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Research article

Studies on the Balkan Lepidoptera III

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Abstract: New and interesting records of Balkan Lepidoptera are detailed. *Aphelia stigmatana* (Eversmann, 1844) is new for the Balkan fauna; for *Holoterpna pruinosata* (Staudinger, 1897) the third contemporary locality in Europe and the Balkan Peninsula is reported. The majority of the species are from the informal group "Macrolepidoptera", but we include as well representatives of the informal group "Microlepidoptera". Twelve genera and 27 species are new for Albania, and 45 species are reported for the second time for that country. For Montenegro, four genera and 15 species are reported for the first time. Two genera and four species are new for Serbia and 13 species are reported for the second time for Serbia. Two species are new to Bulgaria. Two genera and eight species are new for Bosnia and Herzegovina; many other species are reported for a second or third time for the country. One genus and two species are new for Greece. Two species are reported for a second time and five species are reported for a third time for North Macedonia. For many other species, second or third localities are reported for certain countries. For other species we report the highest or lowest altitude localities and southernmost/easternmost points of their range known so far. Data for some other interesting species from these countries are also presented, including new localities for species with poorly known distribution in the Balkan Peninsula and Balkan countries. Many data originate from previously unexplored areas in certain countries, from where we have a lack of information. Altogether, data for 353 species of Lepidoptera from more than 50 localities are presented here, and selected habitats, specimens, and their genitalia are illustrated in 350 figures.

Keywords: Balkan Peninsula, butterflies, faunistics, genitalia, moths, taxonomy

Introduction

This article is a continuation of the research we have conducted in the Balkan countries over the last 12 years. Balkan countries are not equally explored; many species are not reported from individual Balkan countries, although their occurrence there is expected. Being well acquainted with the local fauna, our research is directed to unexplored regions, as well as to a targeted search for interesting species. National distributional gaps in the Balkans may partly reflect differences in sampling effort, seasonality and local detectability rather than genuine biogeographical barriers. We have always tried to collect in unexplored areas and new localities or, if we repeat visits to the same locality, we visited it in a different season; also in localities not explored enough before, but inhabited by interesting species and looking promising for further investigation. Along with the discovery of unexpected species, some targeted searches have also repeatedly failed to detect species whose occurrence appeared plausible based on their distribution in neighbouring countries. In North Macedonia, we looked eight times in six localities in November–December for *Erannis declinans* (Staudinger, 1879), a species well present in Bulgaria but not yet found across the border in North Macedonia. In 2025, we found it several times even in the very centre of Sofia City. Another species, present in SW Bulgaria but not found so far in North Macedonia and Albania, is *Chemerina calliginearia* (Rambur, 1833), for which we looked twice in these countries in March, but without success. The situation with *Eochoroca balcanica* (Rebel in Prinz, 1919),

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Ocnogyna parasita (Hübner, 1790), *Plusidia cheiranthii* (Tauscher, 1809), *Bryophila seladona burgeffi* (Draudt, 1931) and *Conistra ragusae macedonica* (Pinker, 1956) is similar – they are known in North Macedonia close to the border with Albania, but have not been found in Albania yet, although we looked for them several times in different years and at a suitable time.

In Serbia *Hadena vulcanica urumovi* (Drenowski, 1931) and *Rhyacia arenacea* (Hampson, 1907), remain unknown for that country, although they are present in Bulgaria in Chepan Mt, close to the Serbian border. *Leucania punctosa* (Treitschke, 1825) is present in Bulgaria and Greece, but remains unknown for North Macedonia, Montenegro and Albania. *Eumera regina* Staudinger, 1892 is well represented species in Western Bulgaria, close to the border with Serbia, for which we looked for several times in Eastern Serbia near Bosilegrad, Dimitrovgrad (= Caribrod) and Pirot where *Acer monspessulanum* is present. We found it in Serbia in the second year of our search for it there. *Leucania herrichi* Herrich-Schäffer, 1849 is known from North Macedonia and western Greece, but is not found yet in Albania, Montenegro and in the other Balkan countries, even in western Bulgaria. *Perizoma flavosparsata uniformata* Mentzer, 1974, is a species that we found new for Serbia in 2024, close to the Bulgarian border. In September 2025 we searched for it on the other side of the border in Bulgaria and found it there as a new one for the country.

In Albania in 2025, we conducted six collecting trips covering different seasons and varying durations. Most field work was carried out at new localities; where previously visited localities were revisited, they were sampled in different seasons. However, some species that are common in the neighbouring countries had not yet been found in Albania, for example *Colobochyla salicalis* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775), *Autographa pulchrina* (Haworth, 1809), *Acronicta auricoma* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775), *Actinotia polyodon* (Clerck, 1759), *Amphipoea oculea* (Linnaeus, 1761), *Eupsilia transversa* (Hufnagel, 1766), *Enargia paleacea* (Esper, [1788]), *Polia bombycina* (Hufnagel, 1766), *Lacanobia suasa* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) and some others. From them, only *Autographa pulchrina, Acronicta auricoma, Actinotia polyodon* and *Polia bombycina* were found in Albania and reported here as new for Albania.

Materials and methods

The night-time collecting methods since 2011 have involved 2 portable light traps with an 8 watt "Blacklight" white tube (368 nm) and 8 watt "Blacklight" black tube, both powered by 12 volt 9Ah batteries, as well as a Finnish "tent trap" with a 160 watt MV bulb at the top of the pole and a 20 watt (368 nm) black light lamp over the catching pot below, powered by a generator. An additional 20-watt (368 nm) black light lamp (from 2022 EntoLight UV LED E27-300 mm 8 Watt 365–375 nm and 395–405 nm, 12 W with transformer) lamp was also positioned about 70–90 m from the tent trap. The distance between the Finnish "tent trap" and the light traps, as well as between the light traps themselves, was sometimes several hundred meters, as they were deployed with different outlooks wherever possible. All traps ran throughout the night. From the second half of August 2022 onwards the Finnish "tent trap" (Fig. 6) was furnished with LepiLED, a 1.5 maxi model UV LED lamp with adapter and transformer 220 – 12V, powered by a 4-stroke generator.

Morphological methods. Genitalia were extracted and mounted on glass slides in Euparal after staining with a 2% Merbromin solution, or Merchromina film 20 mg/ml solution from January, 2026. All genitalia slides were photographed with a Zeiss stereo microscope Stemi 2000-C with Canon 2000 digital camera and transmitted light; the single illustrated everted vesicae and, in some cases, the female genitalia were photographed in alcohol before mounting on glass in Euparal. Specimens and collecting localities were photographed with a Sony DSChX400v digital camera, except for figures 28 and 34; scale line for specimens is 1 cm. Unless indicated otherwise, material was collected by S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić-Beshkova (before October, 2020 as A. Nahirnić) and, together with the genitalia slides, are part of the collection of S. Beshkov in the NMNHS (National Museum of Natural History, Sofia).

Lepidoptera families are arranged according to Aarvik et al. (2017, 2021). The sequence and nomenclature of families Erebidae and Noctuidae follow Fibiger et al. (2011), with changes incorporated from subsequent taxonomic revisions and the recently published books of Top et al. (2023) and Ronkay et al. (2024). The Geometridae are arranged according to Hausmann & Sihvonen (2019). When a specimen's number is indicated, it refers to

the collection of Stoyan Beshkov in the NMNHS. If the collectors are not indicated, the collectors are the present authors. In the systematic part below, countries are arranged from West to East, and localities in the countries are also placed in this way. If there are only one or two species reported from a particular locality, the locality is presented with its full data for the species and is not included in the list of localities. Collecting localities are illustrated if they have not been illustrated before in our articles for Albania, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. If, for some of the species for a certain country, the localities from where it is reported before are not given, this means that the species has more than five localities in the country.

List of localities

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Crna Gora Mt, Česim - Konjic minucipality, Crna Gora Mt, Česim village vicinity, 1120 m, N43.4962, E018.0355, limestone area with dolines, mountain stepe with single *Salix* and *Fagus* trees (Fig. 1).

Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda – Trebinje Region, Trebinjska Brda, 621 m, N42.7353, E018.2972, limestone area with *Quercus, Carpinus, Fraxinus ornus*, etc. (Fig. 2).

Dindo, Ljuta River Canyon – Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo Region, Kalinovik surroundings, Dindo, Ljuta River Canyon, 737 m, N43.5107, E018.2999, 02.IX.2025, *Quercus, Acer, Fraxinus ornus* near meadow above stream (Fig. 3).

Montenegro (Crna Gora)

Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija – Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 593 m, N42.6866, E019.0007, *Quercus, Acer monspessulanum, Juniperus oxycedrus, Carpinus orientalis, Fraxinus ornus* on limestone area (Fig. 4).

Drume, Tuzi Municipality – Montenegro, Skadarsko jezero lake surroundings, Tuzi Municipality near Drume Village, 193 m, N42.3375, E019.3676, *Punica granatum, Phyllirea, Quercus, Paliurus spina-christi, Fraxinus ornus* on limestone area. This locality is illustrated in Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova (2025).

Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane – Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 1362 m, N42.8458, E019.7188, *Picea abies, Salix*, meadow above stream (Fig. 5).

Albania

Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec – Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts) Mts, Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 1441 m, N42.5411, E019.7126, meadow in *Fagus* forest in river valley (Fig. 6).

Himara, near Kuç Village – Albania, Himara County, near Kuç Village, 380 m, N40.1767, E019.8061, limestone rocky hill with *Quercus coccifera, Q. ilex, Arbutus, Erica arborea, Cystus, Artemisia* (Fig. 7).

Tirana Region, Mali i Vrapit – Tirana Region, Mali i Vrapit, 505 m, N41.1274, E019.8144, *Quercus trojana, Spartium, Paliurus, Juniperus oxycedrus, Cystus, Pistacia*, sandy rocks (Fig. 8).

Between Borshi and Çorraj – Vlora County, between Borshi and Çorraj villages, 348 m, N40.1042, E019.8628, stony rocky slopes with *Platanus orientalis, Quercus coccifera, Phillyrea latifolia, Pistacia lentiscus*, etc. (Fig. 9).

Sinja, between Velcan and Cuk – Berat Region, Sinja Natural Park, between Velçan and Cuk, 847 m, N40.6193, E019.8891, *Quercus* forest with *Cystus* and meadows around (Fig. 10).

Valbona Valley, near Çerem – Above Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 1528 m, N42.5033, E019.9588, meadows near *Fagus* forest (Fig. 11).

Puka Region, near Rrape – Puka Region, near Rrape Village, 767 m, N42.03712, E019.97812, *Quercus, Acer tataricum, Juniperus oxycedrus, Fraxinus ornus, Bruckentalia spiculifolia, Pinus nigra*, meadows (Fig. 12).

