra e Vauts near Kosan village, 8m, 2-VIII-2024, leg. SB and ANB;

Calamotropha aureliellus (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1841)

Year of last record, pre-2008. Mapped for Albania by Slamka (2008) but without supporting data.

Chrysoteuchia culmella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 2024. Surprisingly scarce, though possible more frequent at lower altitude sites, which are less well-examined than upland areas. Historic records affect Kukës, Kula e Lumës on several dates in June and July 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). More recently, we have encountered it at Shkodër, Malesie Madhe, 13-VII-1984 and Qafa e Bordolecit, 20-VII-1984 (Misja, 1987). Sites supporting this species are found from sea level to 1750 metres. Adults fly throughout June and July, until the latest on 8th August. Three counties - Durrës, Lezhë and Tiranë - currently lack records of this species.

Crambus pascuellus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 2022. Apparently scarce. Noted from Kukës, Kula e Lumës from 6-VI to 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Modern records are from Korçë, near Pojan, at Zvezdë, 1093 m, 3-VI-2018, leg. CWP; Gjirokastrë, Permet, near Benje-Novosele village, 460m, 6-VI-2018, leg. CWP; Berat, Ossum River Gorge, Corovode (south) opposite Cerenisht village, 9-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Shkodër, Velipojë, Mal Kolaj, 0m, 29-IX-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Korçë, Globoceni, 930 m, 4-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB; Gramsh, Valamari Mountains, Devoli Gorge above Bratille, 999 m, 7-VI-2022 leg. SB and ANB; and Gramsh, Valamara Mountains, below Liquezni i Zi, 1744 m, 22-7-2022, leg. SB and ANB;

Crambus uliginosellus Zeller, 1850

Year of last record, 1918. (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) mention this species once only, from Vlorë Novoselë in 1918. A somewhat unexpected species in Albania, though the source is considered reliable.

Crambus pratella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 1918. Very rare or absent. (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) mention Vermosh. We have no other records.

Crambus lathoniellus (Zincken, 1817)

Year of last record, 2024. Historic data are from Dibër, Korab, Kukës, Kula e Lumës & Djalica e Lumës and Durrës in 1918. In the current period, so far recorded in two places only as follows: Gjirokastrë, Lunxherise Mountain, between Mal Cajup & Erind, 1015 m, 1 ♂, 7-VIII-2018 and 1 ♂, 2-X-2019, and Berat, Tomor Mountains, above Corovodë, near Korita village, 1242 m, 1 ♂, 17-VI-2024, all taken at light by SB and ANB. This is a surprising result.

Crambus perlella (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 1918. Apparently now absent. There are two old reports, both from Kukës, Kula e Lumës, on 14-VII-1918 and 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Angustalius malacellus (Duponchel, 1836)

Year of last record, 2019. There are four records, from four different counties: Librazhd, 20-VII-2012, leg. FG; Durrës, Drac, 16-VIII-2015, leg. FG; Lezhë, Kurbnesh Fashat, above Kthelle village, 8-VII-2019, leg. SB

and ANB; Fier, Divjak, 9-VIII-2024, leg. FG.

Agriphila tristella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Widely reported, but seemingly numerically scarce. Historic records from Kukës, Jugorë in the last week of May 1917 and Kuma e Lumës, Kula e Lumës, 7-9-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Several records in the modern era, from 5th June to 23rd September - mostly in July and August, from 800 to 1700 metres altitude; the lack of reports from lower altitudes is surprising. Most recent record is from 23rd September 2024.

Agriphila inquinatella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Historic records from Kruma, Kula e Lumës and Tiranë all fall in the period from 4-20-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Modern records are few: Korçë Kuq Mountain, Qarit Pass near Qar, 903 m, 21-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB; Gjirokaštër, above Erind, at 842 m on 10-VIII-2024 and at 1252 m on 28-VIII-2024 and Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 3 m, 8-VIII-2024, the last three leg. FG.

Agriphila paleatella (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record, 2019. See comments under *Agriphila brioniella* in the rejected species section of the text. Widespread, but nowhere numerous, recorded only from Berat, Elbasan, Korçë, Kukës and Shkodër counties. Records range in altitude from 0 to 1485 metres, with adults flying from 15-VIII to 5-X. The Latest record is from Shkodër, Vau i Dejes 5-X-2019, 333 m, SB and ANB. Mapped by Slamka 2008 (as *Agriphila brioniella*), for Albania without details.

Agriphila selasella (Hübner, [1813])

Year of last record, pre-2000. Mapped for Albania by Slamka (2008) but without any supporting details.

Agriphila straminella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2019. Rather localised, in Berat, Korçë, Shkodër and Tiranë counties, where it is never numerous. Noted from 15-VII-2012 at Korçë, Strelcë, by FG to 5-X-2019 at Shkodër, by CWP.

**Agriphila dalmatinella* (Hampson, 1900)

Year of last record, 2018. Single record only: Dibër, Thanes Mountain near Bulqize, above Plani i Bardhe, 820 m, 17-VIII-2018, leg. CWP.

Agriphila tolli (Błeszyński, 1952)

Year of last record, 2024. Perhaps Albania's most frequently encountered "grass moth". In keeping with the rest of Europe, adults can be found from May to September, but there may be a gap affecting the last two weeks of May and the first two weeks of June, potentially indicating a double-brooded life cycle. A significant increase in collecting effort is needed to confirm or deny this supposition. Latest available record is at Korçë, Monastery of Peter and Pavil, above Vithkuq, 22-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Catoptria luctiferella (Hübner, [1813])

Year of last record, 2018. Single record only, from Korçë, Krushkeve, above Voskopoje, at 1296 m, 11-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB.

Catoptria acutangulellus (Herrich-Schäffer, 1847)

Year of last record, 2024. Most records relate to sites above 1000 metres altitude. Just five sites fail to meet this criterion: Korçë, Kuq Mountain, below Pepellash, Qarrit Pass, 999m, 12-VII-2019; Tiranë, Dajt Mountain, Shkalla village, 893 m, 23-VIII-2019; Dibër, Thanes Mountain, near Bulqize, above Plani i Bardhe, 820 m, 17-VIII-2018; Elbasan, Krrabë Mountain, Gracen village, 783 m, 29-IX-201; Shkodër, Vau i Dejes, 333 m, 5-X-2019. The species is generally expected on most Albanian mountain tops, flying from 7-VII to 22-VIII.

Catoptria fibigeri Ganev, 1987

Year of last record, 2019. Noted once only, at Shkodër, Munella Mountain above Kimez village at 1400 m, 7-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB. Separation from three other *Catoptria* species that appear identical to the eye (*acutangulella* H.- S., *olympica* Ganev and *casalei* Bassi) is only possible through genitalia examination. The taxa *olympica* Ganev and *casalei* Bassi are considered likely to be found in Albania.

Catoptria pauperella (Treitschke, 1832)

Year of last record, 1918. There are just two Albanian records - both historic. Dibër, Krab, 23-VII and 31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Catoptria mytilella (Hübner, [1805])

Year of last record, 2024. Not common. Noted from 14-19-VII-1918 at Novoselë, Ploshtan and Kula e Lumës (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), but since then there are only three records, from Dardë, one at 15 watt actinic light trap, 13-VII-2014, leg. KGMB; Tiranë, below Fenen summit, west of Qafa i Selites pass on road SH54, 1100 m, 12-VIII-2018, leg. CWP and Gjirokastër, above Erind, Rruga Cajupit, 1252 m, 28-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

**Catoptria dimorphellus* (Staudinger, 1882)

Year of last record, 2024. Gjirokastër, Pagri, 11-VIII-2024, leg. FG is the only record.

Catoptria pinella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 2024. Widespread and common - the most frequently encountered member of the genus. Adults noted from 15th May to 17th August, with a single late example on 29-IX-2019 at Shkodër, Mal Kolaj. Adults fly from sea level up to 1750 metres. Latest record is Gjirokastër, Pagri, 11-VIII-2024, leg. FG.

Catoptria biformella (Rebel, 1893)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in Karsholt & Razowski (1996), but without any supporting data.

Catoptria languidella (Zeller, 1863)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Mapped for Albania in Karsholt & Razowski (1996), but without any supporting details.

Catoptria falsella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Widespread and common with adults from 26-VI-30-VII, but with the majority flying in July and August. Strangely, it is associated with higher altitudes, with the highest report being at 2020 metres at the Tomor Mountain on 10-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; this differs from the situation in western Europe

where it is frequent in lowlands.

Catoptria confusella (Staudinger, 1881)

Year of last record, 2019. Widespread but never numerous, from sea level to 2380 metre altitude. When it is found at the same site as the visually similar *C. falsella*, the latter species is always in greater number. Historic records are from Ploshtan and Novoselë in 1918. The most recent “current” record is from Gjirokaster, Humelicë village, 163 m, 11-VII-2019.

Catoptria lythargyrella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 1918. Recorded at one site only, on two dates: Dibër, Korab, 23-VII-1918 and 31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Catoptria kaysi Bleszyński, 1960

Year of last record, 2019. Historically recorded at Dibër, Korab, 25-31-VII-1918 (Bleszyński, 1960). In recent times we have found it only twice: Tiranë, Mali me Gropë Mountain above Shengjergj village, 1400 m, 13-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Lezhë, Kurbnesh Fashat, above Kthelle village, 893 m, 8-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB.

Mesocrambus candiellus (Herrich-Schäffer, 1848)

Year of last record, 2014. Listed for Albania in Karsholt & Razowski (1996), but without any supporting data. Since then, only at Velipojë saltmarsh, 15-VII-2014, leg. KGMB and from Divjakë, between 17 and 26-VII-2014, leg. FG.

Metacrambus carectellus (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI and 3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Since then, at Gjirokastër, Cepan, 1 ♀, 18-VII-2012, leg. FG; Shkodër, Omaraj, 17-VII-2014, leg. KGMB; Shkodër, Divjakë, 17-VII-2014, leg. FG; Shkodër, Divjakë, 17-VIII-2015; Girokaster, Mount Lunxherise between Mal Cajup & Erind, 1015 m, 7-VI-2018; Tiranë, west of Qafa i selites pass on road SH54, 1100 m, 12-VIII-2018; leg. CWP; Korçë, Boboshtice, near Drenovë, 1240 m, 4-VI-2018, 4-VI-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Shkodër, Munella Mountain above Kimez village, 1400 m, 7-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB; Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 3 m, 8-VIII-2024, leg. FG.

Xanthocrambus saxonellus (Zincken, 1821)

Year of last record, 2024. Widespread but never numerous, flying at sites at 600 metres or higher from 17th June to 22nd July. Latest record Tepelenë, above Nivicë village, 1150 m, 1 ♀, 4-VII-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Chrysocrambus cassentiellus (Herrich-Schäffer, 1848).

Year of last record, 2023. Both this species and the next (*craterellus* Scopoli) are recorded in the 1918 survey. However, examination of museum specimens from that era suggests that undue reliance was placed upon morphological characters of the forewing. In short, genitalia dissection has shown that many are incorrectly named. Therefore, for the present survey we have omitted historic records where there is no evidence that the genitalia were examined. Such examination has been performed on modern samples. Valid records are: Voskopoje, ♂, 12-VII-2014, leg. and det. KGMB; Shkodër, Munella Mountain, above Kimez, 1014 m, ♂, 6-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB; Lezhë, Kurbnesh Fashat, above Kthelle village, 893 m, 1 ♂, 8-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB; Fier, Divjakë, 31-V-2023, leg. FG; Tiranë, coastal area, 1-II-2023, leg. FG.

Chrysocramboides craterellus (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 2024. The general comments made under the last species heading apply equally here. Records are from Vlorë, Sarandë, Butrint Lake, 18 m, 1 ♂, 28-VI-2017, SB and ANB; Korçë, Mt. Kuq, Qarrit pass below Pepellash, 1190 m, 1 ♂, 5-VI-2018, CWP; Tiranë, Dajt Mountain, Shkalla village, 893 m, 1 ♂, 8-VI-2018, SB and ANB; Tiranë, Mali me Gropë, 1356 m, 1 ♂, 16-VII-2018, SB and ANB; Kruja, 1134 m, 1 ♂, 18-VII-2018, SB and ANB; Kolonjë, Ersekë, above Borovë, 1096 m, 1 ♂, 21-VII-2018, SB and ANB; Fier, Lushnja, above Ardenica village, 127 m, 1 ♂, 2-XI-2018, SB and ANB; Korçë, above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 1 ♀, 13-VI-2024, SB and ANB; Galičica Mountains, Mali I Thate, above Bregas (= Korita) village, 1374 m, 3 ♂, 14-VI-2024, SB and ANB; Berat, Tomor Mountain, below Tomori I Madh village, 686 m, ♂, ♀, 15-VI-2024, SB and ANB; Berat, Tomor Mountain, above Ujinitë, 1894 m, 16-VI-2024, ♂, SB and ANB; Podagrec, Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 18-VI-2024, 3 ♂, SB and ANB.

Thisanotia chrysonuchella (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 2019. Surprisingly scarce. Historic data are from Tiranë, Fandi, 1906; Lezhë, Mali Senjit, 1906; Lezhë, Mali i Shejtit, 1918; Kukës, Djalica e Lumës, 17 and 20-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) and later at Tiranë, Mali Dajti, 1612 m, 28-V-1959 (Moucha, 1963). Only three reports in the modern era - from Korçë, Krusheve, above Voskopoje, 1296 m, 11-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Tiranë, Mali me Gropë Mountain, above Shengjergji village, 1400 m, 13-VIII-2018, leg. CWP and again at a site nearby on 5-VI-2019, leg. SB and ANB.

Pediasia luteella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2017. Our two recent records are from Vlorë county at Delvina, between Bistrica & Syri I Kalter, 127 m, 13-V-2017 and Dhermi, St Theodore Monastery below Ilias, 140 m, 15-VII-2017, both leg. SB and ANB.

Pediasia contaminella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2024. Historic sites are located in Durrës, Elbasan, Kukës, Shkodër and Vlorë - all during 1918 and suggesting that the species was widespread. The same applies today, with records in the years 2015 to 2024 from Berat, Korçë, Fier, Gjirokastrë, Shkodër and Tiranë. Adults are on the wing from 19-V to 20-VIII, at altitudes from sea level up to 1564 metres. The most recent record is from Shkodër Lake, near Kosam, 2-VII-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Pediasia aridella (Thunberg, 1788)

Year of last record, 2018. Uncommon - with just two records: Vlorë, Delvina, near Dhrovjan, 389 m, 1 ♂, 7-VII-2018; Berat, Corogjafi Mountain at the Selenices Pass, near Terpan, 825 m, 1 ♂, 18-VIII-2018, both leg. SB and ANB.

Platytes cerusella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2022. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18-V-1918 & 28-V-1918 (Rebel, 1931); Korçë, Drenovë, near Drenovë, Bobstice, 4-VI-2018, Andy King; Korçë, Kuq Mountain, Qarrit Pass below Pepellash, 1190 m, 5-VI-2018, CWP; Korçë, near Pojan, at Zvezdë, 1093 m, 3-VI-2018 CWP; Korçë, Mt. Kuq, Qarrit Pass below Pepellash, 1190 m, 5-VI-2018, CWP; Dibër, Thanes Mountain, near Bulqize, above Plai i Bardhe, 820 m, 17-VIII-2018, CWP; Podagrec above Ohrid Lake, Qafa Kotodeshit Pass, 1136 m, 23-VII-2022, SB and ANB.

Ancylolomia palpella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Noted at Elbasan, 14-IX-1918 and Tiranë, 12-IX-1918 then again in 1984 Misja, 1987). Recent records are from Korçë, Krusheve, above Voskopoje, 1296 m, 11-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB;

Munella Mountain, above Kimez, 1400 m, 7-VII-2019, leg. SB and AN-B; Pogradec, Ohrid Lake area, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1312 m, 8-VI-2022, leg. SB and AN-B; Korçë, Monastery of Peter and Pavil, above Vithkuq, 1236 m, 22-IX-2024, leg. SB and AN-B; Podagrec, between Dardhas and Gurii Kamjes, 1185 m, 23-IX-2024, leg. SB and AN-B.

Ancylolomia tentaculella (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2017. Rebel & Zerny (1931) list Elbasan and Tiranë for 1918. Daniel et al. (1951) mention Albania but fail to give any detail or date. Both Karsholt & Razowski (1996) and Slamka (2008) do likewise. The only possible conclusion is that there has only ever been a single published record for this species in Albania. To that, we can add only a single modern record, from Gjirokastër, between Picari and Golem at 616 m, 1 ♀, 27-VI-2017, leg. SB and ANB.

Ancylolomia pectinatella (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record, 2015. We have two records only - strangely on consecutive dates: Korçë, Barmash, ♂, ♀, 20-VIII-2015, leg. & det. FG; Korçë, Selce e Poshteme, ♂, ♀, 21-VIII-2015, leg. and det. FG.

SCHOENOBIIINAE

Donacaula nilotica Zeller, 1867

Year of last record, 2015. A single record is available, from Divjakë, between 17 and 26-VII-2014, leg. and det. FG.

SCOPARIINAE

Scoparia manifestella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)

Year of last record, 2023. Included for Albania by Klima (1937) without details. Valid records are all recent: Korçë, above Drenovë, 1050 m, 7-VII-2016 (Plant et al. 2017); Gramsh, Valamara Mountain, below Liqenzi i Zi, 1744 m, 1 ♀, 22-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB; Vlorë, Qeparo, 12 m, 25-V-2023, leg. FG; Gjirokastër, Rruga Cajupit, 1251 m, 23-VII-2023.

Scoparia subfusca Haworth, 1811

Year of last record, 2024. Listed for Durrës in 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1918) and also given for Albania in Daniel et al. (1951), but without details. Four modern records are: Korçë, Strelcë, 1 ♀, 15-VII-2012, leg. FG; Korçë, above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 1 ♀, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB; Berat, Tomor Mountain, above Çorovoda, 1242 m, 1 ♂, 17-VI-2024; Shkodër, near Theth 1670 m, 5-VIII-2024, leg. FG.

Scoparia basistrigalis Knaggs, 1866

Year of last record, 2024. Bartha, 10-VI-1991, leg. Rogoz; Vlorë, Delvina, between Bistrica & Syri i Kalter, 127 m, 1 ♂, 13-V-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Korçë, Krusheve, above Voskopoje, 1296 m, ♂, ♀, 17-VII-2018; Korçë, Boboshtice, near Drenovë, 1240 m, ♂, ♀, 4-VI-2018; Lezhë, Lure Mountain, above Fushe Lure village, 1687 m, 1 ♀, 9-VII-2019; Korçë, Liqeni, near Tren, 1236 m, 1 ♀, 13-VI-2024, all leg. SB and ANB.

Scoparia ganevi Leraut, 1975

Year of last record, 2024. Korçë, Boboshtice, near Drenovë, 1240 m, ♂, ♀, 4-VI-2018, leg. CWP & Andy King; Tiranë, Mali me Gropë, 1356 m, 1 ♀, 16-VII-2018, leg. SB; Kolonjë, Ersekë, above Borovë, 1096 m, 21-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB; Berat, Tomor Mountain, above Ujinite, 1894 m, 16-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Scoparia ambigualis (Treitschke, 1829)

Year of last record, 2018. Surprisingly scarce, with only two records: Korçë, Krusheve, above Voskopojë, 1296 m, 11-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Berat, Tomor Mountain below Abaz Aliu summit, 2060 m, 10-VIII-2018, leg. CWP.