Ksamil – Ionian Sea Coast, near Ksamil, 67 m, N39.7965, E020.0032, maquis. This locality is illustrated in Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova (2025).

Mali me Gropa, central part, near the Nomad Lake – Tirana Region, Mali me Gropa, central part S of plateau, near the Nomad Lake, 1491 m, N41.3683, E020.0525, limestone area with dolines, mountain stepe, *Thalictrum, Digitalis, Verbascum*, low vegetation (Fig. 13). This locality is illustrated also in Balogh et al (2026) with more data for the autumn species.



Fig. 1. Crna Gora Mt, near Česim.



Fig. 2. Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda.



Fig. 3. Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo.



Fig. 4. Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija.



Fig. 5. Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane.



Fig. 6. Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, Finish “tent trap”.



Fig. 7. Himara, near Kuc Village.



Fig. 8. Tirana Region, Mali i Vrapit Park.



Fig. 9. Between Borshi and Corraj.



Fig. 10. Sinja Park, between Velçan and Cuk.



Fig. 11. Valbona Valley, near Çerem.



Fig. 12. Puka Region, near Rrape.



Fig. 13. Mali me Gropa, Central part, near the Nomad Lake.



Fig. 14. Bistrica River near Mesopotami.



Fig. 15. Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town.



Fig. 16. Kukës County, near Tregtan.



Fig. 17. Golloborde, between Borove and Stebleve.



Fig. 18. Ostrovicë Mts, Mashkullor Ridge, SE of Qafa e Martes.



Fig. 19. Kukës County, Kallabak plateau.



Fig. 20. Falakro Oros, below Profitis Ilias Summit.

Bistrica River near Mesopotami –Saranda Region, Bistrica River near Mesopotami Village, 37 m, N39.90543, E020.1154, river valley with *Salix, Platanus orientalis, Tamarix, Spartium junceum, Cystus, Vicia*, meadows around (Fig. 14).

Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town – Mt Thanës, near Bulqizë town, above Plani i Bardhë Village, 915 m, N41.4829, E020.1626, slopes with grass vegetation, *Quercus, Fraxinus ornus, Pinus nigra* on serpentinites (Fig. 15).

Kukes County, near Tregtan – Kukes County, near Tregtan Village, 488 m, N42.1412, E020.3519, *Quercus* forest and meadow around (Fig. 16).

Golloborde, between Borove and Stebleve – Golloborde, between Borove and Stebleve villages, 968 m, N41.3465, E020.4566, river valley with *Fagus, Salix, Carpinus, Corylus, Quercus* (Fig. 17).

Ostrovice Mts, Mashkullor Ridge, SE of Qafa e Martes – Korçë Region, Ostrovice Mts, Mashkullor Ridge, SE of Qafa e Martes, 1846 m, N40.5156; E020.4825, meadows near *Fagus* forest (Fig. 18).

Kukës County, Korab Mt, Kallabak plateau, Novosej lake, 1467 m, N41.9535, E020.5735, *Populus tremula, Betula, Juniperus nana, Chamaecytisus*, meadows, wetlands (Fig. 19).

Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq – Korçë County, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq Village, 1236 m, N40.5322, E020.5979, stony slopes with *Acer monspessulanum, Carpinus orientalis, Quercus trojana*, etc. This locality is illustrated in Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova (2025).

Prrenjas-Pogradec, near Qafa Kotodeshit – Prrenjas-Pogradec, near Qafa Kotodeshit, 1132 m, N41.0426, E020.6030, dry meadows with *Juniperus* near young *Quercus* forest. This locality is illustrated in Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova (2025).

Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula – Pogradec Region, Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 781 m, N41.0587, E020.6481, limestone area with *Carpinus orientalis, Quercus trojana, Quercus* sp., *Juniperus oxycedrus, Castanea sativa*, low vegetation. This locality is illustrated in Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova (2025).

Prespa lake, near Tren Village – Liqeni Prespa e vogel (Prespa lake), near Tren Village, 858 m, N40.67466, E020.98900, Swamp with *Phragmites* and limestone slopes around with *Buxus* and *Carpinus*. This locality is illustrated in Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova (2025). A few days after our visit, the area with *Phragmites* was burned.

Greece

Falakro Oros, below Profitis Ilias Summit – Falakro Oros, above the Ski Center, above Volakas Village, below Profitis Ilias Summit, 2010 m, N41.2994, E024.09626, meadows, marble rocks, *Juniperus nana* (Fig. 20).

Aegean Sea Coast, Komotini Region, Sea coast S of Maronia – Aegean Sea Coast, Komotini Region, Sea coast South of Maronia, 125 m, N40.8634, E025.5458, *Quercus coccifera, Phyllirea, Juniperus, Cystus, Erica* etc. (Fig. 21).

Erythropotamos (Luda Reka) River near Avdela Village – Eastern Rhodopi Mts, Erythropotamos (Luda Reka) River near Avdela Village, 90 m, N41.4366, E026.2006, river valley with *Acer campestre, Acer monspessulanum, Acer tataricum, Quercus, Phyllirea, Salix, Populus tremula, Populus alba, Tilia, Fraxinus ornus*, ecotone wet and dry area (Fig. 22).

Serbia

Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac – Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 736 m, N43.6173, E019.5864, serpentinite slopes with *Fraxinus ornus, Quercus, Cotinus coggigria, Pinus nigra*, low vegetation (Fig. 23).

Kopaonik Resort, Sunčana Dolina – Kopaonik Resort, Sunčana Dolina, 1703 m, N43.2828, E020.8009, meadows, *Salix caprea, Picea abies, Vaccinum, Juniperus nana* (Fig. 24).

Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene – Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene, 1772 m, N43.3116, E020.8391, meadows, rocky area (Fig. 25).

Žagubica, Kulmja alu Mlađen – Timočka Kraina, Žagubica, Kulmja alu Mlađen, 829 m, N44.2367, E021.9155, meadows, *Fagus, Populus tremula, Salix, Betula, Pterydiun*, forest (Fig. 26).

Bosilegrad Region, Rudina Planina Mt, above Izvor Village, below Ploča Summit – Bosilegrad Region, Rudina Planina Mt, above Izvor Village, below Ploča Summit, 958 m, N42.5238, E022.5213, *Pinus, Viburnum, Salix, Robinia, Cornus sanguineum, Prunus*, meadows (Fig. 27).

Republic of North Macedonia

Kozuf Mt, Mala Rupa – Kozuf Mt, Gevgelija Region, above Smrdliva Voda, Mala Rupa, 1880 m,



Fig. 21. Aegean Sea Coast, Komotini Region, Sea coast S of Maronia.



Fig. 22. Erythropotamos (Luda Reka) River near Avdela Village.



Fig. 23. Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac.



Fig. 24. Kopaonik Resort, Sunčana Dolina.



Fig. 25. Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene.



Fig. 26. Žagubica, Kulmja alu Mlađen.



Fig. 27. Bosilegrad Region, Rudina Planina Mt, above Izvor Village, below Ploča Summit.



Fig. 28. Kozuf Mt, Mala Rupa.



Fig. 29. Valandovo surroundings, near Sobri Village.



Fig. 30. Rudina Planina Mt, below Plochata Summit.



Fig. 31. Chepan Mt, below Petrovski Krast, 1159 m.



Fig. 32. Tri Ushi, above Aldomirovsko Blato, Slivnitsa suroundings.



Fig. 33. Pirin Mts, Zagaza Chalet above Kresna.



Fig. 34. S Pirin Mts-Alibotush “Gradishteto” between Nova Lovcha and Paril.



Fig. 35. Stargach Mt, above Ilinden Village.



Fig. 36. Sredna Gora Mts, above Buzovgrad Village.



Fig. 37. E Rhodopi Mts, Kardzhali Region, Monyak.



Fig. 38. Sheynovets Ridge, above Mezek.



Fig. 39. Kodzhakaya (Likana) above Odrintsi Village.



Fig. 40. Sakar Mt., Mt, above Cherepovo Village.



Fig. 41. Sakar Mts, NW of Shtit Village.



Fig. 42. Katunishte Village, Kotel district.



Fig. 43. Sakar Mts, above Matochina Village.

N41.1873, E022.2153, subalpine meadows with *Vaccinium, Juniperus nana, Verbascum*, etc. (Fig. 28).

Valandovo surroundings, near Sobri Village – Valandovo surroundings, near Sobri Village 158 m, N41.2934, E022.6256, *Quercus coccifera, Platanus orientalis, Plyllirea latifolia, Juniperus excelsa, Carpinus orientalis*, low vegetation (Fig. 29).

Bulgaria

Rudina Planina Mt, below Plochata Summit – Kyustendil Region, Rudina Planina Mt, NW of Gorni Koriten Village, below Plochata Summit, 1062 m, N42.5107, E022.5601, *Quercus, Pinus, Juniperus, Crataegus*, meadows with *Centaurea*, etc. (Fig. 30).

Chepan Mt, below Petrovski Krast, 1159 m – Sofia Region, Chepan Mt, below Petrovski Krast Summit above Dragoman Town, 1159 m, N42.94797, E022.9525, limestone slopes with *Silene, Semprevivum, Satureja, Syringa, Artemisia alba, Amygdalus nana, Centaurea, Crataegus, Stipa, Rosa*, stony steppe (Fig. 31).

Tri Ushi, above Aldomirovsko Blato, Slivnitsa suroundings – Sofia Region, Dragoman-Slivnitsa, Tri Ushi Hill above Aldomirovsko Blato Swamp, Slivnitsa suroundings, 730 m, N42.8946, E023.0161, limestone slopes with *Adonis vernalis, Artemisia alba, Quercus* spp., stony steppe (Fig. 32).

Pirin Mts, Zagaza Chalet above Kresna – Pirin Mts Zagaza Chalet above Kresna Town, 1408 m, N41.7677, E023.3243, river valley with *Pinus sylvestris, Picea abies, Fagus*, open area (Fig. 33).

S Pirin Mts-Alibotush "Gradishteto" between Nova Lovcha and Paril – S Pirin Mts – Alibotush "Gradishteto" between Nova Lovcha and Paril villages, 756 m, N41°25′57″, E023°42′02″, arid area with *Juniperus, Quercus, Populus*, S. Beshkov, B. Zlatkov, O. Sivilov leg. (Fig. 34).

Stargach Mt, above Ilinden Village – Stargach Mt, above Ilinden Village, 749 m, N41.4584, E023.7871, stony meadows with *Artemisia alba, Satureja, Carpinus orientalis, Quercus, Juniperus oxycedrus* (Fig. 35).

Sredna Gora Mts, above Buzovgrad Village – Sredna Gora Mts, Kazanlak district, above Buzovgrad Village, 495 m, N42.5674, E025.3559, *Quercus* forest and meadows on sandy soil (Fig. 36).

E Rhodopi Mts, Monyak, Kardzhali Region – East Rhodopi Mts, Monyak site above Shiroko Pole

Table 1. Significant results in terms of the numbers of new genera and species, and other significant records, for regions and countries.

Status	EU	Balk.	B&H	MNE	AL	GR	SRB	NMK	BG
New genus			2	4	12	1	2		
New species		1	8	15	27	2	4		2
Third contemporary record	1	1							
New subspecies							1		
First contemporary/first report with locality			2						
Second report/locality			7	19	45		12	2	2
Second report/locality since more than 100 years			7						
Third report/locality				8	26		4	5	3
Third report/locality since more than 100 years			7						
Third contemporary report			3						
Reported since more than 100 years			7		2				

Village, Kardzhali Region, 495 m, N41.6234, E025.4582, *Quercus-Acer monspessulanum*, rocky slopes (Fig. 37).

E Rhodopi Mts, near the Graveyard of Kaklitsa Village – East Rhodopi Mts, near the Graveyard of Kaklitsa Village, Krumovgrad district, 460 m, N41.4068, E025.6426, *Quercus-Carpinus, Juniperus*, meadows.

Sheynovets Ridge, above Mezek – Eastern Rhodopi Mts, Sheynovets Ridge above Mezek Village, 535 m, N41.7178, E026.0628, *Fraxinus ornus, Phyllirea, Syringa, Genista, Peonia, Jasminum, Quercus, Asparagus acutifolius* (Fig. 38).

Kodzhakaya (Likana) above Odrintzi Village – E Rhodopi Mts, Kodzhakaya (Likana) above Odrintzi Village, Ivaylovgrad district, 270 m, N41.4427, E026.1385, *Phyllirea, Juniperus, Acer monspessulanum, Quercus*, meadow (Fig. 39).

Sakar Mt, above Cherepovo Village – Sakar Mt, above Cherepovo Village, 592 m, N42.0196, E026.1567, meadows with *Prunus spinosa, Prunus amygdalifolia* in *Quercus* forest and rocky area (Fig. 40).

Sakar Mts, NW of Shtit Village – Bulgaria, Sakar Mts, NW of Shtit Village, 294 m, N41.83206, E026.3523, *Quercus, Paliurus, Prunus amygdalifolia* meadows (Fig. 41).

Katunishte Village, Kotel district – East Stara Planina Mts, above Katunishte Village, Kotel district, 456 m, N42.8075, E026.4738, meadows with *Vicia* and *Crataegus* in *Quercus* forest (Fig. 42).

Sakar Mts, above Matochina Village – Sakar Mts., above Matochina Village, 212 m, N41.8485, E026.5496, open stony area with *Paliurus* and *Pistacia* (Fig. 43).

Results

The results in terms of new country records of genera and species, and other significant records, are presented in Table 1.

New data for the phenology and the altitudinal distribution for many species are also presented in the list below. Some other species are new for certain parts of the different countries, while for others distal points of their known range. For one species the third contemporary locality is presented for the Balkan Peninsula and Europe. Another species is reported as new for the Balkan Peninsula.

Systematics

Tortricidae

Aphelia stigmatana (Eversmann, 1844) Albania: Ksamil, 20.III.2025, 1 male (Fig. 44), B. Zlatkov det. A new species for the Balkan Peninsula and Albania.



Fig. 44. *Aphelia stigmatana* ♂. Al, Ksamil 20.III.2025.

Brachodidae

Brachodes appendiculata (Esper, 1783) Bulgaria: Sakar Mt, above Matochina Village, 14.VI.2025, 1 male.

Sesiidae

Chamaesphecia masariformis (Ochsenheimer, 1808) Bulgaria: Chepan Mt, below Petrovski Krast, 975 m, N42.9481, E022.9373, 21.VI.2025, copula (Fig. 45).

Zygaenidae

Zygaena loti ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Bulgaria: Chepan Mt, below Petrovski Krast, 1159 m, 21.VI.2025, 1 female.

Cossidae

Dyspessa salicicola (Eversmann, 1848) Bulgaria: Sheynovets Ridge above Mezek, 06.VI.2025, 1 male; Sakar Mts, NW of Shtit Village, 05.VI.2025, 1 male.

Dyspessa ululа (Borkhausen, 1790) Albania: Himara, near Kuc Village, 07.V.2025, 1 male; Ksamil, 05.V.2025, 2 males.

Hesperiidae

Carcharodus lavatherae (Esper, [1783]) Bulgaria: Chepan Mt, below Petrovski Krast, 1159 m, 21.VI.2025, 1 male.



Fig. 45. *Chamaesphecia masariformis* copula. BG, Chepan 21.VI.2025.

Pieridae

Pieris ergane (Geyer, [1828]) Bulgaria: Chepan Mt, below Petrovski Krast, 1159 m, 21.VI.2025, 1 male.

Nymphalidae

Hipparchia statillinus (Hufnagel, 1766) Albania: Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq, 24.VIII.2025, at light.

Brenthis ino (Rottemburg, 1775) Bulgaria: Chepan Mt, below Petrovski Krast, 975 m, N42.9481, E022.9373, 21.VI.2025, 1 male (Figs 46–47).

Pyralidae

Loryma egregialis (Herrich-Schaffer, 1838) Albania: Bistrica River near Mesopotami, 06.V.2025, 1 male (Fig. 48). In Albania known only from Durres area



Fig. 46. *Brenthis ino* ♂ ups. BG, Chepun, 975 m 21.VI.2025.



Fig. 47. *Brenthis ino* ♂ unds. BG, Chepun, 975 m 21.VI.2025.



Fig. 48. *Loryma egregialis* ♂. AL, Mesopotami 06.V.2025.

(Plant et al., in press). Second report for Albania; Bulgaria: Sakar Mt, above Matochina Village, 14.VI.2025, 2 females.



Fig. 49. *Acentria ephemerella* ♂. BG, above Odrintzi Village 07.VI.2025.

Crambidae

Acentropinae

Acentria ephemerella ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) = *Acentropus nivea* Olivier, 1791 Bulgaria: Kodzhakaya (Likana) above Odrintsi Village, 07.VI.2025, 4 females (Fig. 49); Katunishte Village, Kotel district, 12.VI.2025, 1 male, genitalia checked. The species of Acentropinae as currently understood are unusual amongst Lepidoptera in having fully aquatic larvae, which feed from cases made of fragments of foodplant in the manner of some Trichoptera. In this species there are two forms of the female, one fully winged and one nearly winged (Plant, 2016). Ganev (1982) recorded *Parapoynx nivalis* as new to Bulgaria. However, it was already reported from Chiflik Stambulof near Burgas (Rebel, 1903) and the report by Ganev (1988) for Burgas almost certainly refers to this. However, there is only one other report from Bulgaria – at Nessebar, undated in Ganev (1988), the origin of which is obscure (Plant, 2016). According to Plant (2016) *Acentria ephemerella* is perhaps genuinely very rare or even extinct in Bulgaria. Our findings confirm *Acentria ephemerella* as a part of the Bulgarian fauna. Second documented report for Bulgaria.

Drepanidae

Thyatirinae

Asphalia ruficollis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Shkodra Region, Stara Village, Hot district, 496 m, N42.3711, E019.4703, 05.IV.2019, limestone area with *Quercus, Carpinus, Punica, Juniperus*



Fig. 50. *Asphalia ruficollis* ♂. AL, Ksamil 20.III.2025.



Fig. 51. *Cilix asiatica* ♂. GR, Erythropotamos River near Avdela 18.IV.2025.

oxycedrus, Fraxinus ornus, Paliurus; Between Borshi and Corraj, 21.III.2025; Ksamil, 20.III.2025, 4 males (Fig. 50); Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town, 833 m, N41.4798, E020.1534, 06.IV.2019. A new genus and a new species for Albania. The reason for it not being found before is probably its early flight period.

Drepaninae

Cilix asiatica O. Bang-Haas, 1907 Albania: Sinja, between Velçan and Cuk, 04.V.2025, 1 male; Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town, 05.VII.2025; Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 26.VIII.2025. In Albania known from Shkallë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018b), Vukopoles, and Prespa Lake (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019b), Korçë: below Dardhë & above Boboshticë (Beshkov, Plant, Nahirnić, King & Jakšić, 2020), Pustec, Zvezdë and Klocë (Beshkov & Nahirnić-



Fig. 52. *Gypsochroa renitidata* ♂. BG, E. Rhodopi, Monyak 09.VI.2025.

Beshkova, 2021); Greece: Erythropotamos (Luda Reka) River near Avdela Village, 18.IV.2025, 1 male (Fig. 51) and 1 female; Bulgaria: NW Bulgaria, Vidin Region, Rabrovo Natura 2000 protected area, near Dolni Boshnyak Village, 215 m, N44°00′37″, E022°37′08″, 24.IV.2012, *Quercus* forest, clearing, S. Beshkov & M. Beshkova leg., 1 male; Nikopolsko Plato, the Quarry above Musselievo Village on the road to Vubel, 110 m, N43°38′44″, E024°51′58″, 01.V.2012, limestone area with *Ailanthus* and steppes with *Artemisia*, S. Beshkov & M. Beshkova leg., 1 female; Central Balkan – buffer Natura 2000 protected area, "Panitsite" above Kalofer Town, 748 m, N42°38′43″, E024°58′56″, 31.VII.2011, *Fagus-Corylus* forest with meadows, S. Beshkov & M. Beshkova leg., 1 male; Sakar Mt, above Matochina Village, 14.VI.2025, 1 female; Dobrogea, Izvorovo-Kraishte Natura 2000 Protected Area, below Kraishte Village, 140 m, N43°51′40″, E027°57′28″, 25.VIII.2011, stony slopes with *Artemisia*, steppe vegetation in small river valley, S. Beshkov & M. Beshkova leg., 1 female.

Geometridae

Desmobathrinae

Gypsochroa renitidata (Hübner, 1817) Bulgaria: E. Rhodopi Mts, Kardzhali Region, Monyak, 09.VI.2025, more than 10 specimens, collected 2



Fig. 53. *Holoterpna pruinosata* ♂. AL, near Bulqizë 05.VII.2025.



Fig. 54. *Geometra papilionaria* ♂. AL, Kukës County, Kallabak plateau, 04.VII.2025.

males (Fig. 52) and 3 females. Very rare species in Bulgaria, known from only two localities: Vitosha Mt, Bosnek and W. Rhodopi Mts, Lukovitsa Motel above Asenobgrad (Nestorova, 1998). Third locality for Bulgaria.