Scoparia perplexella (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2024. Korçë, Globoceni, 930 m, 4-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB; Podagrec, Guri I Kamjes, 1314 m, 4-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB; Gjirokaštër, Rruga Cajupit, 1251 m, 23-VI-2023, leg. FG; Berat, Tomor Mountain, above Korita village, 1242 m, 17-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Scoparia pyralella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2022. Reliable historic records are from Kukës, Kula e Lumës, on 18 and 28-V-1918, 7 and 14-VI-1918 and 4 and 7-VIII-1918. Recent records are from Tiranë, Dajt Mountain, Shkalla village, 893 m, 8-VI-2018; Dibër, Thanes Mountain, near Bulqize, above Plai i Bardhe, 820 m, 17-VIII-2018; Shkodër, Theth, 1657 m, 19-VIII-2018; Gramsh, Devoli Gorge, near Bratille, 519 m, 6-VI-2022; Galicica Mountains Mali I Thate above Bregas (= Korita) village, 1374 m, 14-VI-2024, all. det SB and ANB, with one more at Gjirokaštër, Rruga Cajupit, 1251 m, 23-VI-2023, leg. FG.

Scoparia ingrattella (Zeller, 1846)

Year of last record, 2019. Recorded at Shkodër, 28-IV-1916, leg. Friedrich and Korab, 1800 m, on 22-VII-1918, leg. Csiki as well as on several dates in June 1918 at Kula e Lumës (Rebel & Zerny, 10951). More recently at Shkodër, Qafë e Thorë, 14-VII-2015, leg. IR; Vlorë, Jugore, 50 m, V-2017, leg. A. Klasiński; Korçë, Morava Mountain, above Dishnica village, 1564 m, 25-VI-2017 and Dibër, Thanes Mountain, above Bulqize near Plani i Barde, 833 m, 6-IV-2019, both leg. SB and ANB.

Scoparia italica Turati, 1919

Year of last record, 2022. There are two ancient and two modern records. Kukës, Djalica e Lumës, 17 and 20-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) then Lezhë, Lure Mountain, above Fushe Lure village, 1687 m, 9-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB and Podagrec, Ohrid Lake area, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1312 m, 8-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB.

Gesneria centuriella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2018. Single record, from Fier, Lushnja, above Ardenica village, 127 m, 2-XI-2018, leg. SB and ANB.

Anarpia incertalis (Duponchel, 1832)

Year of last record, 2024. Older records are from Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28-V-1918 and 7 and 14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). More recently from Gjirokaštër, Lunxheri Mountains near Erind, 25-VII-2014, leg. FG; Tiranë, Mali me Gropë, above Shen Meri Mountain, 1405 m, 17-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB, then again at a nearby site at 1400 m, 13-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Vlora, Qeparo, 12 m, 25-V-2023; Gjirokaštër, Rruga Cajupit, 1251 m, 23-V-2023 and Gjirokaštër, above Erind, 1252 m, 28-VIII-2024 – all leg. FG.

Eudonia lacustrata (Panzer, 1804)

Year of last record, 2024. Widespread, with old records from several dates in June to August at Kula e Lumës in 1918, and modern records spanning the dates 13th June to 28th September from 496 to 1500 metres altitude. The

most recent record is from above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Eudonia mercurella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 2018. Historic records from Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 14 and 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) and modern records from Vlorë, Jugore, 50 m, 21-V-2017 to the latest at Dibër, Thanes Mountain, near Bulqize, 820 m, 17-VIII-2018. Modern records fall between 50 and 2060 metres altitudes.

Eudonia petrophila (Standfuss, 1848)

Year of last record, 1918. Reported from Dibër, Korab, 23-VII and 31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Presumably this is the source of the mention for Albania in Goater et al. (2005).

Eudonia delunella (Stainton, 1849)

Year of last record, 1959. Tiranë, between 27-V and 31-V-1959 (Moucha, 1963).

Eudonia phaeoleuca (Zeller, 1846)

Year of last record, 2019. Historic records from Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 14 and 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) then at Korçë, Krusheve, above Voskopoje, 1296 m, 11-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Gjirokaster, Mount Lunxherise, between Mal Cajup & Erind, 1015 m, 7-VI-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Berat, near Polican, above Pronovic village, 585 m, 9-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Dibër, Thanës, near Bulqizë, above Plani i Bardhë village, 767 m, 20-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Shkodër, Munella Mountain, above Kimez village, 1400 m, 7-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB; Korçë, Kuq Mountain, below Pepellash, 999 m, 12-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB.

Eudonia sudetica (Zeller, 1839)

Year of last record, 2019. Scarce. Gjirokastër, Lunxherise Mountain, between Mal Cajup and Erind, 1015 m, 1 ♀, 7-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Tiranë, Mount Mali me Gropë, central part of southern plateau, 1501 m, 1 ♀, 16-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Dibër, Thanes Mountain, near Bulqize, above Plai i Bardhe, 820 m, 1 ♀, 17-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Vlorë, Ionian coast, Butrint Lake, 23 m, 1 ♀, 2-VI-2019, leg. SB and ANB. The occurrence at sea level of this last record is perhaps surprising.

Heliothela wulfeniana (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 1918. The only records are all from the year 1918, from Bicaj, Kruma and Kula e Lumës, all in Kukës county. Dates range from 18th May to 20th July. All cited in Rebel & Zerny (1931) in which no altitudinal data is recorded.

CYMBALOMIINAE

Hyperlais argillacealis (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record, 2018. A single record only, from Gjirokaster, Finiq, Syri I Kalter spring, 155 m, 1 ♂, 3-XI-2018, leg. SB and ANB.

Hyperlais dulcinalis (Treitschke, 1835)

Year of last record, 2024. Widespread but numerically scarce, from 14-V to 30-IX, with an outlier on 1-XI-2018 at the Qafmolla Pass, Dajti Mountain. Recorded from sea level (18 metres) to 1323 metres. Most recent record is from Podagrec, Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 18-VI-2024.

ACENTROPINAE

Elophila nymphaeata (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 2024. Status unclear, since little field survey has been conducted in wetland habitats. Noted at Dibër, Ploshtan in 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) and at Durrës, Marikaj, 19-VII-1973 and 28-VIII-1972, Fier, Pojan, 18-VIII-1974, Butrint Lake area, 10-VI-1976 and Kurbin, Fushe-Kuqe, 8-VII-1983 (all Misja, 1987). One recently captured at Berat, Ossum River Gorge and near Polican, both on 9-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Lezhën, Kurbnesh, Fashatn, above Kthelle village, 893 m, 8-VII-2019, Korçë, above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 13-VI-2024 and Shkodër Lake, near Kosan village, 8 m, 2-VIII-2024, all leg. SB and ANB. Listed as a pest species in Albania by Tomov et al. (2009).

Cataclysta lemnata (Linnaeus 1758)

Year of last record, 2024. Probably under-recorded. Old records are from Kukla e Lumës, 14 and 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), then noted at Shkodër, Qafë e Thorë, 14-VII-2013, leg. IR; Tiranë, Mali me Gropë, 1356 m, 16-VII-2018 and Korçë, above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Paraponyx stratiotata (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 2024. Poorly recorded as a consequence of the lack of field work in wetland areas. Shkodër, Munella Mountain, above Kimez village, 1400 m, 7-VII-2019; Korçë, above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 13-VI-2024; Shkodër Lake, near Kosan village, 8 m, 2-VIII-2024, all leg. SB and ANB.

ODONTIINAE

Metaxmeste phrygialis (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Djalica e Lumës, 17 and 22-VI-1918 and Dibër, Korab, 23 and 31-VII-1918. There are no recent reports.

Metaxmeste schrankiana (Hochenwarth, 1785)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Djalica e Lumës, 17 and 26-VI-1918. Presumably this is the origin of the inclusion of this species for Albania by Daniel et al. (1951).

Aporodes floralis (Hübner, [1809])

Year of last record, 2018. Kukës, Bicaj, 14 and 15-VI-1918, Kula e Lumës, 7 and 14-VI-1918 and 4 and 7-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). More recently, Shkodër, Divjakë, 17-VIII-2015, leg. and det. FG; Leshnje, above Stan-Karburnarë, 64 m, 11-VIII-2016, leg. SB and AN and Korçë, Boboshtice, near Drenovë, 1240 m, 1 ♂, 4-VI-2018, leg. CWP.

Cynaeda dentalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Widespread and not uncommon. Many records, from Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) to the most recent at Korçë, above Vithkuq, 1236 m, 22-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB. Found from 333 to 2060 metres, but with the majority being from above 1000 metres. Adults recorded from 3rd June to 28th August.

Cynaeda gigantea (Staudinger, 1880)

Year of last record, 2019. Vlorë, Novoselë, 1918 and Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 3, 14 and 20-VII-1918 (Rebel

& Zerny, 1931). Recent records from Korçë, Kuq Mountain near Pepellash, 5-VI-2018, leg. and det. Andy King; Dibër, Thanës, near Bulqizë, above Plani i Bardhë village, 767 m, 1 ♂, 20-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Lezhë, Kurbnesh Fashat, above Kthelle village, 893 m, 8-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB.

Cynaeda superba (Freyer, 1845)

Year of last record, pre-1951. Daniel et al. (1951) record that this species is “Also known from Albania”, though we are unable to trace any original record. Slamka (2006) includes Albania in his maps, presumably based on the 1951 report. The species is distinctive.

Cynaeda (Epascestria) pustulalis (Hübner, [1823])

Year of last record, 2024. Tiranë, 1-VI-1972 (Misja, 1987); Tiranë, Mali me Gropë Mountain, above Shen Meri, 1405 m, 1 ♂, 5-VI-2019, leg. SB and ANB; Korçë, above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Tegostoma comparalis (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2023. Reported only from Durrës county at Drac, 16-VIII-2015, Qark, 29-V-2023 and Rinia, 3-VI-2023, all leg. FG. Mapped for Albania by Slamka (2006), but the source of the background data is currently obscure.

Ephelis cruentalis (Geyer, [1832])

Year of last record, 2024. Caught in light traps at Tiranë, Mali me Gropë Mountain, above Shen Meri, 1405 m, 17-VII-2018; Shkodër, Munella Mountain, above Kimez village, 1400 m, 7-VII-2019; and Tepelenë, above Nivicë village, 1150 m, 4-VII-2024, all leg. SB and ANB.

Eurrhysis pollinalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18 to 28-V-1918 and 7 to 14-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) and a single modern record from Podagrec, Ohrid Lake below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 18-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

EVERGESTINAE

Evergestis sophialis (Fabricius, 1787)

Year of last record, 2024. A widespread and common species, recorded from 7-V-1918 at Kula e Lumës to 5-VIII-2023 at Shkodër, near Theth. Sites range from 127 to 1740 metres altitude; adult are on the wing from 13th May to 9th August.

Evergestis caesialis (Herrich-Schäffer, 1849)

Year of last record, 2024. Apparently scarce, with just four available records, from Korçë, above Drenovë village, 1050 m, 17-X-2017, near Pepellash, 999 m, 28-IX-2019 and above Little Prespa Lake near Tren village, 858 m, 13-VI-2024 and from Podagrec at Ohrid Lake below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 18-VI-2024, all leg. SB and ANB.

Evergestis infirmalis (Staudinger, 1871)

Year of last record, 2022. Apparently scarce or perhaps overlooked. Noted from Shkodër, Stara village, 496 m, 28-IX-2018; Gjirokastër, Lunxherise Mountain, between Mal Cajup & Erind, 1015 m, 2-X-2019; Shko-

dër, Vau i Dejes, 333 m, 5-X-2019 and Podagrec above Lake Ohrid near Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m, 20-VII-2022, all leg. SB and ANB.

Evergestis frumentalis (Linnaeus, 1761)

Year of last record, 2019. Apparently scarce, with just two records of which only one is modern. Tiranë, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), this is presumably the Albanian occurrence referred to without data or discussion in Daniel et al. (1951); Gjirokastër, Lunxherise Mountain between Mal Cajup and Erind at 1015 m, 2-IX-2019 leg. SB and ANB.

Evergestis serratalis (Staudinger, 1871)

Year of last record, 2022. Widely spread but sparse records from Berat, Gjirokastër, Korçë, Podagrec and Tiranë counties, flying from 4th June to 11th August, from 930 to 2380 metres. Within Europe, this is a Balkan species, and Albania is at the north end of its distribution. Nevertheless, it remains likely still to be found at further sites. The latest record is from Globoceni, 4-VI-2024.

Evergestis politalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2016. We have a single record, from Delvine, Bistric, 116 m, 7-VI-2016 (Plant et al. 2017; Plant & Jaksic, 2018).

Evergestis mundalis (Guenée, 1854)

Year of last record, 2024. Widespread but rather local. It is apparent that this species might be confused with the next, *E. aenealis* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). With a single exception, at Korçë, near Tren village at 858 metres on 13-VI-2027, all reports are made above 1000 metres altitude. Adults are noted from 5th June to 20th August.

Evergestis aenealis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Apparently more common than *E. mundalis* with about double the number of records. It flies at altitude, but descends as low as 700 metres, between 3-VI and 28-IX. The most recent record is from the Galičica Mountains, Mali I Thate, 1374 m, 14-VI-2024.

Cornifrons ulceratalis Lederer, 1858

Year of last record, 1918. We have a single record, from Lezhë, Mamurras, 24-IV-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Likely to remain present and should be searched for specifically between October and May.

Orenaia alpestralis (Fabricius, 1787)

Year of last record, 1918. Listed for Albania by Karsholt & Razowski (1996) and Goater et al. (2005). The source of these data is presumably Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Potentially still present; it should be looked for at higher altitudes, over around 1500 metres.

GLAPHYRIINAE

Hellula undalis (Fabricius, 1781)

Year of last record, 2024. Elderly reports are from, Shkodër, 20-XI-1916 and 2-IX-1917 and Rogozina 20-IX-2017, all leg. Bartha. Modern records are from Gjirokastër, Cepan, 18-VII-2012, leg. FG; Tiranë, below Fenen summit, west of Qafa i selites pass on road SH54, 1100 m, 12-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Korçë, above

Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 13-VI-2024, leg. CWP; Korçë, Liqeni, Prespa e Vogel, near Tren, 1236 m, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB; Kukës, Topojan, 741 m, 7-VIII-2024, leg. FG.

PYRAUSTINAE

Loxostege virescalis (Guenée, 1854)

Year of last record, 1978. There is taxonomic uncertainty concerning the three taxa *Loxostege virescalis*, *L. turbidalis* Treitschke and *L. clathralis* Hübner; they are morphologically different but have identical genitalia. Under the label of *virescalis* we have two records as follows: Berat, 23-VI-1976 and Vlorë, 22-VII-1978, both given in Misja (1987) without further detail.

Loxostege aeruginalis (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2024. Widespread and common, with multiple records from Kukës, Bicaj, 15-VI-1918 to Berat, Tomor Mountain, above Çorovoda, above Korita village, 1242 m, 17-VI-2024. The species fly from 4-VI-23-VIII, but with a significantly raised number in July, at sites from 893 to 1374 metres altitude.

Loxostege sticticalis (Linnaeus, 1761)

Year of last record, 2018. Probably present as a primary immigrant. Rebel & Zerny (1931) mention Vlorë, Novoselë in 1918. Misja (1987) reports Durrës, Marikaj, 8-VIII-1972, Kurbin, Fushe-Kuqe, 28-VIII-1972, Lushnjë, Divjakë, 21-IX-1972 and Tiranë, 19-IX-1973. There are two more recent records: Shkodra, Velipolë plazh, 1 ♂, 19-IX-1993 (Beshkov, 1994); Berat, near Polican, above Pronovic village, 585 m, 1 ♀, 9-VIII-2018, leg. CWP.

Loxostege manualis (Geyer, [1832])

Year of last record, 1951. Kukës, Djalica e Lumës, 17 and 20-VI-1918 and Korab, 23 and 31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). An additional record is from Tomoricë, 6-VI-1918, leg. Bartha. Daniel et al. (1951) state that this species is “known from Albania”.

Ecpyrrhorhoe rubiginalis (Hübner 1796)

Year of last record, 2023. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-1918, and 3, 14 and 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Modern records from Vlorë, Dhërmi, below Ilias, St Theodor Monastery, 144 m, 9 ♂, 5-V-2017; Gjiro-kastër, Permet, near Benje-Novoselë village, 460 m, 1 ♀, 6-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Tiranë, west of Qafa i Selites pass on road SH54, 1100 m, 2-VIII-2015, leg. CWP; Gramsh, Devoli Gorge, near Bratille, 519 m, 1 ♀, 6-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB; Podagrec, Guri i Kamjes, 1314 m, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB; Dieber, Ulza, 129 m, 28-VI-2023, leg. FG.

Ecpyrrhorhoe diffusalis (Guenée, 1854)

Year of last record, 2024. Multiple records, mostly of singles or low numbers, from the first at Kukës, Kula e Lumës, on 26-VI-1918 to the last at Berat, Tomor Mountain, below Tomori i Madh village, 686 m, 15-VI-2024, leg. ANB. Adults fly from June to August, with outliers on 3th and 6th April. Recorded between 140 and 1894 metres altitude.

Euclasta splendidalis (Herrich-Schäffer, 1848)

Year of last record, 2023. Librazhd, 20-VII-2012; Shkodër, Divjakë, 17-VIII-2015; Durrës, Qark, 29-V-2023; Shkodër, Divjakë, 26-V-2023, all leg. FG.

Paracorsia repandalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Historically recorded from Dibër, Ploshtan, 22-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) and more recently across seven county areas (Berat, Dibër, Gjirokastrë, Kukës, Lezhë, Shkodër and Tiranë), with adults from sea level to 1252 metres. Adults recorded from 6th July to 28th September.

Paratalanta pandalis (Hübner, [1825])

Year of last record, 2022. Historic records are from Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 14 and 25-VI-1918 and 3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Three modern records relate to Gjirokastrë, between Picari & Golem, 616 m, 27-VI-2017; Elbasan, Krraba Mountain, Gracen village, 783 m, 29-IX-2019; Tiranë, Dajti Mountain, Qafmolla Pass, 665 m, 1 ♂, 7-V-2022, all leg. SB and ANB.

Paratalanta hyalinis (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2022. Historic records are from Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 6 and 26-VI-1918 and 3-VII-1918 as well as Ploshtan, 22-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). More recently are Korçë, Morava Mountain, above Dishnica village, 1564 m, 1 ♂, 25-VI-2017; Podagrec, above Lake Ohrid, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m 20-VII-2022; Gramsh, Valamari Mountain, Devoli Gorge above Bratile, 999 m, 7-VI-2022, all leg. SB and ANB.

Achyra nudalis (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2024. Historic data are from Durrës, 28-VI-1916, 4 and 17-IX-1916, 20-VIII-1916, all leg. Friedrich; Shkodër, 2-IX-1916, leg. Bartha, and Elbasan, 1918 and Shkodër, 31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). More recently, Misja (1987) reported Durrës, Marikaj, 21-VII-1972 and Tiranë, 4-IX-1976. Two current records are available: Tiranë, coastal area, 1-VI-2023 and Rreth-Greth, 8-VIII-2024, both leg. and det. FG.

Pyrausta cingulata (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 2024. Old records are from Bicaj, 14-VI-1918 and Kukës 16-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) then Vlorë, Lapardha, 16-VIII-1974, Mat, Burrel, 15-VII-1976 and Berat, Ujanik, 16-VII-1981 (Misja, 1987). In the current period there are numerous records, from Butrint Lake, 14-V-2017 to above Corovovë in the Tomori Mountains, 17-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB. Adults fly from 6th April to 22nd October, with the bulk in June and July, at altitudes from sea level to 280 metres.

Pyrausta virginalis Duponchel, 1832

Year of last record, 2024. Shkodër, 22-V and 10 and 14-VII-1916, leg. Friedrich; Bicaj, 14 and 15-VI-1918 and Kula e Lumës, 28-V-1918, 26-VI-1918 and 3-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Modern records affect sites from sea level to 2380 metres. With adults in June, July, August and occasionally to late September, latest record Korçë, above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Pyrausta sanguinalis (Linnaeus, 1767)

Year of last record, 2024. Records are approximately three times as numerous as those of the last species (*virginalis*). The earliest is from 1904 at Oros and the latest is from Shkodër near Kosan village, 2-VIII-2024. Noted from sea level to 1564 metres, from late May to the end of August, though one at Bartha on 12-XI-1916 does not fit this pattern.