Geometrinae

Holoterpna pruinosata (Staudinger, 1897) Albania: Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town, 05.VII.2025, 3 males (Fig. 53). *Holoterpna pruinosata* was described from Israel, Jerusalem and is known also from Western Iran and Levant (Hausmann, 2001). According to Hausmann (2001) in Europe it is known from old records from Istria around Trieste and Ohrid in North Macedonia, from where it has not been recently confirmed and is perhaps extinct. In Europe it is a highly endangered species, perhaps near extinction. It was subsequently found in Ukraine (Crimea) and the praemaginal stage was figured (Savchuk & Kajgorodova 2013). According to Savchuk & Kajgorodova (2013), the larval host plant in Crimea is *Ferulago galbanifera* (Mill.) W.D.J. Koch. In Trieste *F. galbanifera* is also reported, whereas from Israel *Foeniculum* spp. are reported as host plants (Hausmann, 2001). In Albania *Holoterpna pruinosata* is known only from Pogradec Region, above Ohrid Lake, below Maja Ahishtes Geges, 1323 m (Beshkov et al., 2024). Second report for Albania and a third contemporary record for the Balkan Peninsula and Europe.

Geometra papilionaria Linnaeus, 1758 Albania: Korca Region, above Kloce Village, near the antennae, 1217 m, N40°41′02″; E20°41′40″, 4.VII.2016, grassy slopes with *Corylus avellana* on top; Kukës County, Kallabak plateau, 04.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 54). In Albania known from Tirana [Botanical Garden] (Misja, 1990). Second report for Albania.

Eucrostes indigenata (De Villers, 1789) Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 1 male. In Montenegro known from the Morača River Gorge, Milunovići Village N of Bioče (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2021). Second report for Montenegro; Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 1 male (Fig. 55). In Serbia known from Grebenácz [= Grebenac]: 1895.VII, J. Páve (Tóth et al, 2022). The record from Grebenac was published in the monograph "Fauna Regni Hungariae" by Abafi-Aigner et al. (1896), but later on it fell into oblivion



Fig. 55. *Eucrostes indigenata* ♂. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025.

by foreign authors; this might be the reason why it is absent from the monograph of Hausmann (2001). Tomić et al. (2002) also omitted this record from their review on the Geometridae of Serbia (Tóth et al, 2022). From Serbia known also from three localities in Timočka krajina and from Ibarska Klisura Gorge (Tomić et al., 2002).

Ennominae

Isturgia roraria (Fabricius, 1776) Serbia: Kopaonik Resort, Sunčana Dolina, 28.VI.2025, 1 male in day time.

Isturgia arenacearia ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Bulgaria, Sakar Mt, above Matochina Village, 14.VI.2025, 1 male.

Speranza wauaria (Linnaeus, 1758) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 2 males. In Montenegro known from Durmitor Mts (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) and Pirlitor, near Vrela (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025). Third report for Montenegro.

Speranza artesiaria ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Golloborde, between Borove and Stebleve, 27.VIII.2025, 1 male; Bistrica River near Mesopotami, 06.V.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Kula e Lumës and Elbasan (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), Marikaj, Korçë (Turan), and Mborje (Misja, 1977), Vrisera (Beshkov & Misja, 1995), Librazhd and Parpunje (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019a) and Theth (Beshkov, Plant & Nahirnić, 2020).

Chiasmia aestimaria (Hübner, 1809) Albania: Bistrica River near Mesopotami, 06.V.2025, 1 male. In Albania reported from Rogizhina (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), Tirana, Marikaj, Fushe-Kuqe, Lushnje, Lezha, Divjaka, Kune, Gorica near Korca (Misja, 1977) and Velipoja Plazh (Beshkov, 1995b).

Petrophora chlorosata (Scopoli, 1763) Albania: Tirana Region, Mali i Vrapit, 03.V.2025, 1 male.

Pachycnemia hippocastanaria (Hübner, 1799) Greece: Aegean Sea Coast, Komotini Region, Sea coast S of Maronia, 20.IV.2025, 1 male.

Artiora evonymaria ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Kukës County, near Tregtan, 28.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 56). A new genus and a new species for Albania.

Alsophila aescularia ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq, 22.III.2025, 1 male (Fig. 57), rain in the morning. Reported as a new genus and new species for Albania from Mt Kuq, below Qarrit Pass (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025). Second report for Albania.



Fig. 56. *Artiora evonymaria* ♂. AL, near Tregtan, 28.VIII.2025.



Fig. 57. *Alsophila aescularia* ♂. AL, above Vithkuq 22.III.2025.

Dasycorsa modesta (Staudinger, 1879) Bulgaria: Tri Ushi, above Aldomirovsko Blato, Slivnitsa suroundings, 23.III.2024, 3 males and 2 females.

Apochima flabellaria (Heeger, 1838) Albania: Ksamil, 20.III.2025, 1 male (Fig. 58). A new genus and a new species for Albania. The reason why it was not found before is probably its very early flight period. *Apochima flabellaria* is a winter species with a flight period from October to April, depending on the locality and the year.

Lomographa temerata ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 59). Reported as a new for Albania from Mt Kuq, below Qarrit Pass (Beshkov et al., 2020). Second locality for Albania;



Fig. 58. *Apochima flabellaria* ♂. AL, Ksamil, 20.III.2025.



Fig. 59. *Lomographa temerata* ♂. AL, Çerem, 03.VII.2025.

Serbia: Žagubica, Kulmja alu Mlađen, 13.VII.2025, 1 female.

Aleucis orientalis (Staudinger, 1892) Albania: Between Borshi and Çorraj, 21.III.2025, 1 male and 1 female; Ksamil, 20.III.2025, 1 male and 1 female; Prespa lake, near Tren Village, 23.III.2025, 1 male in rain. In Albania known from Llogara, 1000 and 1240 m, April and May (Beshkov et al., 1996, Beshkov, 2017a, Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025) and Liqeni Prespa e Vogel, near Tren Village, but from the beginning of May (Beshkov et al., 2024).

Charissa pullata ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025, 1 male, genitalia checked. Known localities in Albania are summarised in Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2021); Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 1 male (Fig. 60) and 2 very dark females.

Charissa mutilata (Staudinger, 1979) Bulgaria: Tri Ushi, above Aldomirovsko Blato, Slivnitsa suroundings, 23.III.2024, 1 male. This is the earliest collecting date of this species in Bulgaria and Europe. The flight period continues to the end of August (25. VIII.2015, Chepan, 975 m.) (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025).

Charissa ambiguata (Duponchel, 1830) Serbia: Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene, 27.VI.2025, 1 male and 1 female in cold, windy, cloudy weather. In Serbia known only from Mali Jadovnik (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2020b). Second report for Serbia; Bulgaria: Pirin Mts, Zagaza Chalet above Kresna, 16.VII.2025, 1 male.

Charissa supinaria (Mann, 1854) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, 3 males (Fig. 61) and 3 females, genitalia of 2 males and 2 females checked, Gen. prep. 2./23.12.2025, S. Beshkov, female genitalia on glass in Euparal (Fig. 62), the other female genitalia in microvial in glycerol; Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda, 31.VIII.2025, 7 males and 1 female, genitalia of one male checked;



Fig. 60. *Charissa pullata* ♂. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025.



Fig. 61. *Charissa supinaria* ♂. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025.

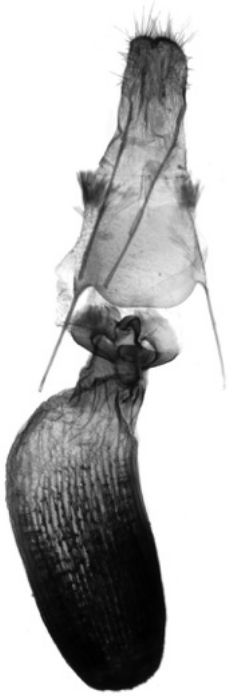


Fig. 62. *Charissa supinaria* female genitalia. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025, GP 2./23.12.2025.



Fig. 63. *Charissa supinaria* ♂. B&H, Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025.

Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo, 02.IX.2025, 1 male (Fig. 63), genitalia checked. For Bosnia and Herzegovina reported more than 100 years ago by Schawerda (1913) from Mostar and by Schawerda (1916) from Orjen as *G. glaucinaria* Hb. var. *supinaría* Mn. Third report for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Albania: Golloborde, between Borove and Stebleve, 27.VIII.2025, 6 males and 1 female, male genitalia checked. The possibility of previous misidentification



Fig. 64. *Charissa graecaria* ♂. NMK, Kozuf Mt, Mala Rupa 23.VIII.2025.

of the species in articles from the country as *Charissa glaucinaria* (Hübner, 1799) is detailed by Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova (2021). Remarks on *Charissa supinaria* in Albania can be found also in Balogh et al. (2026).

Charissa graecaria (Staudinger, 1871) = *certhiatus* (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) Greece: Falakro Oros, below Profitis Ilias Summit, 19.VII.2025; North Macedonia: Kozuf Mt, Mala Rupa, 23.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 64), genitalia checked. Third report for North Macedonia. Localities of *Charissa graecaria* in North Macedonia are detailed by Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova (2021).

Synopsia sociaria (Hübner, 1799) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda, 31.VIII.2025, 1 male. For Bosnia and Herzegovina reported more than 100 years ago from Domanović (Rebel, 1904) and from Mostar as *Boarmia sociaria* var. *almasa* Schaw. (Schawerda, 1913) and var. *staudingeraria* Mart. (Schawerda, 1914), Velež, Bišina and Mostar (Schawerda, 1912).

Aspilates gilvaria ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Bulgaria: Rudina Planina Mt, below Plochata Summit, 06.IX.2025, 1 male.

Dyscia raunaria (Freyer, 1851) Bosnia i Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, near Česim, 01.IX.2025, 6 males (Fig. 65) and 2 females, Gen. prep. 1./26. XII.2025, male genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 66). All reports for Bosnia and Herzegovina are more than 100 years ago. Rebel (1904) reported *Dyscia conspersaria* (as *Scodiona*) from several localities, and Schawerda (1909) reported *Scodiona conspersaria raunaria* F. from Prenj. Later on, Schawerda (1912, 2013) reported *Scodiona conspersaria* Schiff, var. *turturaria* B. from Mostar.



Fig. 65. *Dyscia raunaria* ♂. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025.



Fig. 67. *Dyscia raunaria* ♀. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025.

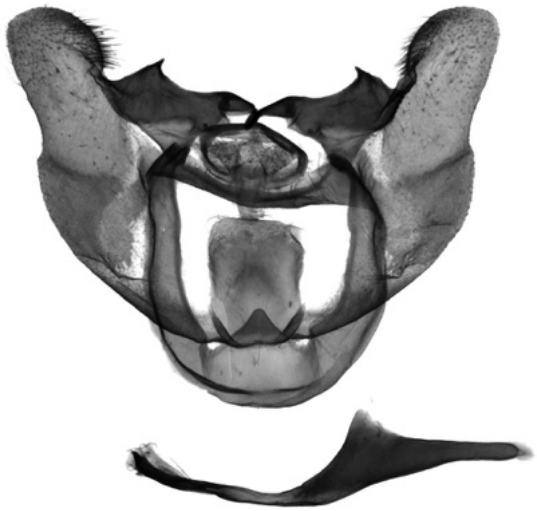


Fig. 66. *Dyscia raunaria* male genitalia. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025, GP 1./26.XII.2025.



Fig. 68. *Dyscia raunaria* female genitalia. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025, GP 2./06.II.2026.

Scodiona conspersaria raunaria F. is reported also from Mostar (Schawerda, 1916, 1922). *Dyscia conspersaria* in the Balkan Peninsula is proven to occur and reported only in W. Bulgaria and E. Serbia; therefore, the reports from Bosnia and Herzegovina without any doubt concern *D. raunaria*, a species well-presented in the Western Balkans (see also Beshkov, 2022). The first contemporary report for Bosnia i Herzegovina; Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 1 female (Fig. 67), Gen. prep. 2./06.II.2026, S. Beshkov, female genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 68). This is the second proved locality in Serbia, the other sure locality is Mt Stolovi: Orlovac (Stojanović et al., 2019). See also Beshkov (2022).

Dyscia conspersaria ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Bulgaria: Chepan Mt, below Petrovski Krast, 1159 m, 21.VI.2025, 9 males (Fig. 69). In Bulgaria known only from Dragoman Natura 2000 Protected Area and from Komshitsa near Godech (Beshkov, 2022). On the Balkan Peninsula known also from Serbia: Stara Planina, above Gornji Krivodol, Vidlič, below Crni Vrh Top and Šljivovički Vis, above Šljivovik Village (Beshkov, 2022).

Menophra abruptaria (Thunberg, 1792) Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 70), Gen. prep. 2./13.I.2026, S. Beshkov, male genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 71). Second report for Montenegro. The only data for *M. abruptaria* in



Fig. 69. *Dyscia conspersaria* ♂. BG, Chepan, 1159 m, 21.VI.2025.



Fig. 70. *Menophra abruptaria* ♂. MNE, Ostroška Greda 29.VIII.2025.



Fig. 71. *Menophra abruptaria* male genitalia. MNE, Ostroška Greda 29.VIII.2025, GP 2./13.I.2026.

Montenegro we found at https://biologer.me/groups/28/species/18494; Albania: Himara, near Kuc Village, 07.V.2025, 3 males. For more details about *Menophra abruptaria* in Albania, see Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova (2021) and Beshkov (2026).



Fig. 72. *Eumera regina* ♂. SRB, above Izvor Village 07.IX.2025.



Fig. 73. *Eumera regina* ♂. SRB, above Izvor Village 07.IX.2025.

Cleorodes lichenaria (Hufnagel, 1767) Albania: Himara, near Kuc Village, 07.V.2025, 1 male. For more details about *Cleorodes lichenaria* in Albania see Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova (2021); North Macedonia: Valandovo surroundings, near Sobri Village, 01.V.2025; Bulgaria: Sakar Mts, NW of Shtit Village, 05.VI.2025, 1 male.

Eumera regina Staudinger, 1892 Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 1 male; Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq, 24.VIII.2025, 2 males and 1 female; Serbia: Bosilegrad Region, Rudina Planina Mt, above Izvor Village, below Ploča Summit, 07.IX.2025, 2 males (Figs 72, 73). A new genus and a new species for Serbia. *Eumera regina* was a species well represented in W. Bulgaria, close to the border with Serbia, for which we looked several times in Eastern Serbia near Bosilegrad, Dimitrovgrad (= Caribrod)



Fig. 74. *Apocheima hispidaria* ♂. AL, Between Borshi and Corraj 21.III.2025.



Fig. 75. *Biston rosenbaueri* ♂. AL, Between Borshi and Corraj 21.III.2025.

and Pirot where *Acer monspessulanum* is present. We found it in Serbia in the second year of our search in a place without *Acer monspessulanum*. This place was selected because the previous night we found *Eumera regina* about 3.5 km away, on the other side of the border – in Bulgaria. On the collecting night, the moon was almost full, but fortunately then there was a total lunar eclipse, which favourably affected night collecting; Bulgaria: Rudina Planina Mt, below Plochata Summit, 06.IX.2025, 2 males. This locality is also without *Acer monspessulanum*.

Odontopera bidentata (Clerck, 1759) Bulgaria: S Pirin Mts – Alibotush "Gradishteto" between Nova Lovcha and Paril, 17.VI.2013, 1 male.

Apocheima hispidaria ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Between Borshi and Çorraj, 21.III.2025, 1 male (Fig. 74). In Albania known from Mt Kuq, below Qarrit Pass (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025). Second locality for Albania.

Lycia hirtaria (Clerck, 1759) Albania: Between Borshi and Çorraj, 21.III.2025, 1 male.

Lycia graecarius (Staudinger, 1861) Albania: Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 19.III.2025, +2° C in the evening, 0° C in the morning.

Biston strataria (Hufnagel, 1767) Albania: Between Borshi and Çorraj, 21.III.2025, 2 males. Collected together with *Biston rosenbaueri* Müller, but not so numerously.

Biston rosenbaueri Müller, 2018 Albania: Between Borshi and Çorraj, 21.III.2025, 27 males (Figs 75, 76); Ksamil, 20.III.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Mt Kuq, below Qarrit Pass (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025). Second report for Albania.



Fig. 76. *Biston rosenbaueri* ♂. AL, Between Borshi and Corraj 21.III.2025.



Fig. 77. *Erannis declinans* ♂. BG, Sofia, Russian church 03.XI.2025.

Erannis declinans (Staudinger, 1879) Bulgaria: Sofia, City Centre, the crossroad Rakovski – Graf Ignatiev streets, 555 m, 08.XI.2025, 1 male on a wall,



Fig. 78. *Aethalura punctulata* ♀. BG, above Shumnatitsa Village 14.VII.2015.



Fig. 79. *Idaea determinata* ♀. BG, above Odrintsi 07.VI.2025.

S. Beshkov leg.; Ibid, 19.XI.2025; Ibid, the crossroad Rakovski – Aksakov streets, 20.XI.2025; Ibid, Tsar Osvoboditel, the Russian church, 03.XI.2025, 1 male (Fig. 77). These localities are exactly in the centrum of the city where we are passing regularly and search for moths on building walls. The question of whether this is a local population in Sofia and if it can occur in urbanized areas, or dispersal specimens, is open. There are no observations of *Erannis declinans* in Sofia from previous years, except for one from Sofia Airport (Beshkov, 2015a). *Erannis declinans* is not found in North Macedonia yet. We looked for it eight times but the duration of each time was only one day. See also Introduction.

Agriopis bajaria ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Ksamil, 20.III.2025, 2 males, genitalia checked; Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq, 22.III.2025, 1 male, rain in the morning. This is the latest flight period noted in Albania; Prespa Lake near Globoçeni Village, 930 m, N40.8456, E020.9239, 05–06.XI.2023. A new species for Albania. The reason why it was not reported before is probably its flight period – November – March, and also because we did not check whether this otherwise common species, found by us, had been previously reported from Albania.

Fagivorina arenaria (Hufnagel, 1767) Albania: Sinja, between Velçan and Cuk, 04.V.2025, 1 male; Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025, 1 male.

Nychiodes waltheri Wagner, 1919 Bulgaria: Sakar Mt, above Cherepovo Village, 13.VI.2025, 1 male.

Nychiodes dalmatina Wagner, 1909 Albania: Ksamil, 05.V.2025, 1 male.

Peribatodes secundaria ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Puka Region, near Rrape, 02.VII.2025, 1 male, In Albania reported from Tirana and Divjakë (Misja, 1977), Qafa e Mollës (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019a) and Përmet municipality, near Benjë-Novoselë and Shkallë near Tirana (Beshkov et al., 2020); Serbia: Bosilegrad Region, Rudina Planina Mt, above Izvor Village, 07.IX.2025, 1 female. This is the only locality in the eastern part of Serbia.

Peribatodes correptaria (Zeller, 1847) Albania: Tirana Region, Mali i Vrapit, 03.V.2025, 1 male. Remarks on *Peribatodes correptaria* in Albania can be found in Balogh et al. (2026) and in Beshkov (2026); North Macedonia: Valandovo surroundings, near Sobri Village, 01.V.2025, 1 male.

Alcis jubata (Thunberg, 1788) Bulgaria: Pirin Mts, Zagaza Chalet above Kresna, 16.VII.2025, 1 female.

Aethalura punctulata ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Bulgaria: Eastern Rhodopi Mts, Kirkovo district, above Shumnatitsa Village, 572 m, N41°15′53″, E025°21′17″, 14.VII.2015, *Fagus-Quercus-Carpinus* forest, river valley with *Alnus*, S. Beshkov, B. Zlatkov & Colin Plant leg., 1 female (Fig. 78).

Sterrhinae

Cleta filacearia (Herrich-Schäffer, 1852) Greece: Aegean Sea Coast, Komotini Region, Sea coast S of Maronia, 20.IV.2025, 4 males and 1 female.

Idaea determinata (Staudinger, 1876) Albania: Puka Region, near Rrape, 02.VII.2025, 1 female; Bulgaria: Sheynovets Ridge above Mezek, 06.VI.2025, 2 males; Kodzhakaya (Likana) above



Fig. 80. *Acasis appensata* ♂. BG, "Gradishteto", Nova Lovcha – Paril 17.VI.2013.

Odrintsi Village, 07.VI.2025, 2 females (Fig. 79); Sakar Mt, above Cherepovo Village, 13.VI.2025, 1 female; Sakar Mts, NW of Shtit Village, 05.VI.2025, 4 males and 1 female.

Idaea trigeminata (Haworth, 1809) Albania: Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town, 05.VII.2025, 1 female.

Scopula immorata (Linnaeus, 1758) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, near Česim, 01.IX.2025. For Bosnia and Herzegovina reported by Rebel (1904), Schawerda (1909, 1912, 1916), and Dukić & Kunz (2022); Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 male; Albania: Kukës County, Kallabak plateau, 04.VII.2025. In Albania known from Korab (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), The locality Galičica reported by Rebel & Zerny (1931), following the report of Drenowski (1930) is in the Republic of North Macedonia, not in Albania. Second report for Albania.