Pyrausta castalis Treitschke, 1829

Year of last record, 2023. Widespread and common, with many records from the first at Kula e Lumës on

7-VI-1918 to the latest near Pukë, Terbunit Mountain, Sucelit Ridge, 1096 m, 25-VIII-2023, leg. SB and ANB. Flies throughout June and July then on into mid-August, from 333 to 1564 metres.

Pyrausta despicata (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 2024. Widespread, with numerous records, the latest at Berat, Tomori Mountain, above Çorovoda at 1242 m, 17-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB. Recorded by us from sea level up to 1564 metres, between 14th May and 26th October.

Pyrausta aurata (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 2024. From Kula e Lumës, 5-VIII-1918 to Shkodra Lake at Kodrae Vaut on 2-VII-2024, this is a near ubiquitous species. Recorded from May to September, with one early record on 9-IV, from sea level up to 1500 m.

Pyrausta purpuralis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 2024. The most frequently encountered member of the genus in Albania, with approximately double the number of records made for *P. aurata*. It flies from mid-May to October in Albania, from sea level up to 1744 metres.

Pyrausta ostrinalis (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2019. Apparently rare. Berat, Tomor Mountain, below Abaz Aliu summit, 2060 m, 10-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Korçë, Kuq Mountain, below Pepellash, 999 m, 12-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB.

Pyrausta obfuscata (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 1918. Durrës, 1918 and Vlorë, Novoselë, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No modern records.

Pyrausta nigrata (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 2019. Lezhë, Mali Senjt, V-1916 and Kukës, Kruma 20-V-1918 are the oldest records. Surprisingly, there are only three modern records, from Korçë, Krusheve, above Voskopoje, 1296m, 11-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Berat, near Polican, above Pronovic village, 585 m, 9-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Shkodër, Munella Mountain, above Kimez, 1014 m, 6-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB.

Pyrausta coracinalis Leraut, 1982

Year of last record, 1918. Vlorë, Novoselë and Vermosh, both undated in 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). No modern records.

Pyrausta aerealis (Hübner, 1793)

Year of last record, 2024. Dibër, Korab, 23 and 31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) and again at Korab on 7-VII-1977 (Misja, 1987). Modern records are Berat, Corogjafi Mountain, Selenices Pass, near Terpan, 825 m, 8-VIII-2018; Shkodër, Velipojë, Mal Kolaj, 0 m, 29-IX-2018; Gramsh, Devoli Gorge, near Bratille, 519 m, 1 ♂, 6-VI-2022; Berat Tomor Mountain above Ujinite near Abaz Ali, 1894 m., 2 ♀, 26-VI-2024, all leg. SB and ANB.

Uresiphita gilvata (Fabricius, 1794)

Year of last record, 2024. Noted at Durrës, Golem, 9-VIII-1973, Vlorë, Borsh, 27-X-1975, Butrint, 9-VI-

1976 and Vlorë, 18-VI-1978 (Misja, 1987), plus on the west coast of Shkodra Lake, 20-IX-1983 (Beshkov, 1994) and then Tiranë, Vore, 8-V-1995 and 27-VI-1995 (Beshkov, 1996). Modern (current millennium) data show a species that is widespread and often numerous in light traps. Most, if not all, examples are presumed to be primary immigrants; full details of all records are preserved in the database but are too many to list here. The most recent record is from Berat, Tomor Mountain, below Tomori I Madh village, 686 m, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Sitochroa palealis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2018. Kukës, Bicaj, 14 and 15-VI-1918 and Kula e Lumës, 26-VI, 3, 14 and 20-VII and 20-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). A single modern record from Fier, Lushnja, above Ardenica, 127 m, 2-IX-1918, leg. SB and ANB.

Sitochroa verticalis (Linnaeus 1758)

Year of last record, 2024. Kukës, Bicaj, 14 and 15-VI-1918, Kula e Lumës, 12 & 18-V-1918; Dibër, Korab, 23 and 31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Modern records are: Berat, Galachitsa Mountain, above Korita, 1485 m, 20-VIII-2017; Korçë, Kuq Mountain, Quarrit Pass west of Pepellash village, 1318 m, 22-VIII-2017; Tiranë, Dajt Mountain, Shkalla village, 893 m, 23-VIII-2017; Tiranë, Dajt Mountain, Qafmolla Pass, 665 m, 1-IX-2018; Fier, Lushnja, above Ardenica village, 127 m, 2 -XI-2018; Berat, Tomor Mountain, at Muslim Shrine, 2380 m, 11-VIII-2018, CWP; Dibër, Thanes Mountain, above Plai i Bardhe near Bulqize, 820 m, 17-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Gjirokaster, Humelicë, 11-VII-2019; Korçë, Kuq Mountain, Qarrit Pass below Pepellash, 999 m, 12-VII-2019; Gramsh, Devoli Gorge, near Bratille, 519 m, 6-VI-2022; Korçë, above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 13-VI-2022; Korçë, Liqeni, Prespa e Vogel near Tren, 1236 m, 13-VI-2024; Galicica Mountains, Mali i Thate, above Bregas (= Korita) village, 1374 m, 14-VI-2024.

Sclerocona acutella (Eversmann, 1842)

Year of last record, 2024. Kurbin, Fushe-Kuqe, 1-III-1982 (Misja, 1987); Gjirokastër, Syri i Kalter spring, 155 m, 6-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Lezhë, Lure Mountain, above Fushe Lure village, 1687 m, 9-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB; Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 8-VIII-2024, leg. and det. FG.

Ostrinia nubilalis (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2024. Molecular analysis suggests that the taxon “*nubilalis*” might comprise two species, one associated with Mugwort (*Artemisia*) and the other a potential pest of Maize (*Zea mays*) crops. Opinions vary, and the situation has been complicated by the application of different names. Leraut (2012) created *maysalis* for the maize feeder, but Slamka (2013) disagreed and applied *scapularis* Walker, 1859 to the same taxon. There does however seem to be general agreement that the *Artemisia* associate should be called *nubilalis* – and labelled as “The Mugwort Borer”. Albanian material almost all derives from various light traps and is in poor condition when it arrives in England for examination by CWP; it has only very rarely been possible to allocate Albanian material to either of the segregate taxa. Historic records are from Kukës, Bicaj, Kula e Lumës and Tropojë, in 1918 as well as from Dibër, Ploshthan (all from Rebel & Zerny, 1918). Modern records are many; the most recent is from Vlorë, Zyernec, 31-VIII-2024, leg. FG; all are secured in the database for eventual analysis. The moth affects all areas of the country, flying from 6-V to 22-X from sea level to 1323 metres.

Ostrinia quadripunctalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 1918. Single record: Noted at Kukës, Kruma, 5-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1918).

Psammotis pulveralis Hübner, 1796

Year of last record, 1918. Known only from Kukës county at Bicaj, 14 and 15-VI-1918 and Shkala e Bicaj,

17-VI-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1918).

Anania crocealis (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2023. Historic records from Vlorë, Novoselë, 1918 and Korçë, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1918). Recent reports are Vlorë, Delvina, between Bistrica & Syri i Kalter, 127 m, 13-V-2017, leg. SB and ANB and Butrint Lake, 18 m, 28-VI-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Berat, near Polican, above Pronovic village, 585 m, 9-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Lushnje, above Ardenika, 127 m, 6-V-2022, leg. SB and ANB; Elbasan, Gracen, 2-VI-2023, leg. SB and ANB; and Liqeni, near Tren, 13-VI-2024, leg. and det. FG.

Anania testacealis (Zeller, 1847)

Year of last record, 2023. Tiranë 17-VIII-1972 and Lezhë, Kurbin, Fushe-Kuqe, 28-VIII-1972 (Misja, 1987), then Vlorë, Qeparo, 18-VII-2014, leg. and det. FG; Dibër, Thanes Mountain, near Bulqize above Plai i Bardhe, 820 m, 17-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Berat, Galachitsa Mountains above Korita, 1485 m, 20-VIII-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Vlorë, Qeparo, 12 m, 25-V-2023, leg. FG; Fier, Divjakë, 31-V-2023, leg. and det. FG.

Anania verbascalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Durrës, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), Lezhë, Kurbin, 1-VII-1983 (Misja, 1987); Shkodër, Kalldrun, ♀, 17-VII-2014, leg. KGMB, gen. det. P. Jewess; Korçë, Prespa Lake near Pustec, 849 m, 19-VIII-2017, above Drenovë village, 1050 m, 24-VI-2017, below Dardha and above Boboshtica, 1225 m, 19-V-2017 and Quarrit Pass, west of Pepellash, 1180 m, 5-VI-2018, Munella Mountain above Klimez village, 1014 m, 6-VII-2019 and 1400 m, 7-VII-2019; Dibër, Thanes Mountain, above Bulqize, 833 m, 6-IV-2019 and Shkodër Lake at Kodra e Vaut, near Kosam, 8 m, 2-VII-2024, leg. SB and ANB; Vlorë, Zvërnec, 31-VIII-2024, leg. FG.

Anania funebris (Stroem, 1768)

Year of last record, 1918. Single record known. Vlorë, Novoselë, 1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Anania hortulata (Linnaeus, 1758)

Year of last record, 2023. Two known records. Dibër, Ploshtan, 1 ♂, 2-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Podagrec, above Ohrid Lake, below Maka Ahishtes Gages, 1323 m, 23-VI-2023, leg. SB and ANB.

Anania fuscalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2022. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 18 and 28-V-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Librazhe, Qarrishte, 11-VII-1975 (Misja, 1987). Modern records are Vlorë, Jugore, 50 m, between 21-V and 31-V-2017, leg. A. Klasinski; Berat Corogjafi Mountain, Selenices Pass, near Terpan, 825 m, 8-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Tiranë west of Qafa i selites pass on road SH54 1100 m, 12-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Dibër Thanes Mountain above Plai i Bardhe 820 m, 17-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Podagrec above Lake Ohrid, 1323 m, 20-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB; Gramsh, Valamara Mountain, below Liqenizi i Zi, 1744 m, 22-VII-2022, leg. CWP.

Anania lancealis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 1982. Kurbin, Fushe-Kuqe, 1-VI-1982 (Misja, 1987).

Anania coronata (Hufnagel, 1767)

Year of last record, 2018. Durrës, Marikaj, 3-VII-1973; Shkodër, Hot, Stara village, 496 m, 1 ♀, 28-IX-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Tiranë, below Fenen summit, 1100 m, leg. CWP; Korçë, above Little Prespa Lake, near Tren village, 858 m, 13-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Anania stachydalis (Germar, 1821)

Year of last record, 2018. Dibër, Thanes Mountain, above Plani I Bardhe, 767 m, 30-IX-2018, leg. SB and ANB. Listed for Albania by both by both Karsholt & Razowski (1996) and Slamka (2013), but without any detailed information.

Anania perlucidalis (Hübner, [1809])

Year of last record, 2018. Korçë, Kuq Mountain, below Pepellash, 1190 m, 5-VI-2018, leg. CWP; Gjirokastrë, Lunxherise Mountain, between Mal Cajup & Erind, 1015 m, 7-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Berat, Corogjafi Mountain, Selenices Pass near Terpan, 825 m, 8-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB.

Anania terrealis (Treitschke 1829)

Year of last record, 2019. Korçë, Kuq Mountain, below Pepellash, 999 m, 28-IX-2019, leg. SB and ANB. Also mentioned for Albania in Slamka (2013) but details are obscure.

SPILOMELINAE

Udea ferrugalis (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2024. A large number of records is available in the database from the entire of Albania, covering altitudes from sea level to 2389 metres and flying continuously from 6th May to 23rd August then after a gap from 28-IX to 3-XI. The latter may represent a separate generation, but on many dates the records coincide with presumed immigration. Most recent record 4-VII-2024.

Udea fulvalis (Hübner, [1809])

Year of last record, 2018. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 14 and 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Tiranë below Maja e Fekenit (= Feken peak), west from Qafa e Selitës pass, 1100 m, 1 ♂, 12-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB.

Udea institalis (Hübner, [1819])

Year of last record, 2018. Dibër, Thanes Mountain, near Bulqize, above Plani i Bardhe, 820 m, 17-VIII-2018, leg. CWP.

Udea languidalis (Eversmann, 1842)

Year of last record, 1918. Vlorë, Novoselë, 1918, Rebel & Zerny (1931).

Udea lutealis (Hübner, [1809])

Year of last record, 2022. Dibër, Korab 23 and 31-VII-1918 and Ploshtan, 2-VIII-1918, Berat, Selenices Pass near Terpan, 825 m, 8-VIII-2018 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Modern data are: Gjirokastrë, Syri i Kalter spring, 155 m, 6-VIII-2018, Berat, Corogjafi Mountain, 825 m, 8-VIII-2018, Shkodër, Hot, Stara village, 496 m, 28-IX-2018, Shkodër, Qafmolli Pass, 30-IX-2018 and Podagrec, above Ohrid Lake, Qafa Kotodeshit Pass, 1136 m, 23-VII-2022, all leg. SB and ANB.

Udea prunalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2017. Vlorë, Delvina, between Bistrica & Syri i Kalter, 127 m, 1 ♂, 13-V-2017, leg. SB and ANB.

Udea alpinalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania without details in Karsholt & Razowski (1996).

Udea rhododendronalis (Duponchel, 1834)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Djalica e Lumës, 17 and 26-VI-1918 and Dibër, Korab, 23 and 31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Udea austriacalis (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)

Year of last record, 1918. Dibër, Korab, 23, 26 and 31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931).

Udea uliginosalis (Stephens, 1834)

Year of last record, 1918. Kukës, Djalica e Kumes, 17 and 26-VII-1918 and Dibër, Korab, 23, 24 and 31-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Single modern record from Tiranë, Dajt Mountain, Shkalla village, 893 m, 29-VI-2017, leg. SB and ANB.

Udea numeralis (Hübner, 1796)

Year of last record, 2019. Bistric, 116 m, 7-VI-2016, leg. CWP; Shkodër, Vau i Dejes, 333 m, 5-X-2019, leg. SB and ANB.

Udea decrepitalis (Herrich-Schäffer, 1848)

Year of last record, pre-1996. Listed for Albania in Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without any detail

Udea olivalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2022. Podagrec, Guri I, 1314 m, 5-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB. Listed for Albania in Daniel et al. (1951) and Karsholt & Razowski (1996) without details.

Patania ruralis (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 2024. The earliest available record is not until 1973 (Tiranë, 14-VI-1973 (Misja, 1987). Misja also listed Llogara Vlorë, 16-VI-1976 and Lushnje, Divjakë, 23-IX-1978. There are many records of small numbers of the moth from a wide area of the country, preserved in the database for examination. The most recent is from Podagrec, between Dardhas and Gurii Kamjes, 1185 m, 23-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Patania balteata (Fabricius, 1798)

Year of last record, 2016. Librazhd, 20-VII-2012, leg. FG; Shkodër, Qafë e Thorë, 14-VII-2013, leg. IR; Korçë, Devoli Gorge near Strelcë, 755 m, 5-VI-2016, leg. SB and ANB; Berat, Polican, between Ibrollara and Valë, 217 m, 10-VIII-2016 and 25-IX-2016, leg. SB and ANB.

Mecyna balcanica Slamka & Plant, 2016

Year of last record, 2022. Elbasan, Krraba Mountain, Gracen village, 783 m, 29-IX-2019; Gramsh, Vala-mari Mountains, Devoli Gorge above Bratile, 999 m, 7-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB.

Mecyna flavalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2022. Vlorë, Novoselë, 1918, Rebel & Zerny (1931), Tiranë, Dajt Mountain, Shkalla village, 893 m, 8-VI-2018, Shkodër, Munella Mountain, above Kimez village, 140 m, 7-VII-2019, Shkodër, Qafmolia Pass, 30-IX-2019, Gramsh Devoli Gorge, near Bratille, 519 m, 6-VI-2022, and Kolonjë, Ersekë, above Borovë, 1096 m, 21-VII-2022. All leg. SB and ANB.

Mecyna lutealis (Duponchel, 1833)

Year of last record, 2024. Historical records of microlepidoptera that have not been checked by genitalia examination are dismissed, as they may be confused with *Mecyna balcanica* Slamka & Plant, 2016. Records are from Korçë, Krusheve, above Voskopojë, 1296 m, 11-VII-2018 to the latest at Podagrec, between Dardhas and Gurii Kamjes, 1185 m, 23-IX-2024 and the moth flies upwards of 700 metres altitude, from 7th June to 23rd September,

Mecyna trinalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2022. Dibër, Ploshtan, 22-VII-2018 & 2-VIII-2018 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). One report, from Vlorë, Sarandë, Butrint Lake by opening to the sea, 28-VI-2017 was made at sea level; all remaining reports are from altitudes over 1000 metres. The most recent was at Podagrec, Ohrid Lake area, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1312m, 8-VI-2022. The moth usually presents in small numbers only at light traps,

Mecyna asinalis (Hübner, [1819])

Year of last record, 2023. Gjirokaštër, between Picari & Golem, 616 m, 27-VI-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Durrës, Rinia, 3-VI-2023, leg. FG.

Mecyna subsequalis (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)

Year of last record, 2024. Elbasan, 16-VII-2012, leg. FG; Pagri, 450 m 19-VIII-2015, leg. FG; below Dardha and above Boboshtica, 1225 m, 19-V-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Butrint Lake, near opening to sea, 18 m, 22-X-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Thanes Mountain, near Bulqize, above Plai i Bardhe, 820 m, 17-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Boboshtice, near Drenovë, 1240 m, 4-VI-2018, leg. CWP; Tomor, 1739 m, 13-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Mali me Gropë Mountain, above Shen Meri, 1405 m, 5-VI-2019, leg. SB and ANB; Humelica village, 163 m, 11-VII-2019, leg. SB and ANB; Dajt Mountain, Qafmolla Pass, 665 m, 7-V-2022, leg. SB and ANB; Valamara Mountain, below Liquez i Zi, 1744 m, 22-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB; Tomor Mountain, above Çorovoda, above Korita village 1242 m, 17-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB; Tomor Mountain, below Tomori I Madh village, above Polican 686 m, 15-VI-2024, leg. SB and ANB; Pagri, 390 m, 11-VIII-2024, leg. FG.

Agrotera nemoralis (Scopoli, 1763)

Year of last record, 2024. Kurbin, Fusche-Kuqe, 10-VIII-1983 (Misja, 1987); Shkodra Lake, Kodrae Vauts, near Kosan village, 2-VIII-2024.

Diasemia reticularis (Linnaeus, 1761)

Year of last record, 2022. Vlorë, Novoslo and Shkodër, Vermosh, 1918; Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-1918 and 3, 14 and 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Durrës, Marikaj, 30-VIII-1973 and Tiranë 21-V-1976 (Misja, 1987); Vlorë, Sarandë, Butrint Lake, 18 m, 14-V-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Korçë, Krusheve, above Voskopojë, 1296 m, ♂, 11-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Gjirokaštër, Permet, near Benje-Novosele village, 460 m, 6-VI-2018, leg. CWP; Shkodër, Theth, 1657 m, 1 ♂, 19-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Dibër, Thanes Mountain, Bulqize, above Plani I Barde village, 833 m, 1 ♂, 6-IV-2019, leg. SB and ANB; Gramsh, Devoli Gorge, near Bratille, 519 m, 1 ♂, 6-VI-2022, leg. SB and ANB; Shkodër Lake at Kodrae Vaut, near Kosam, 8

m, 2-VII-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Diasemiopsis ramburialis (Duponchel, 1834)

Year of last record, 2024. Vlorë, Novoselë, 1918, Elbasan, 14-IX-1918, Kukës, Kulla e Lumës, 4-VIII-1918; (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Kurbin, Fuschë-Kuqe, 28-VIII-1972, Durrës, Marikaj, 21-VII-1972 (Misja, 1987); Korçë, Prespa Lake near Pustec, 849 m, 19-VIII-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Vlorë, Delvina above Dhrovjan near Muzina, 389 m, 21-X-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Tiranë, Dajt Mountain, Qafmolla Pass, 665 m, 4-IV-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Lushnje, above Ardenika, 127 m, 6-V-2022, leg. SB and ANB; Vlorë, Qeparo, 12 m, 25-V-2023, leg. and det. FG; Shkodra Lake, Kodra e vault, 8 m, 2-VII-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Dolicharthria punctalis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Widespread and common, with multiple records in the database - the latest from Fier, leg. SB and ANB, 1-IX-2024, leg. FG. Adults fly from 7th June to 5th September, from sea level to just over 1000 metres.