Scopula imitaria (Hübner, 1799) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025, 1 male; Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda, 31.VIII.2025, 1 male. For Bosnia and Herzegovina reported more than 100 years ago by Rebel (1904) and Schawerda (1909, 1916); Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 1 male; Albania: Tirana Region, Mali i Vrapit Park, 03.V.2025, 2 males; Ksamil, 20.III.2025, 1 male; Ibid, 05.V.2025, 1 male. Remarks on *Scopula imitata* in Albania are present in Balogh et al. (2026) and in Beshkov (2026).

Scopula incanata (Linnaeus, 1758) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 1 male and 2 females; Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 2 females; Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town, 05.VII.2025, 1 female. Remarks on *Scopula incanata* in Albania can be found in Balogh et al. (2026).

Rhodometra sacraria (Linnaeus, 1767) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda, 31.VIII.2025, 1 male. For Bosnia and Herzegovina is reported more than 100 years ago by Rebel (1904) and Schawerda (1909, 1913). Later on, Schawerda (1916) reported *Rhodometra sacraria* L. ab. *sanguinaria* Esp. as a new for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Larentiinae

Acasis appensata (Eversmann, 1842) Bulgaria: S Pirin Mts – Alibotush "Gradishteto" between Nova Lovcha and Paril, 17.VI.2013, 2 males (Fig. 80). In Bulgaria *Acasis appensata* is known from Rila Mts. above Kostenets, Vitosha Mt near Boyana (with some doubt), Belasitsa Mt above Petrich (Plant et al., 2021), and W Stara Planina Mts, above Chuprene and between Kopilovtsi Village and Kopren (Beshkov, Nahirnić-Beshkova & Jakšić, 2024). In the Balkan Peninsula *Acasis appensata* is also reported from Serbia: Prijepolje Region, Mt Jadovnik and Stara Planina Mts, Ravno Bučje (Plant et al. 2021). The newly reported locality is close to the border to Greece and also a distal point of the range of the species, which suggests that the species can be expected in Greece. See also in Plant et al. (2021).

Trichopteryx polycommata ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Bulgaria: Tri Ushi, above Aldomirovsko Blato, Slivnitsa suroundings,



Fig. 81. *Trichopteryx polycommata* ♂. BG, Tri Ushi 23.III.2024.



Fig. 82. *Trichopteryx polycommata* ♀. BG, Tri Ushi 23.III.2024.



Fig. 85. *Scotopteryx luridata* ♂. BG, Chepan, 1159 m 21.VI.2025.



Fig. 83. *Euchoeca nebulata* ♀. BG, Kokalyane 15.VI.2013.

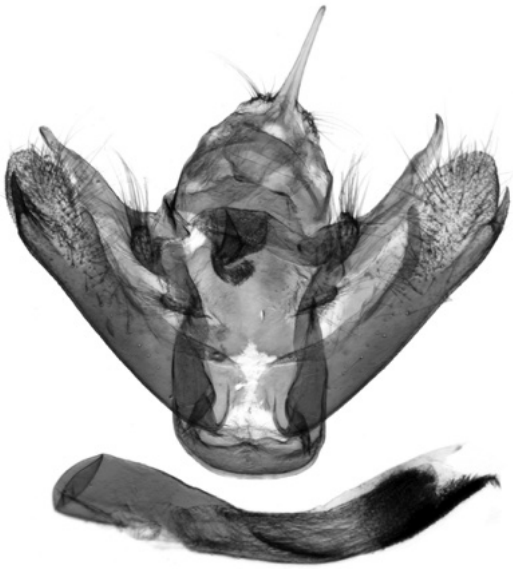


Fig. 86. *Scotopteryx luridata*, male genitalia. BG, Chepan, 1159 m 21.VI.2025, GP 2./17.II.2026.



Fig. 84. *Hydrelia flammeolaria* ♀. AL, Çerem 03.VII.2025.

23.III.2024, 3 males (Fig. 81) and 2 females (Fig. 82). In Bulgaria *Trichopteryx polycommata* is known only from Sofia, collected 65 years ago (Ganev & Bocharov 1982, Nestorova, 1984). Second report for Bulgaria and one of the distal points of the range of the species. In the Balkan Peninsula, known also from a single locality in Serbia only: Umka: Mala Moštanica (Stojanović, Jovanović & Marković, 2019). Third locality for the Balkan Peninsula.

Euchoeca nebulata (Scopoli, 1763) Bulgaria: Sofia Region, Upper Iskar Gorge, near Kokalyane, 637 m, N42°34′06″, E023°25′41″, 15.VI.2013, forest in river valley, S. Beshkov & V. Gashtarov leg., 1 female in coll. S. Beshkov (Fig. 83).

Hydrelia flammeolaria (Hufnagel, 1767) Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025, 1 female (Fig. 84). A new genus and a new species for Albania.

Scotopteryx luridata (Hufnagel, 1767) Bulgaria: Chepan Mt, below Petrovski Krast, 1159 m, 21.VI.2025, 1 male (Fig. 85), Gen. prep. 2./17. II.2026, S. Beshkov, male genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 86).



Fig. 87. *Scotopteryx ignorata* ♂. BG, Chepan, 1159 m 21.VI.2025.



Fig. 89. *Scotopteryx ignorata* ♂. BG, Orelek Top, 1928 m 21.VII.2014.

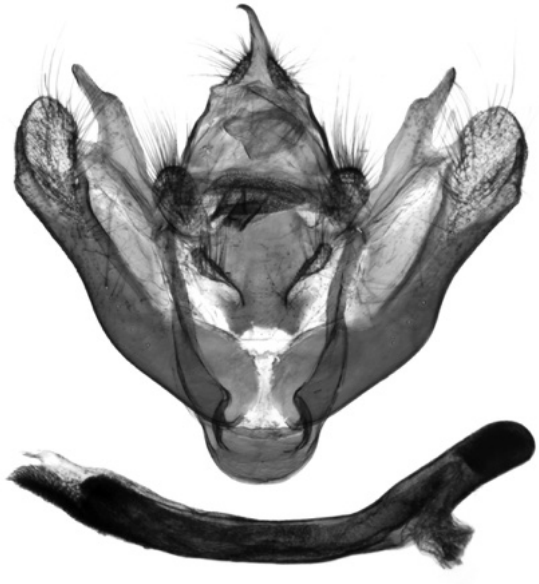


Fig. 88. *Scotopteryx ignorata*, male genitalia. BG, Chepan, 1159 m 21.VI.2025, GP 1./17.II.2026.



Fig. 90. *Scotopteryx bipunctaria* ♀. B&H, Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025.

Scotopteryx ignorata Huemer & Hausmann, 1998 Bulgaria: Chepan Mt, below Petrovski Krast, 975 m, N42.9481, E022.9373, 02.VI.2007, limestone stony slopes with *Astragalus, Amygdalus nana*, etc. S. Beshkov & Z. Kolev leg.; Ibid, 10.VI.2007, S. Beshkov & P. Tsvetkov leg., 8 males and 1 female, female genitalia checked, on paper; Chepan Mt, below Petrovski Krast, 1159 m, 12.VII.2023; Ibid, 21.VI.2025, 2 males (Fig. 87), Gen. prep. 1./17. II.2026, S. Beshkov, male genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 88); S Pirin Mts, below Orelek Top, 1928 m, N41.5631, E023.6197, 15.VII.2002, S. Beshkov, J. Nowacki & M. Bunalski leg., 1 male and 1 female, Gen. prep. 3./15.III.2004, S. Beshkov, male; Gen. prep. 4./15.III.2004, S. Beshkov, female; Ibid, 21.VII.2014, S. Beshkov & S. Abadjiev leg., 1 male (Fig. 89), genitalia checked, in microvial in glycerol, slightly damaged. The data for Orelek above are the reason why *Sc. ignorata* is mentioned in Abadjiev & Beshkov (2007) for Pirin. In Bulgaria known from Sliben (sic!) [Sliven], Karandila (Huemer & Hausmann, 1998), above Komshtitsa (Beshkov et al., 2024) and Grebenets, NW above Glushnik Village (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025). On the distribution map in Hausmann & Viidalepp (2012), it is marked for W. Rhodopi and the Sofia area.

Scotopteryx bipunctaria ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, near Česim, 01.IX.2025, 1 male and 8 females (Fig. 90); Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025, 4 males and 1 female, Gen. prep. 2./26. XII.2025, S. Beshkov, female genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 91). For Bosnia and Herzegovina is reported more than 100 years ago by Rebel (1904) and Schawerda (1909, 1913, 1916).

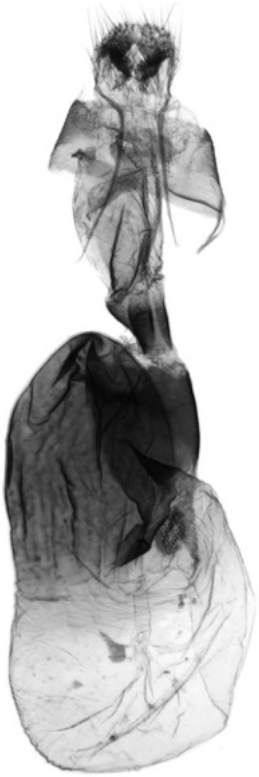


Fig. 91. *Scotopteryx bipunctaria*, female genitalia. B&H, Dindo 02.IX.2025, GP 2./26.XII.2025.



Fig. 92. *Scotopteryx olympia* ♀. B&H, Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025.

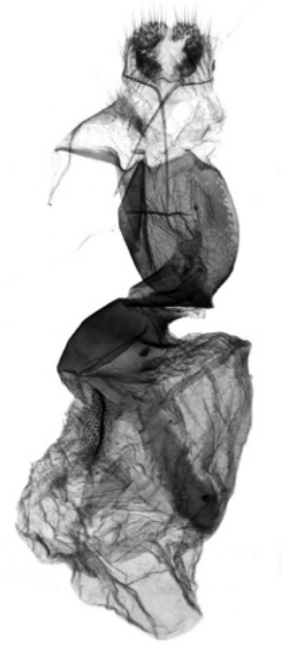


Fig. 93. *Scotopteryx olympia*, female genitalia. B&H, Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, GP 3./26.XII.2025.

Scotopteryx olympia Rezbanyai-Reser, 2003 Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, 1 female (Fig. 92), Gen. prep. 3./26.XII.2025, S. Beshkov, female genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 93). In Hausmann & Viidalepp (2012) *S. olympia* is marked for Bosnia and Herzegovina, with vouchers in ZSM given as source. Here is the second report for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the first georeferenced one; Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 1 male; Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 2 females. In Hausmann & Viidalepp (2012) *S. olympia* is marked for Montenegro, with vouchers in ZSM given as the source. From Montenegro known from Žabljak Region, Uskočki Canyon, Pirlitor near Vrela Village (Beshkov, Nahirnić-Beshkova & Jakšić, 2024, Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025). Here, for *Scotopteryx olympia*, the second georeferenced report for Montenegro is published; Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 5 males (Fig. 94) and 7 females, Gen. prep. 1./06.II.2026, male genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 95). In Serbia known from a single locality only; Jadovnik Mts, Mali Jadovnik (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025). Second report for Serbia. *Scotopteryx olympia* is a European species, endemic to the Balkan Peninsula. European "records" of *Scotopteryx aelptis* (Prout, 1937) refer to *S. olympia* (Hausmann & Viidalepp, 2012).

Xanthorhoe spadicearia ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Serbia: Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene, 27.VI.2025, 1 male, in cold, windy, cloudy weather.

Xanthorhoe designata (Hufnagel, 1767) Bulgaria, Pirin Mts, Zagaza Chalet above Kresna, 16.VII.2025, 1 male.



Fig. 94. *Scotopteryx olympia* ♂. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025.



Fig. 95. *Scotopteryx olympia*, male genitalia. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025, GP 1./06.II.2026.



Fig. 96. *Euphyia adumbraria* ♂. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025.



Fig. 97. *Euphyia adumbraria* ♀. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025.

Catarhoe rubidata ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Mali me Gropa (Urbahn, 1966) and Tirana County, Dajti Mt, Qafa e Mollës Pass (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2021). Third report for Albania.

Epirrhoe tristata (Linnaeus, 1758) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 1 male. In Hausmann & Viidalepp (2012), *Epirrhoe tristata* is marked for Montenegro, but we could not find any published records for that country. Here is the second report for Montenegro and the first georeferenced one for this country.

Epirrhoe molluginata (Hübner, 1813) Serbia: Kopaonik Resort, Sunčana Dolina, 28.VI.2025, 2 males and 1 female; Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene, 27.VI.2025, 2 females. In Serbia known from Vasilin Vrh and Mali Jadovnik (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2020b), from Mt Tara (Dodok, 2006) and Vlasina (Husarik, Hric & Tot, 2019).

Euphyia adumbraria (Herrich-Schäffer, 1852) Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 1 male (Fig. 96) and 3 females (Fig. 97), Gen. prep. 2./05.II.2026, female genitalia on glass in euparal (Figs 98 and 99), the male specimen without genitalia. In Serbia known from: Savina Voda near Jabuka Pass (Beshkov, 2020; Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2020a), Ćetanica Mts, near Karaula (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025) and Suva Planina, Divna Gorica (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2021, Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025).

Euphyia mesembrina (Rebel, 1927) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 1 male (Figs 100, 101), genitalia checked; Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 102), wingspan 31.5 mm, Gen. prep. 1./05.II.2026, S. Beshkov, male genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig.



Fig. 98. *Euphyia adumbraria*, female genitalia in alcohol. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025, GP 2./05. II.2026.



Fig. 99. *Euphyia adumbraria*, female genitalia in euparal. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025, GP 2./05. II.2026.



Fig. 100. *Euphyia mesembrina* ♂ ups. MNE, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025.



Fig. 101. *Euphyia mesembrina* ♂ unds. MNE, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025.



Fig. 102. *Euphyia mesembrina* ♂. AL, Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025.

103), length of the aedeagus 1.7 mm. This specimen has a discal spot on the upperside of the forewing, which is a feature for *E. frustata*, but all the other details correspond well to *E. mesembrina*. The specimen illustrated in Beshkov et al. (2024) as a very light aberration of *E. frustata* from Bulgaria, Slavyanka Mt (= Alibotush Mt), above Goleshovo Village, below Livade, 1560 m, N41°24′58″, E023°36′51″, 18.VI.2013, mountain meadows in *Pinus heldreichii* forest on limestone area, S. Beshkov, B. Zlatkov & O. Sivilov leg, 1 male (Fig.



Fig. 103. *Euphyia mesembrina*, male genitalia. AL, Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, GP 1./05.II.2026.



Fig. 104. *Mesoleuca albicillaria* ♀. AL, Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025.



Fig. 105. *Mesoleuca albicillaria* ♂. AL, Çerem 03.VII.2025.

66), Gen. prep. 2./02/II.2022, S. Beshkov, male genitalia (Fig. 67) was carefully re-checked. It is in fact *Euphyia mesembrina*, with a length of the aedeagus 1.65 mm. New species for Montenegro, Bulgaria and Albania.



Fig. 106. *Spargania luctuata* ♂. MNE, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025.



Fig. 107. *Spargania luctuata* ♂. AL, Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025.

Earophila badiata ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Shkodra Region, Stara Village, Hot district, 496 m, N42.3711, E019.4703, *Quercus-Carpinus-Punica, Juniperus oxycedrus, Fraxinus ornus, Paliurus*, 05.IV.2019; Tirana Region, Dajti Mt, Qafmolla Pass, 665 m, N41.3643, E019.9657, *Quercus-Coryllus-Acer* forest, 04.IV.2019.Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq, 22.III.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Tirana (Misja, 1977). The report from Guri Topit (Pogradec) from 28.VII.1976 (Misja, 1977) for this early spring species seems wrong and must be omitted; surely it concerns another species. Second report for Albania. The reason why *Earophila badiata* is reported from a few localities only is its early flight season.

Mesoleuca albicillaria (Linnameus, 1758) Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 female (Fig. 104); Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 105). A new genus and a new species for Albania.

Spargania luctuata ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 2 males (Fig. 106). In



Fig. 108. *Spargania luctuata* ♂. BG, Gradishteto, Nova Lovcha – Paril 17.VI.2013.



Fig. 109. *Electrophaes corylata* ♀ ups. AL, Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025.



Fig. 110. *Electrophaes corylata* ♀ unds. AL, Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025.

Montenegro known from Durmitor Mt, Žabljak (Tomić et al., 1990). Second report for Montenegro; Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 107). The locality Hodza near Prizren in Rebel & Zerny (1931) is not in Albania. Most of the reports in Misja (1977) are doubtful, because of the very low altitude and the flight period, e. g. Tirana, 30.X.1975, Butrint [Ionian Sea Coast], 25.X.1975; Bulgaria: S. Pirin Mts – Alibotush "Gradishteto" between Nova Lovcha and Paril, 17.VI.2013, 1 male (Fig. 108).

Pennithera firmata (Hübner, 1822) Bulgaria: Pirin Mts, Zagaza Chalet above Kresna, 16.VII.2025, 1 male.

Thera obeliscata (Hübner, 1787) Bulgaria: Pirin Mts, Zagaza Chalet above Kresna, 16.VII.2025, 1 female.

Cidaria fulvata (Forster, 1771) Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 female.

Electrophaes corylata (Thunberg, 1792) Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 female (Figs 109 and 110). A new genus and a new species for Albania. This locality is one of the distal points of the range of the species.

Ecliptopera silaceata ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Bulgaria: Pirin Mts, Zagaza Chalet above Kresna, 16.VII.2025, 1 male.

Colostygia fitzi (Schawerda, 1914) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, near Česim, 01.IX.2025, 1 male and 3 females (Fig. 111), Gen. prep. 1./29.



Fig. 111. *Colostygia fitzi* ♀. B&H, Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025.



Fig. 112. *Colostygia fitzi*, male genitalia. B&H, Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, GP 1./29.XII.2025.



Fig. 113. *Colostygia sericeata* ♂. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025.



Fig. 114. *Colostygia sericeata* ♂. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025.

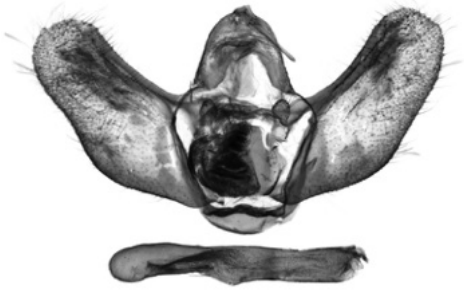


Fig. 115. *Colostygia sericeata*, male genitalia. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025, GP 2./19.XII.2025.

XII.2025, male genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 112). This seems to be the third report for Bosnia and Herzegovina after the description of Schawerda (1914) [T. L.: Gacko, Lukavac] and the report of Schawerda (1922) from Mostar. Not reported for Bosnia and Herzegovina for more than 100 years. European species, endemic to the Western Balkan peninsula: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia (Hausmann & Viidalepp, 2012), Albania (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019a, Beshkov et al., 2020) and Western Serbia (Stojanović, Jovanović & Marković, 2019).



Fig. 116. *Colostygia sericeata*, male genitalia. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025, GP 3./19.XII.2025.



Fig. 117. *Colostygia sericeata* ♀. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025.



Fig. 118. *Colostygia sericeata*, female genitalia. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025, GP 1./20.XII.2025.

Colostygia sericeata (Schwingenschuss, 1926) Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 2 males (Figs 113, 114), Gen. prep. 2./19.



Fig. 119. *Colostygia sericeata*, last abdominal segment. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025, GP 1./20. XII.2025.

XII.2025 (Fig. 115) and Gen. prep. 3./19.XII.2025, S. Beshkov, male genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 116) and 1 female (Fig. 117), Gen. prep. 1./20.XII.2025, S, Beshkov, female genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 118) with last abdominal segments (Fig. 119). A new species for Serbia.

Nebula pirinica (Reisser, 1936) Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 120), Gen. prep. 3./26.II.2026, S. Beshkov, male genitalia on glass in euparal; Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq, 24.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig, 121), Gen. prep. 5./20.II.2026, male genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 122), measurements correspond exactly to Hausmann & Viidalepp (2012); Prrenjas – Pogradec, near Qafa Kotodeshit, 02.V.2025, 1 male (Fig. 123), Gen. prep. 3./20.II.2026, male genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 124), measurements correspond exactly to Hausmann & Viidalepp (2012). In Albania known from Munella Mt, above Kimez Village (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2020a), Mali me Gropa (Beshkov, Plant & Nahirnić, 2020) and from Tomori Mts, above Ujanik, Abaz Ali summit (Beshkov et al., 2024); Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 3 very dark males (Fig. 125), Gen. prep. 2./26.II.2026, male genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 126) and Gen. prep. 3./26. II.2026, male genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 127); Kopaonik Resort, Sunčana Dolina, 28.VI.2025, 1 male (Fig. 128), Gen. prep. 2./20.II.2026, male genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 129). Measurements correspond exactly to Hausmann & Viidalepp (2012); Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene,



Fig.120. *Nebula pirinica* ♂. AL, Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025.



Fig. 121. *Nebula pirinica* ♂. AL, above Vithkuq 24.VIII.2025.



Fig. 122. *Nebula pirinica*, male genitalia. AL, above Vithkuq 24.VIII.2025,GP 5./20.II.2026.