Dolicharthria bruguieralis (Duponchel, 1833)

Year of last record, 2023. Kukës, Kulla e Lumës, 7, 14 and 26-VI-1918 and 3, 14 and 20-VII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). All modern records are from two county areas only: Korçë (one record), Zvezde, near Pojan, 1093 m, 3-VI-2018 and Vlorë (all other reports), the latest being 6-VI-2023, leg. FG.

Dolicharthria stigmosalis (Herrich-Schäffer, 1848)

Year of last record, 2023. Vlorë, Butrint Lake, 18 m, 14-V-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Korçë, Prespa Lake, near Pustec, 849 m, 19-VIII-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Vlorë, Vurgu I Ri, 6-VI-2023, leg. FG.

Antigastra catalaunalis (Duponchel, 1833)

Year of last record, 2024. Widespread but always encountered in low numbers. Interestingly, most captures relate to single males. Multiple records in the database, available to access, the earliest being from Tiranë, 18-IX-2009, leg. KGMB and the latest from Korçë, Monastery of Peter and Pavil, above Vithkuq, 1236 m, 22-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Duponchelia fovealis Zeller, 1847

Year of last record, 2024. Included in the map in Slamka (2013) for Albania but without data. We are unable to trace the source data. Tiranë, coastal area, 1-VI-2023; Divjakë, 26-VI-2023; Fier, Divjakë, 9-VIII-2024. All leg. FG. All three sites are at sea level.

Spodalea recurvalis (Fabricius, 1775)

Year of last record, 2022. A tropical/subtropical species, likely to be a recent arrival in Albania. Plant (2016) records only two examples in Bulgaria, both in 2009. Korçë, Prespa Lake, near Pustec, 849 m, 19-VIII-2017, leg. SB and ANB; Korçë, Kuq Mountain, Qarrit Pass below Pepellash, 1190 m, 5-VI-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Berat, Ossum River Gorge, opposite Cerenisht village, 9-VIII-2018, leg. CWP; Korçë Zvezde, near Pojan, 1093 m, 3-VI-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Korçë, Kuq Mountain, below Pepellash, 999 m, 12-VII-2019, leg. CWP; Podagrec, above Ohrid Lake, Qafa Kotodeshit Pass, 1136 m, 23-VII-2022, leg. SB and ANB.

Palpita vitrealis (Rossi, 1794)

Year of last record, 2024. Regular and numerous immigrants, between 7-VI and 31-X, seemingly independent of altitude. Perhaps also locally resident? Multiple records available in the database. Earliest record is

from Tiranë, Kopshti Botanik, 27-VII-1971 (Misja 1987), erroneously claimed as new to Albania from Butrint, 7-IX-2006 (Plóciennic et al. 2006). The most recent report is from Berat, Tomor Mountain, above Çorovoda at 1242 m, 17-VI-2024.

Hodebertia testalis (Fabricius, 1794)

Year of last record, 2024. Tropical/subtropical species (TL = India). Presumed immigrant in Albania. Divjakë, between 17 and 26-VII-2014, leg. and det. FG; Girokaster, Syri I Kalter spring, 155 m, 1 ♀, 3-XI-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Tiranë, Rrogozhine, 27-VI-2023, leg. and det. FG; Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 3 m, 8-VIII-2024, leg. FG; Fier, Divjakë, 4 m, 1-IX-2024, leg. and det. FG.

Cydalima perspectalis (Walker, 1859)

Year of last record, 2024. Adventive species, originating in the Eastern Palaearctic, that has recently colonised the entire Western Palaearctic. New to Europe in 2006 (e.g. Krüger, 2008; Plant et al. 2019). First noted in Albania as larvae on *Buxus* in the Elbasan area, in 2007 (Krüger, 2008). Records are lacking and may reflect an emphasis on light trapping where *Buxus* is absent? Shkodër, restaurant on main road, larvae on potted *Buxus*, 15-X-2024 and Tiranë, petrol station on main road, larvae on potted *Buxus*, 18-X-2024, both leg. CWP.

Hydriris ornatalis (Duponchel, 1863)

Year of last record, 2024. Durrës, 5-IX-1916 and 20-IX-1917 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). More recently at Ksamil, 20-IX-2009, leg. KGMB; Tiranë Petrela, 260 m, 9-IX-2013, leg. FG; Korçë, above Drenovë village, 1050 m, 17-X-2017, Fier, Lushnja, above Ardenica village, 127 m, 17-X-2017 and 2-IX-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Tiranë, Mali me Gropë, 1356 m, 16-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB; Tiranë; Korçë, Zvezde, near Pojan, 1093 m, 3-VI-2018, leg. CWP; Gjirokastër, Lunxherise Mountain, between Mal Cajup & Erind, 1015 m, 2-X-2019, leg. SB and ANB; Tiranë, Rreth-Greth, 3 m, 8-VIII-2024, leg. FG.

**Synclera traducalis* (Zeller, 1852)

Year of last record, 2018. Qafa e Molles, 665 m, 1 ♂, 1-XI-2018 (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019). The only Albanian record to date. *S. traducalis* is a native of the tropical and sub-tropical regions further south, where the larva is associated with Rhamnaceae. In Europe, it has been recorded as an immigrant in Sweden and on a single occasion in Bulgaria, in the Rhodopes Mountains at the Rosen Pass, 12-IX-1979 (Ganev, 1984, 1988).

**Metasia albicostalis* Hampson, 1900

Year of last record, 2018. Tiranë, Mount Mali me Gropë, central part of southern plateau at 1501 m, 16-VII-2018, leg. SB and ANB. New to Europe; predominantly a Turkish species.

Metasia suppandalis (Hübner, [1823])

Year of last record, 2018. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 14 and 20-VII and 15 and 20-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Gjirokastër, Qeserat, 17-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG; Dibër, Thanes Mountain, near Bulqize, 820 m, 17-VIII-2018, leg. and det CWP.

Metasia carnealis (Treitschke, 1829)

Year of last record, 2012. Kukës, Kula e Lumës, 26-VI-1918, 3, 14 and 20-VII-1918 & 4-VIII-1918 (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Gjirokastër, Qeserat, 1 ♂, 17-VII-2012 and Cepan, 1 ♂, 18-VII-2012, both leg. and det. FG.

Metasia olbienalis Guenée, 1854

Year of last record, 2012. A single valid record: Gjirokastër, Cepan, 200 m, 18-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG.

Metasia corsicalis (Duponchel, 1833)

Year of last record, 2018. A single valid record: Shkodër, Hot, Stara village, 496 m, 1 ♂, 28-IX-2018, leg. SB and ANB.

Metasia rosealis Ragonot, 1895

Year of last record, 2018. Tiranë, below Fenen summit, west of Qafa i selites pass on road SH54, 1100 m, 12-VIII-2018, leg. CWP.

Metasia gigantalis (Staudinger, 1871)

Year of last record, 2018. Gjirokastër, Cepan, 200 m, 18-VII-2012, leg. and det. FG; Korçë, Zvezde, near Pojan, 1093 m, 1 ♂, 3-VI-2018, leg. and det. CWP; Shkodër, Theth, 1657 m, 1 ♂, 19-VIII-2018, leg. SB and ANB.

Clasperia ophialis (Treitschke, 1829)

Year of last record, 2024. Widespread and very common. Multiple records in the database, the most recent being Berat, Tomor Mountain, above Polican, 686 m, 15-VI-2024. Records range from sea level to 1356 metres with adults flying 3rd June to 29th September, but with a clear peak in June/July.

Nomophila noctuella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Year of last record, 2024. Primary immigrant. Regular and numerous, recorded from the first week of April to the first week of November. Multiple records in the database, from the first at Shkodër, 15-IX-1909 (Rebel, 1913) to the latest at Korçë, Monastery of Peter and Pavil, above Vithkuq, 1236 m, 22-IX-2024, leg. SB and ANB.

Herpetogramma licarsisalis (Walker, 1859)

Year of last record, 1918. Mapped for Albania, leg. Bartha, by Slamka (2013). No details are provided. Viktor Bartha von Dalnokfalva collected during the years 1916-1918, especially in the area around Shkodër, in the coastal plain south of Pojani and Fjere and in the Tomor Mountains. Some of this material was examined by Hans Rebel in 1924.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no known financial interest or personal relationship that could have influenced the work presented in this article.

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Recent field observations of *Eriogaster lanestris* (Linnaeus, 1758) from northeastern Greece, with ecological notes (Lepidoptera: Lasiocampidae)

Angelos Tsikas & Paraskevi Karanikola

Abstract

Eriogaster lanestris (Linnaeus, 1758) is reported for the first time from northeastern Greece. Multiple larval nests were discovered on *Prunus spinosa* L. and *Ulmus minor* Mill. near the village of Paradeisos (Kavala regional unit), within the boundaries of the Natura 2000 site GR1150010. The record fills a biogeographic gap in the southern Balkans and highlights the importance of riparian hedgerow habitats for larval development. Ecological and behavioral observations are discussed in the context of larval sociality and conservation threats. **Keywords:** Lepidoptera, Lasiocampidae, *Eriogaster lanestris*, Natura 2000, host plants, larval sociality, Greece.

Observaciones recientes sobre el terreno de *Eriogaster lanestris* (Linnaeus, 1758) en el noreste de Grecia, con notas ecológicas (Lepidoptera: Lasiocampidae)

Resumen

Eriogaster lanestris (Linnaeus, 1758) se ha registrado por primera vez en el noreste de Grecia. Se han descubierto múltiples nidos larvarios en *Prunus spinosa* L. y *Ulmus minor* Mill. cerca de la aldea de Paradeisos (unidad regional de Kavala), dentro de los límites del espacio Natura 2000 GR1150010. Este registro llena un vacío biogeográfico en el sur de los Balcanes y destaca la importancia de los hábitats de setos ribereños para el desarrollo larvario. Se discuten las observaciones ecológicas y de comportamiento en el contexto de la socialidad larvaria y las amenazas para su conservación.

Palabras clave: Lepidoptera, Lasiocampidae, *Eriogaster lanestris*, Natura 2000, plantas nutricias, socialidad larvaria, Grecia.

Introduction

Eriogaster lanestris (Linnaeus, 1758) is a widespread but locally declining species across the Western Palearctic. Its distribution spans from Western Europe through the Balkans to Central Asia, except in tundra habitats and in the southernmost parts of the Mediterranean basin. (Dubatolov & Zolotuhin, 1992; Ebert, 1994; Ruf et al. 2003; Sitar & Ciorîță, 2019). Despite its broad range, its presence in the southern Balkans remains poorly documented.

The species is best known for its gregarious larval behavior. Larvae are central-place foragers, constructing silk nests from which they make foraging excursions on deciduous host plants. While records from Central Europe have documented the species' use of *Prunus spinosa* L., *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq., and *Ulmus* spp. (Ebert, 1994; Ruf & Fiedler, 2002; Sitar et al. 2019), Greek host plant associations remain unreported.

Here, the first record of *E. lanestris* is provided from the Nestos River valley, with observations on host

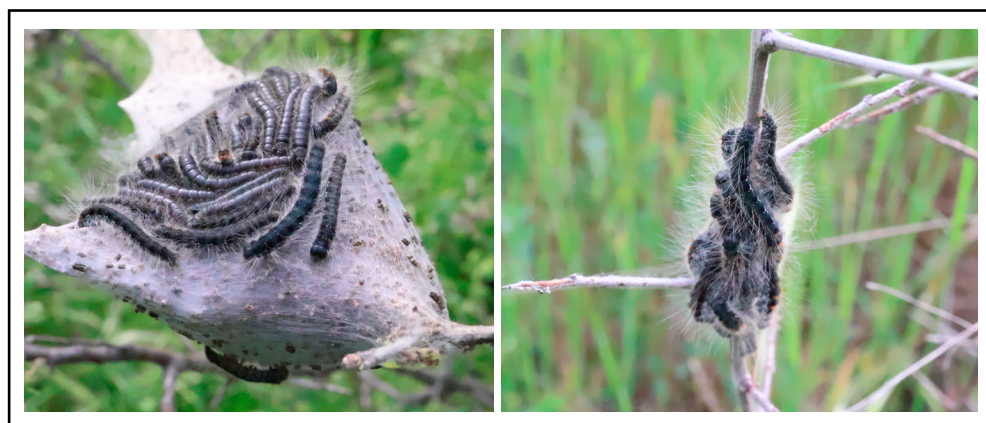
plant use, nest construction, and larval social behavior. This new record adds valuable data to the regional faunistics and may contribute to future conservation assessments for Lasiocampidae in the Balkans.

Material and methods

On 26-IV-2025, during a survey of riparian habitats near the village of Paradeisos (Kavala regional unit), 4 larval nests of *E. lanestris* were discovered. The locality lies at 41.093205° N, 24.757842° E (32 m a.s.l.), within the protected area GR1150010, designated under the European Union's Natura 2000 network. The site is situated in a lowland river valley, where remnant hedgerows and native shrubs persist along agricultural margins and riverbanks.

Larvae were found in tightly woven communal nests constructed on the branches of *Prunus spinosa* L. and *Ulmus minor* Mill. (Figures 1-2). Identification was based on nest architecture, larval morphology (including characteristic dorsal markings), and comparisons with published diagnostic keys and images (Ebert, 1994). High-resolution photographs were taken using a Canon EOS R50 mirrorless camera equipped with a macro lens.

Figure 1-2. 1. Web and larvae of *Eriogaster lanestris* (Linnaeus, 1758) observed on *Ulmus minor* Mill. near Nestos River, Eastern Macedonia and Thrace (Kavala Prefecture), 26-IV-2025. 2. Larvae of *Eriogaster lanestris* (Linnaeus, 1758) observed on *Prunus spinosa* L. near Nestos River, Eastern Macedonia and Thrace (Kavala Prefecture), 26-IV-2025.



Results and discussion

This observation confirms the first known occurrence of *Eriogaster lanestris* in the Nestos River valley. The presence of multiple active larval nests on different host plants supports a stable local population, at least in this season. Notably, the species was associated with *U. minor*, which is a lesser-documented host relative to *P. spinosa* but has been reported in urban and peri-urban populations in Central Europe (Ruf & Fiedler, 2002; Ruf et al. 2003).

The larvae exhibited classic traits of central-place foraging behavior. Their nests, formed of dense silk, were positioned close to the main stem of the host shrubs, serving as both protection and resting sites. Larvae emerged synchronously during sunlit periods to forage in coordinated groups, returning to the nest at night or during unfavorable weather conditions. Such behavior is characteristic of many Lasiocampidae and reflects a complex social structure aimed at thermoregulation, predator avoidance, and feeding efficiency (Ruf et al. 2003).

The habitat in which the species was found is under increasing anthropogenic pressure. Threats include encroachment by invasive trees (*Robinia pseudoacacia* L.), grazing by livestock, seasonal fluctuations in water levels due to upstream interventions and wildfires. Although the site falls within a designated Natura 2000 area, on-the-ground conservation measures appear insufficient to protect early-successional shrubs and riparian mosaics-key habitats for species like *E. lanestris*.

Elsewhere in Europe, declines in *E. lanestris* populations have been linked to the removal of hedgerows

and traditional land-use abandonment (Sáfián, 2006). The newly documented Greek population may represent a southern relict, sustained by the unique microhabitat of the Nestos River valley. This observation underscores the value of even fragmented riparian habitats for the conservation of declining Lepidoptera and calls for targeted habitat preservation strategies.

Given its ecological specificity and declining trend in parts of its range, *E. lanestris* may serve as an indicator species for semi-natural hedgerow and shrubland ecosystems. The species' occurrence highlights the site's potential importance for other declining Lasiocampidae, such as *Eriogaster catax* (Linnaeus, 1758), a species protected by law at European level by the Directive 92/43/EEC, Annexes II and IV and the Berne Convention, Annex II which shares similar ecological requirements and sometimes even the same shrub during their larval development stage (Sitar et al., 2019). Continued monitoring in the region is needed to determine the extent of its distribution and to assess population stability in the face of habitat degradation and climate variability, as well as the potential coexistence with *E. catax*.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no known financial interest or personal relationship that could have influenced the work presented in this article.

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Distributional range extension of Genus *Casminola* László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010 in Deccan Plateau, India (Lepidoptera: Nolidae)

Rahul B. Bhende, Ashish D. Tiple & Rahul Joshi

Abstract

The present study is the first to report the occurrence (and associated range extension) of genus *Casminola* László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010 from the state of Maharashtra, Deccan Plateau, extending its range towards South India. Images of adult and female genitalia are provided.

Keywords: Lepidoptera, Nolinae, *Casminola johannstumpfi*, new range, India.

Ampliación del área de distribución del género *Casminola* László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010 en la meseta del Decán, India (Lepidoptera: Nolidae)

Resumen

El presente estudio es el primero en informar sobre la presencia (y la consiguiente ampliación del área de distribución) del género *Casminola* László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010 en el estado de Maharashtra, en la meseta de Deccan, lo que amplía su área de distribución hacia el sur de la India. Se proporcionan imágenes del adulto y de la genitalia de la hembra.

Palabras clave: Lepidoptera, Nolinae, *Casminola johannstumpfi*, nuevo rango, India.

Introduction

The genus *Casminola* László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010 is one of the small size genera (forewing length: 5-8 mm) in the tribe Nolini Bruand, 1847. There are only four species of *Casminola* present in India (László et al. 2010; Joshi et al. 2021, 2022). In India, *Casminola* was only known from Indian Himalaya (Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal) and Mizoram. *Casminola johannstumpfi* László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010, was reported from Mizoram only, which is around 2,000 km. from the Nagpur city (Maharashtra). We have collected five female specimens from Nagpur city, with the help of a 160W mercury vapour bulb. The collected specimens were killed with the help of ethyl acetate vapours, and further processed as per the methods advocated by Sterling in Singh et al. (2024). Adult moths were photographed with Nikon D750 digital SLR camera and genitalia were photographed under the Leica S8AP0 HD binocular microscope. Female genitalia were examined and identified based on the diagnostic characters described by László & Sterling (2020). The present study is the first to report the occurrence (and associated range extension) of genus *Casminola* and *C. johannstumpfi* from the state of Maharashtra, Deccan plateau.

Systematic accounts

Genus *Casminola* László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010

Casminola László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010. *Esperiana*, 15, 14

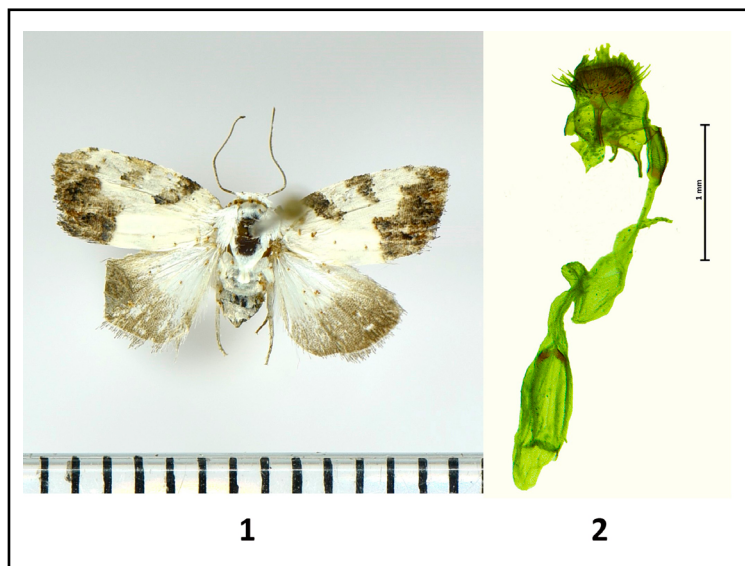
TS: *Poecilonola chionobasis* Hampson, 1901

Casminola johannstumpfi László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010

Casminola johannstumpfi László, Ronkay & Witt, 2010. *Esperiana*, 15, 18, pl. 2, fig. 2

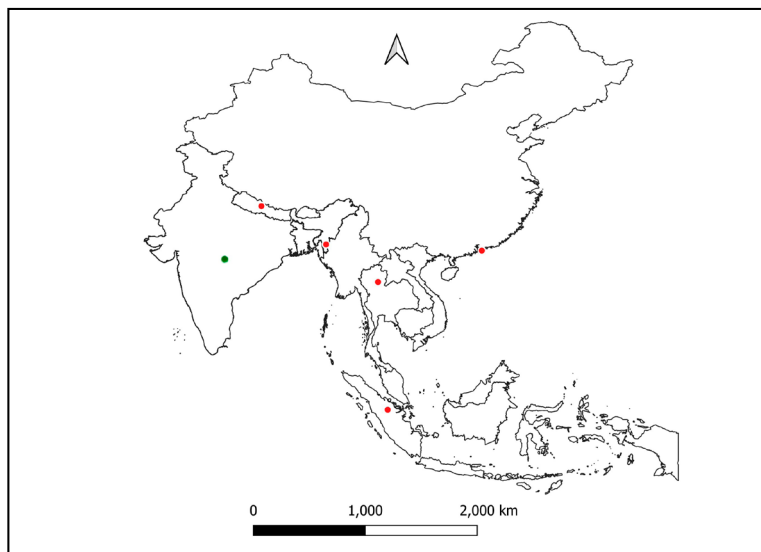
TL: NEPAL, Annapurna Himal, Geirigan village

Figures 1-2. *Casminola johannstumpfi*: 1. Adult. 2. Female genitalia.



Material examined: 5 ♀ Nagpur, Maharashtra (N2108.946, E7902.370, 270.2 m), 15-IX-2024 (R. Bhende), gen. slide no: Nol. -171e /Joshi-coll. NZCZSI

Figure 3. Distribution map of *Casminola johannstumpfi*: red circles indicate known localities; green circle marks the new record from India.



Diagnosis: Wingspan 13 mm. The forewing (Figure 1) has a pair of broad, oblique ante-medial and medial costal lines that extends to the discal cell only; the marginal band is dark brown, broader towards the termen; the hindwing has a white basal area and a fuscous terminal region. Female genitalia (Figure 2) with the anal papillae slightly broad, with the posterior apophyses slightly broad; ductus bursae long and narrow; corpus bursae bilobed; signum is short, curved with fine scobination; ostium bursae is short and funnel-like.

Distribution: Maharashtra (present study, Figure 3), Mizoram; Nepal Himalaya, northern Thailand, Sumatra, China (Hong Kong).

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no known financial interest or personal relationship that could have influenced the work presented in this article.

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Two new species of the genus *Acleris* Hübner, [1825] from the Canary Islands (Spain) (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae, Tortricinae, Tortricini)

Per Falck

Abstract

Two species of the genus *Acleris* Hübner, [1825] (Tortricidae) are described from the Canary Islands (Spain): *Acleris bencomiana* Falck, sp. nov. from Gran Canaria and *Acleris martinbruni* Falck, sp. nov. from Tenerife. The hostplant of both species is *Bencomia caudata* (Aiton) Webb & Berthel. Their biology is briefly described. The paper is illustrated with photographs of adults and genitalia of both species. Analyses of DNA barcodes confirm the identifications and demonstrate that each species is well-supported and genetically isolated.

Keywords: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Tortricinae, Tortricini, *Acleris*, new species, DNA barcodes, Canary Islands, Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Spain.

Dos nuevas especies del género *Acleris* Hübner, [1825] de las Islas Canarias (España) (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae, Tortricinae, Tortricini)

Resumen

Se describen dos especies del género *Acleris* Hübner, [1825] (Tortricidae) procedentes de las Islas Canarias (España): *Acleris bencomiana* Falck, sp. nov., de Gran Canaria, y *Acleris martinbruni* Falck, sp. nov., de Tenerife. La planta nutricia de ambas especies es *Bencomia caudata* (Aiton) Webb & Berthel. y se describe brevemente su biología. El artículo se ilustra con fotografías de adultos y genitalia de ambas especies. Los análisis de códigos de barras de ADN confirman las identificaciones y demuestran que cada especie está bien fundamentada y es genéticamente distinta.

Palabras clave: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Tortricinae, Tortricini, *Acleris*, nuevas especies, códigos de barras de ADN, Islas Canarias, Gran Canaria, Tenerife, España.

Introduction

The family Tortricidae Latreille, 1803 comprises 1071 genera with more than 10,300 species (Nieukerken et al. 2011, p. 215). The total number of species in the genus *Acleris* Hübner, [1825] is about 263 (Gilligan et al. 2018). It is known from all regions, except the Australian region (Razowski, 2002, p. 21). Many species are Holarctic with about 140 species in the Palaearctic region (Razowski, 1984, 2002, p. 21). During fieldwork in Gran Canaria and Tenerife (Spain) the author collected adults at artificial light and found larvae in spun leaves of *Bencomia caudata* (Aiton) Webb & Berthel. (Rosaceae) belonging to an unknown species of *Acleris*. Dissection of the genitalia and barcoding revealed two undescribed species dealt with in the present paper. The genus *Acleris* is recorded from the Canary Islands for the first time (Vives Moreno, 2014, p. 204).

Abbreviations used

PF Collection of Per Falck, Neksø, Denmark

MNCN Collection of Antonio Vives, Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain

Material and methods

All specimens were collected by the author, either at actinic light, netted in the evening or found as larvae.

Male and female genitalia were dissected and prepared following Robinson (1976).

Adults were photographed with a Canon EOS 700D camera equipped with a Canon EF 100 mm macro lens. The genitalia slides were photographed using a Soptop CX40T trinocular microscope in conjunction with a Touptek P10500AE3 / E3ISPM05000KPA-E3 / 5.0MP USB3 camera.

The author examined the morphology and the DNA barcodes from the new species. DNA samples were prepared as described by Falck & Karsholt (2023, p. 271). Details of successfully sequenced voucher specimens are publicly available through the dataset DS-BATACAN at www.boldsystems.org and at <https://doi.org/10.5883/DS-ACLCAIS>.

Results

***Acleris bencomiana* Falck, sp. nov.** (Figures 1, 2, 5, 5a, 7, 7a, 9, 9a)
<https://zoobank.org/C32F9CF3-BFE5-462D-BF49-591D0167235C>

Holotype ♂: SPAIN, GRAN CANARIA, Los Tilos de Moya, 500 m, 4-23-III-2019, leg. P. Falck (MNCN).

Paratypes: SPAIN, GRAN CANARIA, Los Tilos de Moya, 500 m, 1 ♂, 11-24-VI-2018, same data but, 2 ♂, 3 ♀, 17-30-IX-2018, genitalia slides 4391PF, 4394PF, same data but, 8 ♂, 3 ♀, 4-23-III-2019, genitalia slide 4390PF, DNA sample Lepid Phyl, 0510PF/CILEP509-20, 0512PF/CILEP511-20, leg. P. Falck (all PF); Teror, 575 m, 2 ♀ larvae in spun leaves on *Bencomia caudata*, 24-X-13-XI-2020, leg. P. Falck (PF); Lanzarote, 1250 m, 1 ♀, 24-X-13-XI-2020, leg. P. Falck (PF).

Diagnosis: *Acleris bencomiana* Falck, sp. nov. resembles especially *A. martinbruni* Falck, sp. nov. It can be distinguished by its darker reddish brown ground colour and the contrasting greyish, oblique fascia. In the male genitalia the shape of the relatively wide cucullus with a curved distal margin, the deep concavity of the sacculus and the presence of two cornuti are characteristic. In the female genitalia the form of the colliculum with lateral, posteriorly curved protrusions and the relatively large signum are characteristic.

A. bencomiana may superficially resemble some forms of the North American species *A. inana* (Robinson, 1869), *A. maculidorsana* (Clemens, 1864) and *A. robinsoniana* (Forbes, 1923). However, these species can be distinguished by their genitalia (see McDunnough, 1934) and by their DNA barcodes.

Description: Adult male (Figure 1): Wingspan 14.5-19 mm (n = 22). Labial palpus straight, with white-tipped dark brown scales; segment 2 with a fan-shaped scale brush; segment 3 slightly protruding from the scale brush of segment 2 and scarcely visible. Antenna greyish brown, slightly ringed with grey. Head, neck and thorax dark brown. Tegula reddish brown. Forewing sub-rectangular, costa slightly concave towards the relatively pointed apex, termen oblique; ground colour reddish brown, darker in basal and subcostal area; at dorsum near base an outwardly oblique, short brownish streak ending in a relatively large tuft of black raised scales; at 1/3 an oblique, broad fascia slightly widening towards dorsum, lighter than the ground colour and with the middle part mixed with grey scales, distally edged by reddish brown and black raised scales; small tufts of black raised scales in the basal area, at the end of the cell and at tornus. Fringe grey with a brown fringe line. Hindwing greyish. Fringe grey.

Female (Figure 2): As male, but the oblique fascia is lighter grey, giving a more contrasting appearance.

Variation: Unlike many other members in the genus, no notable variation has been observed.

Male genitalia (Figures 5, 5a): Tegumen sub-rectangular, about twice as long as wide. Uncus bilobed, lobes large and rounded. Tuba analis curved, large, heavily sclerotised and spatulate. Socius semi-oval,

tapering towards the apex, short and hairy, base narrow. Valva elongate, dorsal margin slightly concave, apically hairy; sacculus broad basally, sclerotised, ventral edge basally rounded, distally with deep U-shaped concavity terminating in triangular process; cucullus relatively wide with outer margin curved; brachiola very short, setose. Vinculum rounded. Phallus evenly curved; vesica with two cornuti and one irregular sclerite.

Female genitalia (Figures 7, 7a): Papillae anales elongate, slightly pointed apically, setose. Posterior apophyses slightly longer than papillae anales and twice as long as anterior apophyses. Segment VIII short, posterior margin with long setae. Sterigma relatively short, sclerotised, posterior margin slightly convex, anterior margin concave, laterally with a short, rounded protrusion. Ostium bursae broad, slightly concave. Colliculum laterally concave, anteriorly with large lateral, posteriorly curved protrusion, almost anchor-shaped, heavily sclerotised. Ductus bursae widening in posterior third, membranous. Corpus bursae ovoid, membranous. Signum rounded with 12-14 small spines.

DNA barcodes: Full length DNA barcodes (658 bp) were obtained from two specimens. The barcodes fall within Barcode Index Number (BIN) BOLD: AEE2591. The maximum intraspecific p-distance is 1.28% (n = 2). The nearest neighbour is *Acleris martinbruni* sp. nov. with a 2.24% divergence. The nearest neighbours to both species are *Acleris cristana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775), *A. variegana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) and the North American species *A. inana*, *A. maculidorsana* and *A. robinsoniana* with a minimum uncorrected p-distance of more than 4%.

Biology: The larva is bright green, with a darker green dorsal line. The prothoracic plate is green with a large and a small black spot on each side (Figure 9). It feeds within an upwardly spun leaf (Figure 9a) of *Bencomia caudata* (Aiton) Webb & Berthel. (Rosaceae) (Figure 10), an endemic plant of the Canary Islands, known only from the islands of Gran Canaria, Tenerife and La Palma (Biodiversidad de Canarias, 2025). Larvae have been observed in June, October, November and January. Adults have occasionally been beaten from branches of the hostplant or attracted to light in March, June, and from September to November.

Distribution: Endemic to the Canary Islands, Spain and hitherto known only from the northern part of the island of Gran Canaria.

Etymology: The species is named after its hostplant, *Bencomia caudata*.

***Acleris martinbruni* Falck, sp. nov.** (Figures 3, 4, 6, 6a, 8, 8a)
<https://zoobank.org/B3DE4A22-823D-4EA2-9F1B-24721C08D7DF>

Holotype ♂: SPAIN, TENERIFE, Guimar, 700 m, larva in spun leaf on *Bencomia caudata*, 9-21-I-2023, leg. P. Falck (MNCN).

Paratypes: SPAIN, TENERIFE, Guimar, 700 m, 1 ♂, 1-13-VI-2022, genitalia slide 4388PF (PF), same data but, 4 ♂, 8 ♀, larvae in spun leaves on *Bencomia caudata*, 9-21-I-2023, same data but, 1 ♂, 30-III-5-IV-2024, leg. P. Falck (all PF); Ifonche, 1040 m, 1 ♂, 21-V-3-VI-2019, leg. P. Falck (PF).

Diagnosis: In the male genitalia of *A. martinbruni* the relatively narrow cucullus with an almost straight distal margin, and the vesica with three cornuti and a small pointed sclerite are characteristic. In the female genitalia the form of the colliculum with lateral, perpendicular protrusions and the relatively small signum are characteristic (see also the diagnosis of the previous species).

Description: Adult male (Figure 3): Wingspan 14.5-20 mm (n = 16). Labial palpus straight, with ochre-tipped brown scales; segment 2 with a fan-shaped scale brush; segment 3 slightly protruding from the scale brush of segment 2 and scarcely visible. Antenna greyish brown, slightly ringed with grey. Head and neck brown. Thorax and tegula ochre brown. Forewing sub-rectangular, costa slightly concave towards the relatively pointed apex, termen oblique; ground colour ochre brown, darker in sub-costal area, sometimes forming a diffuse costal blotch; at dorsum near the base an outwardly oblique, short brownish streak ending in a small tuft of black raised scales; at 1/3 an oblique, broad, ochre fascia widening towards the dorsum and slightly mottled with grey and ochre brown scales, distally edged by ochre brown and black raised scales; tiny tufts of black raised scales in basal area, at the end of the cell and at tornus. Fringe grey, in the middle part more or less ochreous; fringe line brownish. Hindwing greyish. Fringe grey. Female (Figure 4): As male.

Variation: Only minor variation in the ground colour is observed.

Male genitalia (Figures 6, 6a): Tegumen sub-rectangular, about twice as long as wide. Uncus bilobed, lobes large and rounded. Tuba analis curved, large, heavily sclerotised and spatulate. Socius semi-oval, tapering towards the apex, short and setose, base narrow. Valva elongate, dorsal margin slightly concave,

apically hairy; sacculus broad basally, sclerotised, ventral edge basally slightly rounded, angle slightly pronounced, beyond the middle with a deep U-shaped concavity, terminating in a long, apically rounded process; cucullus relatively narrow with outer margin almost straight; brachiola very short, setose. Vinculum rounded. Phallus evenly curved; vesica with three cornuti and an endophallite with a conical spine.

Female genitalia (Figures 8, 8a): Papillae anales elongate, slightly pointed apically, setose. Posterior apophyses slightly longer than papillae anales and twice as long as anterior apophyses. Segment VIII narrow, posterior margin with long setae. Sterigma relatively short, sclerotised, posterior margin slightly convex, anterior margin concave, laterally with a short, rounded protrusion. Ostium bursae broad and straight. Colliculum laterally concave, anteriorly with a large lateral, perpendicular protrusion, heavily sclerotised. Ductus bursae widening in posterior third, membranous. Corpus bursae ovoid, membranous. Signum small, rounded with 5-6 small spines.

DNA barcodes: Full length DNA barcodes (658 bp) were obtained from two specimens. The barcodes fall within Barcode Index Number (BIN) BOLD: AEE3988. The maximum intraspecific p-distance is 0% (n = 2). The nearest neighbour is *Acleris bencomiana* sp. nov. with a 2.24% divergence. See also under DNA barcodes of the previous species.

Biology: The larva feeds within an upwardly spun leaf, as the previous species. It is bright green, though not described in detail. Larvae have been observed in January and March. A few adults were beaten from the hostplant in March and May.

Distribution: Endemic to the Canary Islands, Spain and hitherto known only from a few localities in the southern part of Tenerife.

Etymology: The species is named after the author's son-in-law, Martin Brun Rasmussen, who has been very helpful in bringing and picking up the author at the airport on numerous trips to the Canary Islands.

Discussion

Acleris bencomiana sp. nov. and *Acleris martinbruni* sp. nov. are probably endemic to Gran Canaria and Tenerife (Spain), respectively. This is supported by the fact that their hostplant, *Bencomia caudata*, is itself endemic, and that many endemic species in the Canary Islands show island-specific differentiation - at least at the genetic level, and less frequently in morphology.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declares that there are no known financial interest or personal relationships that could have influenced the work presented in this article.

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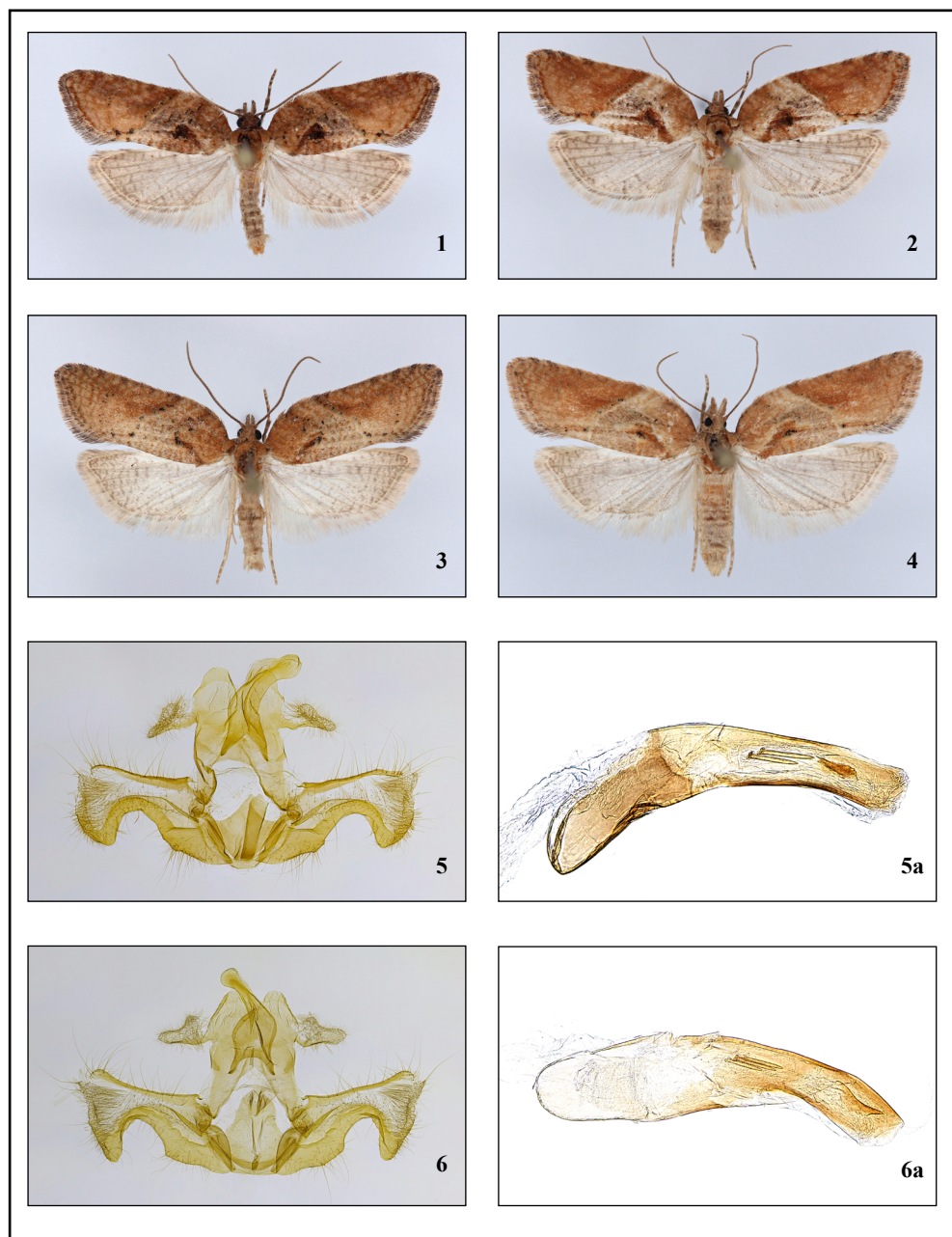
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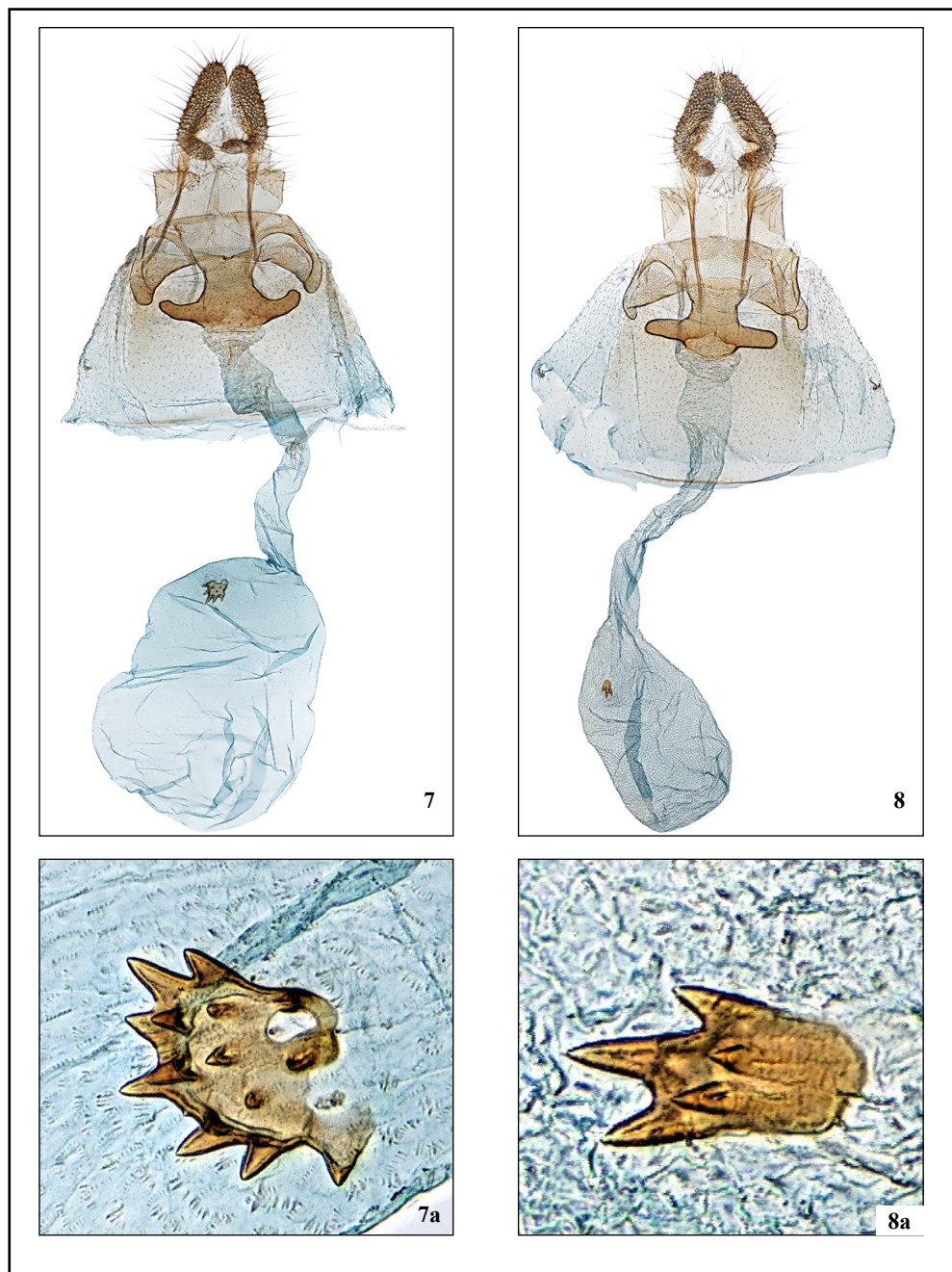
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Figures 1-6a. 1. *Acleris bencomiana* Falck, sp. nov., ♂, Gran Canaria, 18 mm. 2. *Acleris bencomiana* Falck, sp. nov., ♀, Gran Canaria, 18.5 mm. 3. *Acleris martinbruni* Falck, sp. nov., ♂, Tenerife, 18.3 mm. 4. *Acleris martinbruni* Falck, sp. nov., ♀, Tenerife, 20 mm. 5. *Acleris bencomiana* Falck, sp. nov., ♂, Gran Canaria, GP4390PF. 5a. *Acleris bencomiana* Falck, sp. nov., ♂, Gran Canaria, phallus, GP4390PF. 6. *Acleris martinbruni* Falck, sp. nov., ♂, Tenerife, GP4392PF. 6a. *Acleris martinbruni* Falck, sp. nov., ♂, Tenerife, phallus, GP4392PF.



Figures 7-8a. 7. *Acleris bencomiana* Falck, sp. nov., ♀, Gran Canaria, GP4394PF. 7a. *Acleris bencomiana* Falck, sp. nov., ♂, Gran Canaria, signum enlarged, GP4391PF. 8. *Acleris martinbruni* Falck, sp. nov., ♀, Tenerife, GP4395PF. 8a. *Acleris martinbruni* Falck, sp. nov., ♀, Tenerife, signum enlarged, GP4395PF.



Figures 9-10. *9. Acleris bencomiana* Falck, sp. nov., larva on a spun leaf of *Bencomia caudata*, Gran Canaria. **9a.** Spun leaf of *B. caudata*, with larva of *Acleris bencomiana* Falck, sp. nov., Gran Canaria. **10.** Habitat of *Acleris bencomiana* Falck, sp. nov. with bushes of *Bencomia caudata*, near Valleseco, Gran Canaria.



Cardepiia affinis europaea Hacker, 1998 new to the Maltese Islands (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae, Noctuinae)

Jonathan Agius

Abstract

This paper reports the first recorded presence of *Cardepiia affinis europaea* Hacker, 1998 in Malta. *Cardepiia affinis europaea* Hacker, 1998 belongs to the Noctuidae family, subfamily Noctuinae, and is adapted to xeric environments across the Palearctic. The addition of *C. affinis europaea* Hacker, 1998 to the Lepidoptera fauna of the Maltese Islands underscores the biodiversity of the region and the potentially expanding range of this species. This paper provides background on the species, including distribution, ecological role, possible larval foodplants and voltinism. A Maltese name is being proposed as well.

Keywords: Lepidoptera, Noctuoidea, Noctuidae, *Cardepiia affinis europaea*, new record, Maltese Islands.

Cardepiia affinis europaea Hacker, 1998 nuevo en Malta
(Lepidoptera: Noctuidae, Noctuinae)

Resumen

Este artículo informa de la primera presencia registrada de *Cardepiia affinis europaea* Hacker, 1998 en Malta. *Cardepiia affinis europaea* Hacker, 1998 pertenece a la familia Noctuidae, subfamilia Noctuinae y está adaptada a los entornos xéricos del Paleártico. La incorporación de *C. affinis europaea* Hacker, 1998 a la fauna de lepidópteros de las islas maltesas subraya la biodiversidad de la región y la posible expansión del área de distribución de esta especie. Este artículo proporciona información sobre la especie, incluyendo su distribución, su papel ecológico, las posibles plantas de las que se alimentan las larvas y el voltinismo. También se propone un nombre maltés.

Palabras clave: Lepidoptera, Noctuoidea, Noctuidae, *Cardepiia affinis europaea*, nuevo registro, Malta.

Introduction

The Maltese Islands, nestled in the heart of the Mediterranean Sea, are renowned for their rich biodiversity despite the very small size. This paper unveils the discovery of *Cardepiia affinis europaea* Hacker, 1998 in the Maltese Islands, marking a further addition to the Maltese fauna.

The family Noctuidae is one of the most extensive families of Lepidoptera, encompassing over 11,000 species worldwide (Lafontaine et al. 2010). Within Europe, approximately 1,623 Noctuidae species are recorded (Top et al. 2022), with 178 species recorded from the Maltese islands until recently (Agius, 2024). The Noctuinae subfamily comprises around 280 European species (Witt et al. 2011) including *Euxoa capsensis* Chrétien, 1911 recently documented as new to both the Maltese Islands and Europe (Agius, 2024; Witt et al. 2011). Known for their adaptability, Noctuinae inhabit diverse ecosystems and play a vital role in ecological research due to their widespread distribution.

Taxonomy and Distribution

Originally identified as *Discestra deserticola* by Rothschild in 1913 from specimens captured in Algeria (“Western Central Sahara: Kef-el-Dor”), *Cardepija affinis* (Rothschild, 1913) has seen various taxonomic revisions, ultimately being classified under the genus *Cardepija*. The species has three recognized subspecies across its range. These include *Cardepija affinis antinea* Rungs, 1972 which is restricted to Morocco and the Canary Islands; *Cardepija affinis iatnana* Hacker, 1998 that seems to be endemic to Cyprus (Van Nieuwerkerke, 2011); and *Cardepija affinis europaea* Hacker, 1998 which has been recorded from Southern Spain, Sardinia and Sicily (Grassi et al. 2007).

Cardepija affinis europaea Hacker, 1998, described as darker than the pale nominate form *C. affinis*, features a well-defined orbicular stigma, a contrasting subterminal line, and a reniform stigma partly shaded with blackish-greyish-brown. This darker form aligns perfectly with the two specimens documented in the islands of Malta, suggesting they are likely *Cardepija affinis europaea* Hacker, 1998. The species inhabits dry coastal and semi-desert areas (Hacker et al. 2002).

The discovery of this species in Malta represents a novel addition to local biodiversity records and may indicate an expanded habitat range. The Mgġebah area where the species was recorded from, is situated close to the sea, with rugged cliffs, blue clay formations, garigue (low-lying Mediterranean vegetation), and terraced fields nearby. The clay deposits found here contribute to the lush vegetation in the area, as it retains moisture well, creating a unique habitat for plant species. However, the blue clay formations are sensitive to erosion, so they are gradually changing over time due to exposure to rainfall and wave action.

Larval Food Plants

While the specific food plants of *Cardepija affinis europaea* Hacker, 1998 in Malta remain unconfirmed, it is suggested that the larvae may feed on *Atriplex* and other halophilous herbs, like other species within the *Cardepija* genus (Witt et al., 2011). Among the *Atriplex* species in the Maltese Islands, *Atriplex halimus* is the most prevalent and is often used as a wind-resistant, low-growing hedge.

Notably, the Maltese Islands are also home to the endemic *Atriplex lanfrancoi* (Brullo & Pavone) G. Kadereit & Sukhor, a critically endangered perennial woody shrub that primarily grows on cliff sides, particularly in the northwestern region of Gozo, Fungus Rock, and a few other locations. The IUCN Red List classifies *A. lanfrancoi* as critically endangered (2024). Although there is no direct evidence that *Cardepija affinis europaea* utilizes *A. lanfrancoi* as a larval food plant, its inclusion is relevant due to the genus-level association with *Atriplex* species and the ecological sensitivity of this rare plant. Investigating whether this moth interacts with *A. lanfrancoi* could provide valuable insights into both species’ conservation biology and the moth’s ecological adaptability.

Voltinism and Climate Adaptation

The species of the subfamily Noctuidae that occur in temperate climates are generally univoltine (completing one generation per year) or bivoltine (completing two generations per year). Species that are univoltine often overwinter in a dormant state in the larval or pupal stage (Leather et al. 1993). However, in warmer regions, *Cardepija affinis europaea* Hacker, 1998 may be multivoltine, producing multiple generations per year. This adaptability is reflected in its activity patterns, as it is most frequently observed from April to May and again in September and October (Top et al. 2022).

Global climate changes are known to impact voltinism in Noctuidae, leading some species to increase their generational cycles in response to warmer conditions (Macgregor et al. 2019). Investigating the voltinism of *Cardepija affinis europaea* Hacker, 1998 in Malta may reveal the degree of its climate adaptability and resilience.

In addition to influencing voltinism, global warming could also facilitate a broader geographical expansion of *Cardepija affinis europaea* Hacker, 1998. Warmer average temperatures may allow this xerophilic species to colonize new areas with formerly unsuitable climates, as seen with other Noctuidae (Macgregor et al. 2019). The new record from Malta may be indicative of such a range shift, highlighting the importance of continued monitoring to detect distributional responses to climate change.

Material

MALTA, Mġiebah, limits of Mellieha 2 ♀, 7-X-2024 at 250W frosted Mercury Vapour lamp, coll. & leg. J. Agius.



Conclusion

The discovery of *Cardepia affinis europaea* Hacker, 1998 in Malta marks a significant addition to the species' known distribution and underscores the importance of ongoing biodiversity research in the area. With its inclusion in the checklist of Noctuoidea species from the Maltese Islands, which previously totalled 178 species (Agius, 2024), the total now rises to 179 Noctuoidea species. Investigating the habitat, dietary preferences, and life cycle patterns of species like *Cardepia affinis europaea* Hacker, 1998 enhances ecological research and biodiversity assessments. Future studies concentrating on local voltinism, food sources, and climatic adaptations will provide deeper insights into the ecological role of this species and its potential responses to environmental shifts in the Mediterranean region. This species represents a new addition to the lepidoptera fauna of the Maltese Islands, with the Maltese name “Kardepja” proposed as a transliteration of its genus.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declares that he has no financial interest or personal relationship that could influence the work presented in this article.

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First record of *Ecpatia spiculivalva* Pellinen & Mutanen, 2019 from India (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae, Noctuinae)

Joslin Treesa Jacob & Abhilash Peter

Abstract

Ecpatia spiculivalva Pellinen & Mutanen, 2019 is recorded for the first time from the Indian mainland. The specimen was collected from the Western Ghats Forest areas of Nelliampathy, Palakkad district, Kerala, India.

Keywords: Lepidoptera, Noctuidae, Noctuinae, *Ecpatia*, new record, India.

Primer registro de *Ecpatia spiculivalva* Pellinen & Mutanen, 2019 de la India (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae, Noctuinae)

Resumen

Ecpatia spiculivalva Pellinen & Mutanen, 2019 se registra por primera vez en la India continental. El espécimen se recolectó en las zonas forestales de los Ghats occidentales de Nelliampathy, distrito de Palakkad, Kerala, India.

Palabras clave: Lepidoptera, Noctuidae, Noctuinae, *Ecpatia*, nuevo registro, India.

Introduction

Genus *Ecpatia* Turner, 1902 belongs to the tribe Elaphriini of subfamily Noctuinae with 17 valid species world-wide (Pellinen & Mutanen 2019). The genus *Ecpatia* was described with *Ecpatia dulcistriga* (Walker, 1858) as the type species. Poole (1989) suggested the generic placement under the tribe Catephiini Guenée, 1852. Later Holloway (2009) placed the genus under the subfamily Aediinae Beck, 1960 stating the morphological similarities with the genus *Aedia* Hübner, [1823]. The dark forewing colouration and white hindwings with dark border are common to both genera. These similarities were largely superficial (Pellinen & Mutanen 2019). The genus *Ecpatia* was then placed under tribe Elaphriini Beck, 1996 of subfamily Heliiothinae Boisduval, [1828] by Zahiri et al. (2013) and later in the subfamily Noctuinae Latreille, 1802 (Keegan et al. 2021).

In this work, *Ecpatia spiculivalva* Pellinen & Mutanen, 2019 is reported for the first time from India. *E. spiculivalva* and *E. longinquua* (Swinhoe, 1890) are therefore the only two of the 17 valid species that have been identified by this investigation as existing in India.

Materials and methods

The adult male moth specimen was collected from the Western Ghats Forest areas of Nelliampathy, Palakkad district, Kerala, India (10.5354° N, 76.6936° E, altitude: 1000 m) using a light trap. The collected specimen was then killed using ethyl acetate, pinned, and dried under a 100-watt incandescent lamp for 3 hours. The dried specimen was attached with a data label and stored in an airtight insect box. Species- level

identification was done using the literature published by Pellinen & Mutanen (2019). The genitalia study was done as per the Robinson (1976) method. The last four abdominal segments were removed from the specimen and were soaked in a 10% KOH solution overnight. It was then washed with water and dissected under the microscope for species identification. Images were taken using a Labomed Luxeo 4D stereozoom microscope and a good-quality Samsung mobile (SM-A336E). The studied moth specimen and its genitalia have been deposited in the Entomo Taxonomy Lab's insect collections at Christ College (Autonomous), Irinjalakuda, Kerala, India with voucher number CZOR288.

Results and discussion

SYSTEMATIC STATUS

Superfamily Noctuoidea Latreille, 1809
Family Noctuidae Latreille, 1809
Subfamily Noctuinae Latreille, 1809
Tribe Elaphriini Beck, 1996

Genus: *Ecpatia* Turner, 1902

Type: *Ecpatia dulcistriga* (Walker, 1858), Type locality: South Africa

Ecpatia spiculivalva Pellinen & Mutanen, 2019

Material Examined: India, Kerala, Palakkad district, Nelliampathy (10.5354° N, 76.6936° E), 1000 m, 1 ♂, 20-VI-2024, Coll. Joslin Treasa Jacob.

Distribution: Thailand, India [Kerala (present study)].

Diagnosis: Forewing broadly triangular. Blackish brown ground colour with three reddish blotches one close to costa, other near to tornus and one anterior to sub basal line; orbicular and reniform spot lighter than ground colour; hind wing with a distinct central white spot and dark border; two white patches present on fringes. Cucullus wide as valva with strong spines and setae; a narrow constriction divides cucullus and sacculus; a small projection present on costa just below cucullus; lobe shaped process present from each side of tegumen; tegumen longer than vinculum; juxta moderately sclerotized, rectangular; three spikes present in the middle of sacculus; sacculus 'v' shaped with strong harpe; vesica small with one strong cornutus, a spatulate sclerite and two patches of spicules (Figures 1-3).

Remarks: The collected specimen showed striking morphological similarity to the known species *E. spiculivalva* with a slight fuscous colour change in the forewing, which made the first author tentatively identify it as *E. longinquua*. However, upon detailed genitalia studies and comparison with other known taxa, it was revealed that the species was *E. spiculivalva* because of the three spikes present in the middle of the sacculus. The presence of spikes is unique, which segregates all other known species, hence the name *spiculivalva* (Figure 2).

Discussion: *Ecpatia spiculivalva* is described as a new species from Thailand (Pellinen & Mutanen, 2019). It is reported for the first time from India and verified after comparing the male genitalia illustrations provided in Pellinen & Mutanen (2019). Out of the 17 valid species, *E. spiculivalva* (present study) and *E. longinquua* form the only species known from India till date.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no known financial interest or personal relationships that could have influenced the work presented in this article.

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Figures 1-3. 1. Habitus of *Ecpatia spiculivalva* male. 2. Male genitalia. 3. Aedeagus.



COMITÉ PARA LA PROTECCIÓN DE LA NATURALEZA, PROYECTO DE INVESTIGACIÓN CIENTÍFICA DE SHILAP / COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE, SHILAP SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROJECT

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- 3.- The collecting area to be visited by the applicant should also be detailed (province and/or region), expected dates (days, months, or the whole year), collecting method (entomological net, generator, etc.), taxonomical groups of interest to be collected (species, genera, families and/or superfamilies); any other data the applicant wishes to add.
- 4.- All members of SHILAP who apply for these permits to collect Lepidoptera in Spain with scientific purposes, will be included in the Scientific Research Project created by the Society and called: "*Lepidopterological Fauna of the Iberian Peninsula, Balearic Islands and Macaronesian region*".
- 5.- In order to contribute to this Scientific Project, it is requested to send to SHILAP, **either a copy by electronic mail (e-mail), with the listing of materials collected in EXCEL** (-only in this format, please), indicating the Family, Subfamily, Tribe, name of the species (genera, species, author's name and year), town, UTM (1X1) or GPS coordinates, province, dates of capture, collector and numbers of males and females captured (**only 5 specimens per taxon and locality, maximum**). Please, use only the "*Catálogo sistemático y sinonímico de los Lepidoptera de la Península Ibérica, de Ceuta, de Melilla y de las islas Azores, Baleares, Canarias, Madeira y Salvajes (Insecta: Lepidoptera)*" (A. VIVES MORENO, 2014)". This list is necessary for this Scientific Project of SHILAP and for new authorizations.
- 6.- **It's obligatory to publish** in SHILAP Revista de lepidopterología, the new species or subspecies that are discovered and to remit to SHILAP **a part of the TYPE material**, for later incorporation into the Lepidoptera Collection of the National Museum Natural Sciences, Madrid, Spain.
- 7.- All members are kindly reminded of the obligation to be duly authorized for collecting Lepidoptera, with scientific purposes, in Spain and that it is forbidden all type of commercial activity, with the captured material.
- 8.- To know about the scientific aims of SHILAP and to commit to pay the expenses of participation in this Scientific Project, that the Board of Directors considers at any given moment.

Phylogenetic analysis of tribe Neptini Newman, 1870 based on COI gene (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae, Limenitidinae)

Neeraj Neeraj, Avtar Kaur Sidhu & Gurinder Kaur Walia

Abstract

Papilionoidea Latreille, 1802 are widely recognized for their ecological significance, diverse morphology, and role as bioindicators of environmental health. Among the numerous tribes within the subfamily Limenitidinae Behr, 1864, the tribe Neptini Newman, 1870 comprises a distinct group of brush-footed species predominantly distributed across the Oriental and Palearctic regions. The tribe includes several genera, with *Neptis* Fabricius, 1807 being the most speciose and widespread. The current research aims to reconstruct the phylogenetic trees by amplifying the partial sequences of the mitochondrial gene COI to produce a DNA reference library and determine the evolutionary relationships among the species of tribe Neptini. Sequences of COI gene of eight species have been submitted to NCBI. The examination of nucleotide composition at the first, second, and third codon locations revealed a considerable A + T bias, particularly at the third codon position. Genetic divergence based on COI ranges from 5.0% to 11.4% of presently studies species. 1000 bootstrapped Neighbor-joining with Kimura-2 parameter and Maximum likelihood phylogenetic tree constructed based on COI gene sequences.

Keywords: Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae, Limenitidinae, Neptini, Phylogeny, COI gene, DNA Barcoding, India.

Análisis filogenético de la tribu Neptini Newman, 1870, basado en el gen COI (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae, Limenitidinae)

Resumen

Papilionoidea Latreille, 1802 son ampliamente reconocidas por su importancia ecológica, su morfología diversa y su papel como bioindicadores de la salud ambiental. Entre las numerosas tribus de la subfamilia Limenitidinae Behr, 1864, la tribu Neptini Newman, 1870 comprende un grupo distinto de especies de patas peludas distribuidas predominantemente en las regiones Oriental y Paleártica. La tribu incluye varios géneros, siendo *Neptis* Fabricius, 1807 el más diverso y extendido. La presente investigación tiene como objetivo reconstruir los árboles filogenéticos mediante la amplificación de secuencias parciales del gen mitocondrial COI para crear una biblioteca de referencia de ADN y determinar las relaciones evolutivas entre las especies de la tribu Neptini. Se han enviado al NCBI las secuencias del gen COI de ocho especies. El examen de la composición de nucleótidos en las posiciones del primer, segundo y tercer codón reveló un considerable sesgo A + T, especialmente en la posición del tercer codón. La divergencia genética basada en el COI oscila entre el 5,0 % y el 11,4 % de las especies estudiadas actualmente. Se construyó un árbol filogenético de 1000 bootstraps Neighbor-joining con el parámetro Kimura-2 y la máxima verosimilitud basado en las secuencias del gen COI.

Palabras clave: Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae, Limenitidinae, Neptini, filogenia, gen COI, código de barras de ADN, India.

Introduction

With more than 18,000 species described and extraordinary efforts made to infer phylogenetic

hypotheses based on molecular data. Papilionoidea Latreille, 1802 have become a model system for insect diversification studies (Chazot et al. 2019). Lepidoptera play an important role in ecosystem as pollinators and as food. Papilionoidea employ several survival strategies to escape predators. One is aposematism, which involves chemical defence and associated conspicuous wing colour patterns to warn predators. Another is mimicry, where multiple species share a warning signal (Powell, 2009).

Over the years, the Nymphalidae Rafinesque, 1815 family of Papilionoidea has been the focus of research in numerous biological domains. However, the definition of subfamilies has been just recently defined, and the higher categorization of the family is currently being worked on (Wahlberg et al. 2009). As subfamily Limenitidinae is currently delineated, the subfamily Limenitidinae Behr, 1864 comprises a little over 800 species placed in 46 genera and four tribes: Parthenini Reuter, 1896, Adoliadini Doubleday, 1845, Limenitidini Behr, 1864, and Neptini Newman, 1870 (Wahlberg, 2007).

The tribe Neptini, within the subfamily Limenitidinae of the family Nymphalidae, comprises a diverse group. This tribe is notable for its widespread distribution across Asia, Africa, and parts of Europe and Australia, with a significant concentration in Southeast Asia. The species of the tribe Neptini are distributed throughout the Old-World tropics (Mullen et al. 2011). Some Limenitidinae butterflies, including those in Neptini, exhibit a distinct flight pattern of alternating bright uppersides and cryptic undersides, then gliding with outstretched wings. Characterized by their strong flight, territorial behavior, and often vividly patterned wings, Neptini species occupy a variety of forested habitats. The tribe includes several genera, with *Neptis* being the most speciose and widespread.

The tribe Neptini includes following genera worldwide: *Lebadea* Felder, 1861; *Neptis* Fabricius, 1807; *Pantoporia* Hübner, [1819]; *Lasippa* Moore, 1898; *Phaedyra* Felder, 1861; *Aldania* Moore, [1896] and 200 species (<https://ftp.funet>). In India, tribe Neptini includes four genera *Lasippa*, *Neptis*, *Pantoporia*, *Phaedyra* and 35 species (<https://www.ifoundbutterflies.org>).

The mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase I (COI) gene, comprising a 658 bp fragment, is the standard molecular marker used in DNA barcoding for species identification and cryptic species delimitation because of its conserved sequence and low intraspecific variability (Hebert et al. 2003; Kumar et al. 2019). Furthermore, mitochondrial genes, characterized by maternal inheritance and rapid evolutionary rates, are pivotal in molecular systematics and species delimitation (Yang et al. 2018). In the eastern USA and northwestern Costa Rica, DNA barcodes for the COI region have been highly reliable for identification upto species level within the Lepidoptera, with a success rate of >97% for approx. 2000 morphologically defined taxa (Hajibabaei et al. 2006; Hebert et al. 2003, 2010; Janzen et al. 2005). The present paper deals with the phylogenetic analysis of tribe Neptini from India and all over the world.

Material and Methods

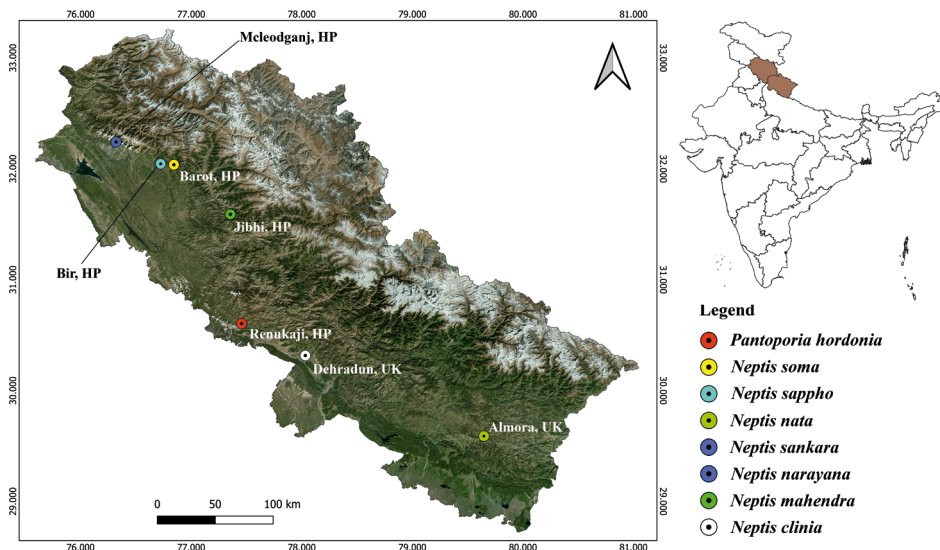
COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION

In the present study, eight samples of the genera *Neptis* and *Pantoporia* were collected from Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand by sweeping net and some of the sequences were downloaded from NCBI (Table 1). Specimens were photographed (Figures 1-8), wings were detached and placed in envelopes as vouchers. The bodies of the samples were placed in glass vials containing 100% ethanol. All ethanol-preserved samples were also stored at -20°C until further use. Mapping was done using QGIS software (Figure 9).

DNA Extraction: Genomic DNA was extracted from thoracic muscles and legs of Papilionoidea using Qiagen DNeasy Blood and Tissue kit. The procedure was as following: Tissue was grinded with the help of 180 µl Buffer ATL and 20 µl proteinase K, followed by vortexing and incubation at 56°C until completely lysed. Mixture was vortex occasionally during incubation. Then 200 µl Buffer AL was added. Sample was mix thoroughly by vortexing followed by incubation at 56°C for 10 minutes. Then 200 µl chilled ethanol was added followed by mixing by vortex. Mixture was then pipetted into a DNeasy Mini spin column placed in a 2 ml collection tube, sample was centrifuged at 8000 rpm for 1 minute, flow through and collection tube was discarded. Spin column was placed in a new 2 ml collection tube, 500 µl Buffer AW1 was added, sample was centrifuged at 8000 rpm for 1 minute; flow through and collection tube were discarded. Spin column was again placed in a new 2 ml collection tube, 500 µl Buffer AW2 was added, sample was centrifuged at 14,000 rpm for 3 minutes; flow through and collection tube were discarded. Spin column was then transferred to

a new microcentrifuge tube. DNA was eluted by adding 100 µl Buffer AE to the centre of the spin column membrane. Sample was incubated for 1 minute at room temperature and sample was centrifuged for 1 minute at 8000 rpm.

Figure 9. Map showing collection localities of presently studied species.



Amplification and Sequencing of the COI gene: Extracted DNA was amplified using universal primers (LCO1490-F5'-GGTCAACAAATCATAAAGATATTGG-3' and HCO2198-R5'-AAACTTCAGGGTGACCAAAAAA-TCA-3') described by Folmer et al. (1994). Amplification was performed in a total volume of 30 µl, containing 8 µl of PCR water, 15 µl of Master Mix, 1.5 µl of each primer (LCO-1490 and HCO-2198), 2 µl of BSA and 2 µl of DNA. The thermal cycling program of the PCR procedure was as follows: 1 cycle for initial denaturation at 95°C for 5 minutes; 35 cycles for denaturation at 95°C for 1 minute, annealing at 45°C for 1 minute, and extension at 72°C for 1 minute; and 1 cycle for a final extension at 72°C for 5 minutes. All the PCR products were visualized via 1% agarose gel electrophoresis with ethidium bromide (EtBr) staining under UV light via a gel documentation system to confirm successful DNA amplification. The amplification of the COI gene was performed. Amplified products were sent to the Research Laboratory Biology, New Delhi, for sequencing via the Sanger dideoxy sequencing method. The obtained sequences were submitted to the NCBI database, and accession numbers were obtained. The NCBI BLAST search engine was employed to identify conspecific sequences by analysing genetic similarities. Unique accession numbers were assigned to these sequences, making them accessible for future research and comparative analysis.

Molecular analysis: Molecular analysis was conducted in MEGA v 12. All the sequences including outgroup were aligned using Multiple Sequence Alignment. The Kimura 2-parameter (K2P) model of base substitution was used to calculate pairwise genetic distance. Nucleotide composition and patterns of nucleotide substitution were calculated in MEGA v. 12. Phylogenetic trees were constructed using Neighbour-Joining method and Maximum Likelihood method in MEGA v 12 (Figure 12). The NJ analyses were conducted using the Kimura 2-parameter distance estimate, with 1000 bootstrap replications.

Results and Discussion

Nucleotide Composition, Conserved, Variable, Parsimony Informative Sites and Singleton Sites: Across the final alignment of COI sequences, there are 343 conserved sites, 236 variable sites, 211 parsimony

informative sites and 25 singleton sites in the dataset, which confirms that the COI gene is highly conserved. In the present study, the nucleotide composition has been evaluated (Fig:10) as this is important for studying the variation among different species. The average percentage of each nucleotide for the studied fragment of COI gene was observed to be T = 39.7%, A = 29%, C = 17.3%, and G = 14.1%. This clearly shows that A + T content of the nucleotide sequences was higher than G + C. Higher A + T frequency is the distinguishing make-up of insect mitochondrial DNA (Lunt and Hyman, 1997). The nucleotide composition across codon positions in insects follows a distinct and consistent pattern, with a strong A + T bias, particularly in the first and third codon positions, whereas the second codon position has a more balanced composition.

Yang et al. (2021) reported that in the mitochondrial genomes of Tortricidae, adenine (A) is the most frequent nucleotide at the first codon position, followed by thymine (T), guanine (G), and cytosine (C). This aligns with the observed values (A-1: 31.4; T-1: 26.9; G-1: 25.8; C-1: 15.9), suggesting that the first codon position is relatively conserved, with a preference for purines (A, G) over pyrimidines (T, C). At the second codon position, thymine (T) is dominant (43.1%), followed by cytosine (C) (26.7%), adenine (A) (15.6%), and guanine (G) (14.6%), which is consistent with the findings of Kokate et al. (2021) in *Drosophila* Fallén, 1823. The second codon position plays a crucial role in determining amino acid properties, as it directly affects protein function, which may explain the greater presence of T and C, as these bases are often associated with hydrophobic or structurally stable amino acids.

The third codon position exhibited the greatest variability, with Thymine (49%) and adenine (40%) being dominant, whereas cytosine (9.2%) and guanine (1.8%) were significantly underrepresented. This finding supports the findings of Näsval et al. (2023), who highlighted a strong G/C to A/T substitution bias in butterflies. This suggests that natural selection and mutational pressures favour A + T richness at the third codon position, which is known to be the most synonymous and variable site in codon evolution. These findings indicate that the A + T content is highest in the third codon position, followed by the first, whereas the second position is relatively balanced. This pattern is consistent across different insect taxa, reflecting the influence of mutation pressure, translational efficiency, and natural selection in shaping codon usage bias.

Maximum Composite Likelihood Estimate of the Pattern of Nucleotide Substitution: The transition/transversion rate ratios were also calculated. For simplicity, the sum of r values is made equal to 100. The transition/transversion rate ratios are $k1 = 1.752$ (purines) and $k2 = 3.97$ (pyrimidines). The overall transition/transversion bias is $R = 1.398$, where $R = [A * G * k1 + T * C * k2] / [(A + G) * (T + C)]$. The pattern of nucleotide substitutions was also checked and shown in Table 2; which included codon positions 1st + 2nd + 3rd + Noncoding; all positions containing gaps and missing data were eliminated. All ambiguous positions were removed for each sequence pair (pairwise deletion option). The pairwise deletion option was applied to all ambiguous positions for each sequence pair resulting in a final data set comprising 579 positions. Evolutionary analyses were conducted in MEGA12 (Figure 12).

Table 2. Each entry shows the probability of substitution (r) from one base (row) to another base (column). Rates of different transitional substitutions are shown in bold and those of transversionsal substitutions are shown in italics.

	A	T	C	G
A	-	<i>7.91</i>	<i>3.44</i>	4.92
T	<i>5.79</i>	-	13.65	<i>2.81</i>
C	<i>5.79</i>	31.39	-	<i>2.81</i>
G	10.15	<i>7.91</i>	<i>3.44</i>	-

Genetic divergence: To ensure the COI gene's identification reliability, interspecific divergences should be greater than 3% and intraspecific divergences should not exceed 3% (Wells & Sperling, 2001). Hebert et al. (2004) developed a DNA barcode analysis technique that contrasts intraspecific and interspecific genetic divergence (bar-coding gap) for species classification. To bridge the barcoding gap for species recognition in insects, a 3% interspecific genetic divergence limit was proposed (Hebert et al. 2003). Later, it was proposed that there is no universal cut off and that intraspecific and interspecific genetic divergences vary by species (Meyer & Paulay, 2005). The interspecific distance ranged from 5.0% to 11.4% (Table 3) of presently studies

species (Table 3), excluding outgroup. Minimum interspecific genetic divergence (5.0%) is observed between *Neptis soma* and *Neptis sappho*. Maximum interspecific divergence (11.4%) is observed between *Neptis nata* and *Neptis narayana*. Minimum intergeneric divergence (9.2%) is observed between *Pantoporia hordonia* and *Neptis sappho*. Maximum intergeneric (11.4%) divergence is observed between *Pantoporia hordonia* and *Neptis nata*. Species with low genetic distance indicate closely related species and have a recent common ancestor, while high genetic divergence reflects the distant relationships.

Table 3. Interspecific divergence among presently studied species.

Name of the species	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Neptis clinia</i> Moore, 1872							
<i>Neptis mahendra</i> Moore, 1872	6.5%						
<i>Neptis narayana</i> Moore, 1858	9.0%	11.0%					
<i>Neptis nata</i> Moore, [1858]	5.6%	6.3%	11.4%				
<i>Neptis sankara</i> (Kollar, [1844])	8.1%	9.7%	8.6%	7.5%			
<i>Neptis sappho</i> (Pallas, 1771)	5.4%	5.4%	9.9%	6.5%	8.8%		
<i>Neptis soma</i> Moore, 1858	5.4%	4.8%	10.1%	5.2%	8.6%	5.0%	
<i>Pantoporia hordonia</i> (Stoll, [1790])	9.9%	11.0%	10.1%	11.4%	9.9%	9.2%	10.7%

Phylogenetic analysis: A phylogenetic tree was reconstructed based on the mitochondrial gene COI gene sequences of 97 species along with the outgroup (*Aulocera swaha*). Tree was generated via the Maximum likelihood (ML) method and Neighbour- Joining (NJ) method. In the tree made by NJ method, there is the formation of 13 clades and in the tree made by ML method there is the formation of 11 clades, each representing different bootstrap value. We found genus *Lasippa* and genus *Pantoporia* to be the sisters of genus *Neptis* in NJ tree, as also reported by Dhungel & Wahlberg (2018); but these results are not congruent in ML tree. In ML tree, genus *Lasippa* and genus *Pantoporia* are nested within the species of *Neptis*. *Pantoporia venilia* is nested within genus *Neptis* making the genus *Neptis* paraphyletic as also reported by Dhungel & Wahlberg (2018).

In both the trees *Phaedyas aspasia* is placed in the genus *Neptis*, as also reported by Zhang et al. (2011). According to Zhang et al. (2011), the genera *Phaedyas* and *Neptis* are very similar in some main morphological characters as follows: 1) eyes large, prominent, and naked; 2) antenna rather short, not half the length of the fore wing; 3) fore wings elongate, triangular; 4) fore wings: inner margin three fourths of the length of the anterior, more or less emarginated towards the middle; 5) fore wings: vein R5 arises from the median cell; 6) hind wings very oval; 7) hind wings: the outer margin rounded, slightly scalloped; 8) vein Sc+R1 long in the male hind wings; 9) fore legs of the male very slender and short, more or less clothed with very delicate white hairs; 10) abdomen slender, elongated. Based on these findings, while placing *Phaedyas aspasia* in *Neptis* is not surprising, further extensive investigations with additional genes will be required to strengthen robustness further. Species *Lebadea martha* found to be sister to the genus *Neptis* in both the trees as also supported by Dhungel & Wahlberg (2018).

It is concluded that the COI gene can be used to identify Indian Papilionoidea and to determine their phylogeny. Because of its variety, the barcoding gene COI is an excellent marker for phylogenetic study and confirming geographical population distribution patterns. Molecular identification is valuable for those species that are difficult to identify using morphologic characters and help to identify the unidentified species.

Conclusion

The current study presents a detailed DNA analysis of the Neptini. The combination of DNA barcoding with phylogenetic analysis has allowed for more precise classification, uncovered new clades, and highlighted substantial genetic connections across species. The examination of nucleotide composition at the first, second, and third codon locations revealed a considerable A + T bias, particularly at the third codon position. This is consistent with reported patterns in insect mitochondrial genomes. Identifying conserved, variable, parsimony-informative, and singleton sites enhances the genetic structure of these species. As there is a complex genus in tribe Neptini, sometimes it is difficult to identify on the basis of morphology alone. So, these findings underscore the necessity of integrative taxonomic approaches that combine morphological, molecular and phylogenetic data to resolve species relationships accurately. This study not only enhances our understanding of Papilionoidea phylogenetics but also contributes to future conservation strategies by refining species delineations within the tribe Neptini.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there are no known financial interest or personal relationship that could have influenced the work presented in this article.

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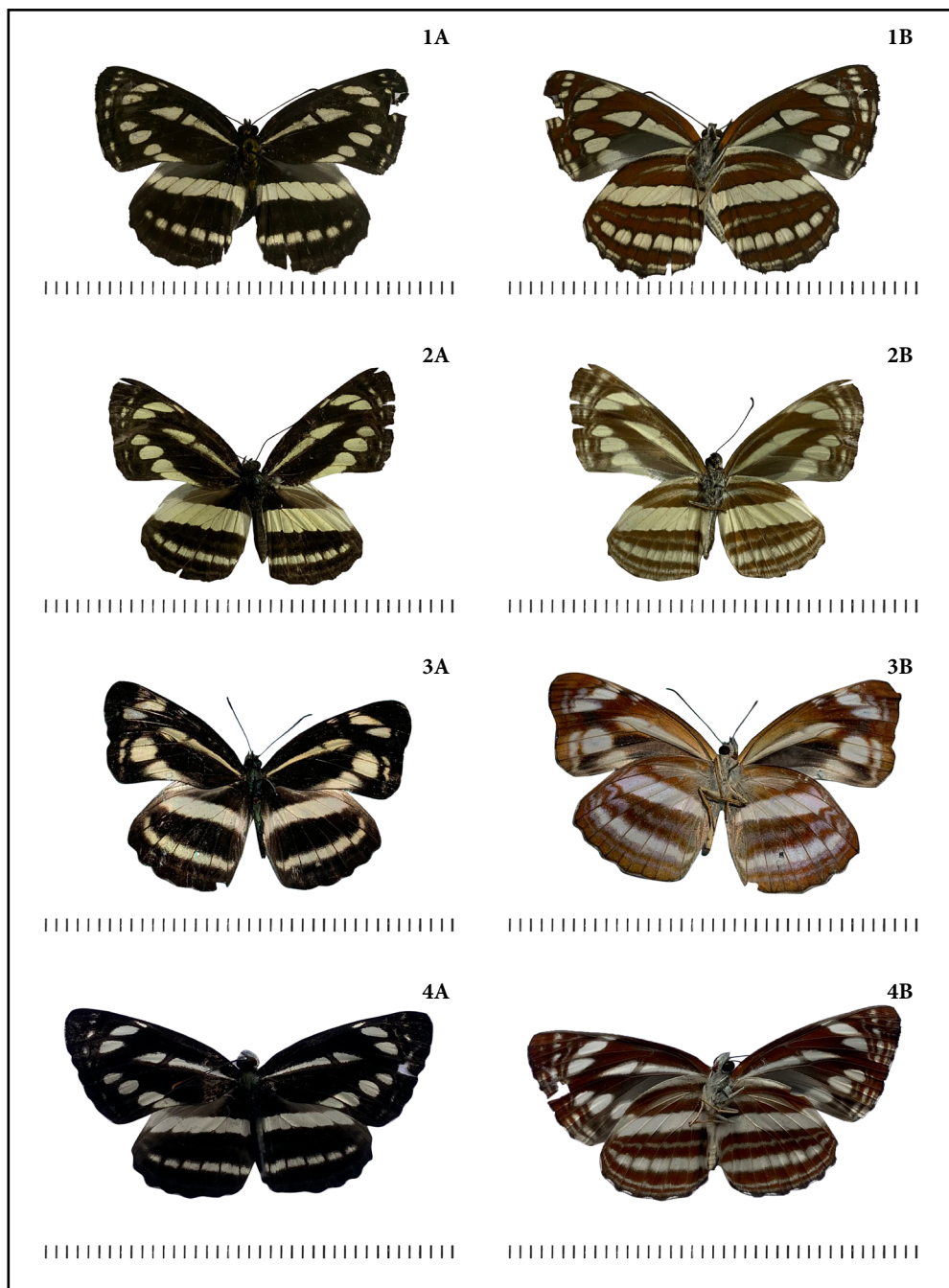
Table 1. List of presently studied species and sequences downloaded from NCBI

Reference	Species	Voucher number	Accession number	Locality
Present study	<i>Neptis clinia</i>	NA33	PV124830	Dehradun, Uttarakhand
Present study	<i>Neptis mahendra</i>	NA48	PV362688	Jibhi, Himachal Pradesh
Present study	<i>Neptis narayana</i>	NA11	PQ657142	McLeodganj, Himachal Pradesh
Present study	<i>Neptis nata</i>	NA34	PV125261	Almora, Uttarakhand
Present study	<i>Neptis sankara</i>	NA9	PQ657136	McLeodganj, Himachal Pradesh
Present study	<i>Neptis sappho</i>	NA8	PV731523	Bir, Himachal Pradesh
Present study	<i>Neptis soma</i>	NA45	PV362625	Barot, Himachal Pradesh
Present study	<i>Pantoporia hordonia</i>	NA41	PV125316	Renukaji, Himachal Pradesh
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis anjana</i>	PM16-13	MG741113	Sweden
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis satina</i>	PM15-11	MG741106	Sweden
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis agouale</i>	JM6-4	MG741057	Sweden
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis nicobule</i>	JM6-3	MG741056	Sweden
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis praslini</i>	JM3-2	MG741054	Sweden
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis nicomedes</i>	JM2-5	MG741053	Sweden
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis biafra</i>	JM2-3	MG741052	Sweden
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis armandia</i>	JM2-24	MG741051	Sweden
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis miah</i>	JM2-23	MG741050	Sweden
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis cydippe</i>	JM2-22	MG741049	Sweden
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis woodwardi</i>	JM2-21	MG741048	Sweden
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis saclava</i>	JM2-17	MG741047	Sweden

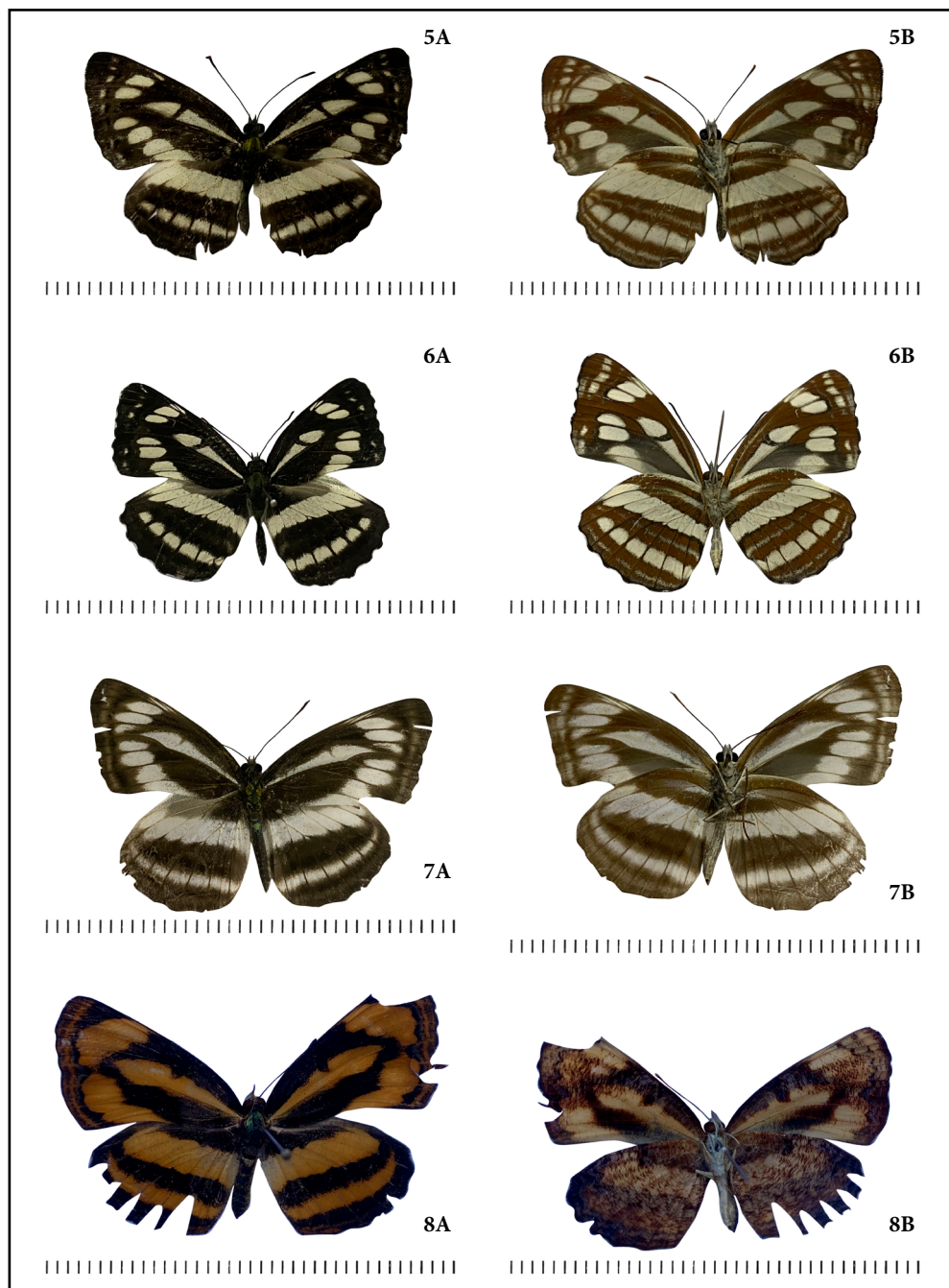
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis exaleuca</i>	JM2-15	MG741046	Sweden
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis melicerta</i>	JM2-10	MG741045	Sweden
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis nysiades</i>	JM2-1	MG741044	Sweden
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis antilope</i>	JM1-7	MG741043	Sweden
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis alwina</i>	JM1-5	MG741042	Sweden
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis yunnana</i>	JM1-4	MG741041	Sweden
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis divisa</i>	JM1-3	MG741040	Sweden
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis arachne</i>	JM1-2	MG741039	Sweden
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Neptis philyra</i>	JM1-11	MG741037	Sweden
Chazot et al. 2020	<i>Neptis tshetverikovi</i>	JM1_8	MW318578	Sweden
Chazot et al. 2020	<i>Neptis quintilla</i>	IS_90	MW318576	Sweden
Chazot et al. 2020	<i>Neptis nemetes</i>	JM2_4	MW318574	Sweden
Chazot et al. 2020	<i>Neptis metella</i>	JM3_4	MW318572	Sweden
Chazot et al. 2020	<i>Neptis laeta</i>	JM2_18	MW318570	Sweden
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis zaida</i>	YI_18_U124	MT283669	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis harita</i>	YI_18_U122	MT283667	Thailand
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis magadha</i>	YI_17_V369	MT283665	Thailand
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis namba</i>	YI_17_V164	MT283663	Thailand
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis beroe</i>	MLJ06	MT283660	Thailand
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis thisbe</i>	MLJ03	MT283659	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis obscurior</i>	MA079	MT283658	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis andetria</i>	MA065	MT283656	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis brebissonii</i>	HD_17_Q197	MT283651	Indonesia
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis clinioides</i>	HD_17_Q175	MT283649	Indonesia
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis amphion</i>	HD_17_Q004	MT283648	Indonesia
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis ida</i>	HD_17_F570	MT283646	Indonesia
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis vikasi</i>	HD_17_F561	MT283645	Indonesia
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis heliodore</i>	DL_16_N098	MT283632	Viet Nam
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis pampanga</i>	DL_13_F046	MT283631	Philippines
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis mindorana</i>	DL_11_E033	MT283628	Philippines
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis gracilis</i>	DH_18_R344	MT283626	Indonesia
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis imitans</i>	CM685	MT283624	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis reducta</i>	CM684	MT283623	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis choui</i>	CM682	MT283621	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis qianweiguoi</i>	CM679	MT283618	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis raddei</i>	CM677	MT283616	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis radha</i>	CM676	MT283615	Viet Nam
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis cymela</i>	CM661	MT283614	Philippines

Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis camarensis</i>	CM655	MT283610	Republic of the Congo
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis aurivillii</i>	CM653	MT283609	Kenya
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis strigata</i>	CM652	MT283608	Republic of the Congo
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis conspicua</i>	CM521	MT283599	Republic of the Congo
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis dejeani</i>	CM440	MT283597	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis noyala</i>	CM189	MT283591	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis hesione</i>	CM163	MT283590	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis cartica</i>	CM159	MT283589	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis philyroides</i>	CM145	MT283588	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis ananta</i>	BM948	MT283587	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis meloria</i>	BM681	MT283584	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis kuangtungensis</i>	BM666	MT283582	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis nemorum</i>	BM591	MT283580	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis speyeri</i>	BM289	MT283578	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis nemorosa</i>	BM202	MT283575	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis thetis</i>	BM200	MT283574	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis pryeri</i>	BM185	MT283573	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis yerburii</i>	BM161	MT283567	China
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Neptis dumetorum</i>	BM_18_L008	MT283555	France
Zhang et al. 2011	<i>Neptis sinocartica</i>	-	HM999888	China
Wu et al. 2016	<i>Neptis sylvana</i>	N0131	KX900549	Taiwan
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Lasippa monata</i>	NW17808	MG741098	Sweden
Wilson et al. 2013	<i>Lasippa tiga</i>	UMKL-JJW0262	KF226510	Malaysia
Wilson et al. 2013	<i>Lasippa heliodore</i>	UMKL-JJW0127	KF226508	Malaysia
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Lasippa ebusa</i>	DL_12_E148	MT283630	Philippines
Ma et al. 2020	<i>Lasippa illigera</i>	CM683	MT283622	Philippines
Wilson et al. 2013	<i>Lebadea martha</i>	UMKL-JJW0240	KF226512	Malaysia
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Pantoporia venilia</i>	PM15-12	MG741107	Sweden
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Pantoporia consimilis</i>	NW137-3	MG741085	Sweden
Wilson et al. 2013	<i>Pantoporia sandaka</i>	UMKL-JJW0296	KF226557	Malaysia
Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018	<i>Phaedyma aspasia</i>	JM1-1	MG741036	Sweden
Bassett et al. 2011	<i>Phaedyma shepherdii</i>	USNM:ENT:00649640	HQ570615	Papua New Guinea

Figures 1-4. 1. *Neptis sappho* (Pallas, 1771), **A.** Dorsal side, **B.** Ventral side. 2. *Neptis clinia* Moore, 1872, **A.** Dorsal side, **B.** Ventral side. 3. *Neptis narayana* Moore, 1858, **A.** Dorsal side, **B.** Ventral side. 4. *Neptis nata* Moore, [1858], **A.** Dorsal side, **B.** Ventral side



Figures 5-8. 5. *Neptis soma* Moore, 1858, **A.** Dorsal side, **B.** Ventral side. 6. *Neptis mahendra* Moore, 1872, **A.** Dorsal side, **B.** Ventral side. 7. *Neptis sankara* (Kollar, [1844]), **A.** Dorsal side, **B.** Ventral side. 8. *Pantoporia hordonia* (Stoll, [1790]), **A.** Dorsal side, **B.** Ventral side.



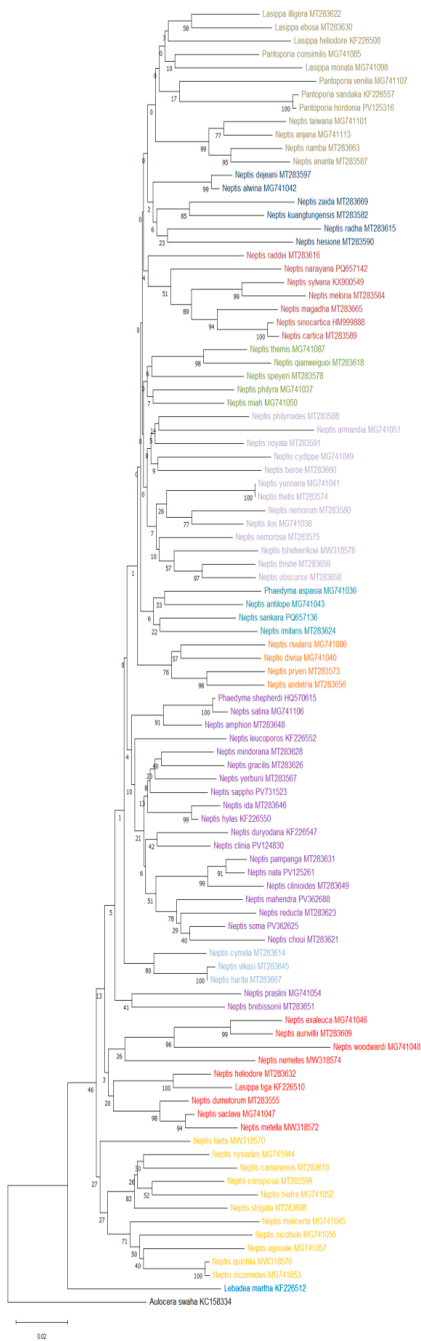


Figure 11. The evolutionary history was inferred using the Neighbor-Joining method. The optimal tree is shown. The evolutionary distances were computed using the Kimura 2-parameter method and are in the units of the number of base substitutions per site. Evolution analyses were conducted in MEGA12

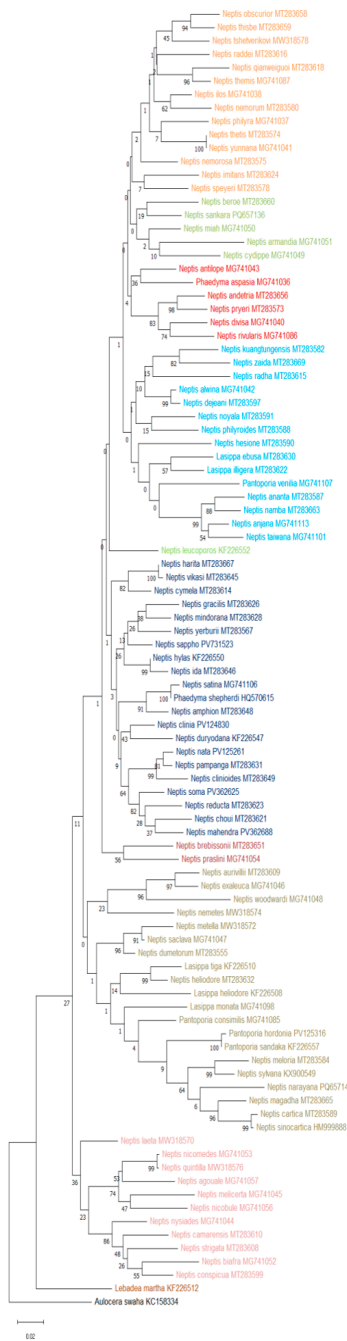


Figure 12. Evolutionary analysis by Maximum likelihood method