27.VI.2025, 1 male (Fig. 130), Gen. prep. 1./20. II.2026, male genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 131). Measurements correspond exactly to Hausmann & Viidalepp (2012). In Serbia *Nebula pirinica* is known from Prijepolje municipality, Ćetanica Mts., near Karaula (Beshkov, 2017a) and Mali Jadovnik and Vasilin Vrh (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2020b). Third report for Serbia. *Nebula pirinica* is a species with a



Fig. 123. *Nebula pirinica* ♂. AL, Qafa Perdolec 02.V.2025.

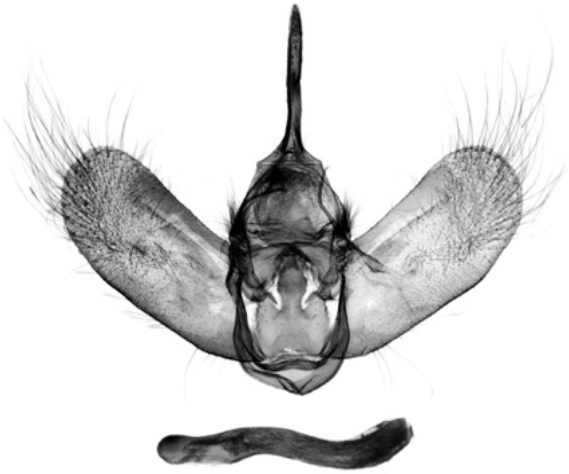


Fig. 124. *Nebula pirinica*, male genitalia. AL, Qafa Perdolec 02.V.2025, GP 3./20.II.2026.



Fig. 125. *Nebula pirinica* ♂. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025.



Fig. 126. *Nebula pirinica*, male genitalia. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025, GP 2./26.II.2026.



Fig. 127. *Nebula pirinica*, male genitalia. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025, GP 3./26.II.2026.



Fig. 128. *Nebula pirinica* ♂. SRB, Kopaonik Resort, Sunčana Dolina 28.VI.2025.

range from the central and southern Balkan Peninsula, north-eastern Turkey (Hausmann & Viidalepp 2012) and Western and Eastern Caucasus (Beljaev & Mironov 2019). According to Beshkov & Nahirnić (2020, 2020a) probably all reports for *Nebula nebulata* (Treitschke, 1828) for the Balkans refer to *Nebula pirinica*. Both these are mountain species with huge geographical hiatus between the Southern Carpathians and the Eastern Balkan Mountains. Thus, any contact zone would be improbable, although phylogeographic survey would be necessary.

Nebula senectaria (Herrich-Schäffer, 1852) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane,



Fig. 129. *Nebula pirinica*, male genitalia. SRB, Kopaonik Resort, Sunčana Dolina 28.VI.2025, GP 2./20.II.2026.



Fig. 130. *Nebula pirinica* ♂. SRB, Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene 27.VI.2025.



Fig. 131. *Nebula pirinica*, male genitalia. SRB, Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene 27.VI.2025, GP 1./20.II.2026.

30.VI.2025, 1 female (Fig. 132), Gen. prep. 1./27. II.2026, female genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 133). New species for Montenegro; Albania: Sinja, between Velçan and Cuk, 04.V.2025, 1 male (Fig.



Fig. 132. *Nebula senectaria* ♀. MNE, Bjelasica, Katuništa near Berane 30.VI.2025.



Fig. 133. *Nebula senectaria*, female genitalia. MNE, Bjelasica, Katuništa near Berane 30.VI.2025, GP 1./27. II.2026.

134), Gen. prep. 4./20.II.2026, S. Beshkov, male genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 135). Measurements correspond exactly to Hausmann & Viidalepp (2012), GME 3. The differences between *Nebula senectaria, Nebula nebulata, Nebula pirinica* and *Nebula achromaria* (la Harpe, 1853) are very fine both in external and in genitalia (males). In Albania *Nebula senectaria* is known only from Plani i Bardhë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019a) and Mali me Gropa (Balogh et al., 2026). Third locality for Albania.

Horisme calligraphata (Herrich-Schäffer, 1838) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane,



Fig. 134. *Nebula senectaria* ♂. AL, Sinja Park, between Velçan and Cuk 04.V.2025.



Fig. 136. *Mesotype parallelolineata* ♂. SRB, Bosilegrad, above Izvor 07.IX.2025.



Fig. 135. *Nebula senectaria*, male genitalia. AL, Sinja Park, between Velçan and Cuk 04.V.2025, GP 4./20. II.2026.

30.VI.2025, 2 males. In Montenegro, known from two localities in Durmitor (Tomić et al., 1990) and from Pirlitor, near Vrela (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025). Third report for Montenegro; Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025. In Albania known from Dajti, Shkall Prisk (Urnahn, 1966), Zvezdë (Beshkov, Plant, Nahirnić, King & Jakšić, 2020), Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Radohima Mt, between Qafa e Thorës pass and Theth village, south-east of Shtegu peak (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2021), Maja Ahishtes Geges (Beshkov et al., 2024), Maja e Manjolave and Mali me Gropa (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025).

Melanthia procellata ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025, 1 male. For Bosnia and Herzegovina reported more than 100 years ago by Rebel (1904) and Schawerda (1909). Third report for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Mesotype didymata (Linnaeus, 1758) Bulgaria: Pirin Mts, Zagaza Chalet above Kresna, 16.VII.2025, 1 male.

Mesotype parallelolineata (Retzius, 1783) Serbia: Bossilegrad Region, Rudina Planina Mt, above Izvor Village, 07.IX.2025, 3 males (Fig. 136). In Serbia *Mesotype parallelolineata* was known only from the western part of the country with a single female specimen from Užice (Dodok, 1997). Tomić et al. (2002) reported the same specimen from Užice as new for Serbia. The correct locality is Bela Zemlja near Užice (Dodik, 2006). Second locality for Serbia; Bulgaria: Rudina Planina Mt, 06.IX.2025, 1 male. In Bulgaria *Mesotype parallelolineata* is known from Vitosha, Rila and Western Rhodopi Mts (Nestorova, 1998).

Perizoma alchemillata (Linnaeus, 1758) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 2 males. In Montenegro reported from several localities in Durmitor (Tomić et al. (1990). Second report for Montenegro; Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 6 males. Localities in Albania are summarised in Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova (2021); Serbia: Žagubica, Kulmja alu Mlađen, 13.VII.2025, 1 female. Localities in Serbia are summarised in the Catalogue of Jakšić (2022).

Perizoma hydrata (Treitschke, 1829) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katunishta near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 1 female. In Montenegro known from Durmitor Mt, Žabljak, Meždo (Jakšić & Milošević, 2021). Jakšić & Milošević (2021) quote Tomić et al. (1990), but in the cited article *Perizoma hydrata* is absent. Second report for Montenegro; Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 2 females. In Albania known from Prespa lake, Pustec Municipality, vicinity of Zrnosko



Fig. 137. *Perizoma bifaciata* ♀. MNE, Ostroška Greda 29.VIII.2025.



Fig. 138. *Perizoma flavosparsata uniformata* ♂. SRB, Bosilegrad, above Izvor 07.IX.2025.

(= Zërnovskë) Village (Beshkov et al., 2024). Second report for Albania.

Perizoma bifaciata (Haworth, 1809) Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 1 female (Fig. 137). A new species for Montenegro; Albania: Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 26.VIII.2025, 1 female. In Albania *Perizoma bifaciata* was collected more than 100 years ago from Lushnja (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Second report for Albania.

Perizoma flavosparsata uniformata Mentzer, 1974 Serbia: Bosilegrad Region, Rudina Planina Mt, above Izvor Village, 07.IX.2025, 11 males (Fig. 138) and 4 females. Reported as a new species for Serbia from a locality only three kilometres away from this locality (Beshkov, Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025). Second report for Serbia; Bulgaria: Rudina Planina Mt, 06.IX.2025, 13 males (Fig. 139) and 2 females (Fig. 140). New species for Bulgaria. The locality in Serbia, where it was collected in 2024, is situated very close to the border with Bulgaria, which suggested the possibility of finding *Perizoma flavosparsata uniformata* in Bulgaria. After reviewing the Google Earth images and identifying suitable habitats and access to them, we conducted night collecting at a suitable time for the species. We found it numerous in the first night attempted. Some more localities of this taxon, which is endemic to the Balkan Peninsula, are expected in the border area of Bulgaria with Serbia and North Macedonia as well. In North Macedonia *Perizoma flavosparsata uniformata* is known from the type locality: Vodno near Skopje (Mentzer, 1974) and from Derven Pass (Mentzer, 1981).



Fig. 139. *Perizoma flavosparsata uniformata* ♂. BG, Rudina Planina Mt, below Plochata Summit 06.IX.2025.



Fig. 140. *Perizoma flavosparsata uniformata* ♀. BG, Rudina Planina Mt, below Plochata Summit 06.IX.2025.



Fig. 141. *Perizoma flavofasciata* ♂. GR, Erythropotamos River near Avdela 18.IV.2025.

Perizoma blandiata ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 male; Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Vermosh (Misja, 1990) and Gropat e Selcës (Beshkov, Plant & Nahirnić, 2018). Third report for Albania.

Perizoma albulata ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 1 male; Serbia: Kopaonik Resort, Sunčana Dolina, 28.VI.2025, 1 male; Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene, 27.VI.2025, 1 male, cold, windy, cloudy weather.

Perizoma flavofasciata (Thunberg, 1792) Greece: Erythropotamos (Luda Reka) River near Avdela Village, 18.IV.2025, 1 male (Fig. 141). Reported from two localities close to each other (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2021) and close to the locality above. These localities are distal points of the range of the species to the southeast.

Eupithecia venosata (Fabricius, 1787) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 1 female, Gen. prep. 1./16.II.2026, S. Beshkov, female genitalia on glass in euparal (Fig. 142). In Montenegro is reported from two localities in Durmitor (Tomić et al., 1990). Second report for Montenegro; Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 143), Gen. prep. 2./16. II.2026, S. Beshkov, male genitalia with sternum 8 on glass in euparal (Fig. 144). In Albania reported from Mali me Gropa (Urbahn, 1966), Mbasdejë, Qarrishtë and Vermosh (Misja, 1977), Dajti Mt, Qafa e Mollës Pass (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2021).



Fig. 142. *Eupithecia venosata*, female genitalia. MNE, Bjelasica, Katuništa near Berane 30.VI.2025, GP 1./16. II.2026.



Fig. 143. *Eupithecia venosata* ♂. AL, Çerem 03.VII.2025.



Fig. 144. *Eupithecia venosata*, male genitalia. AL, Çerem 03.VII.2025, GP 2./16.II.2026.



Fig. 145. *Eupithecia scopariata* ♀. AL, Himara, near Kuc Village 07.V.2025.

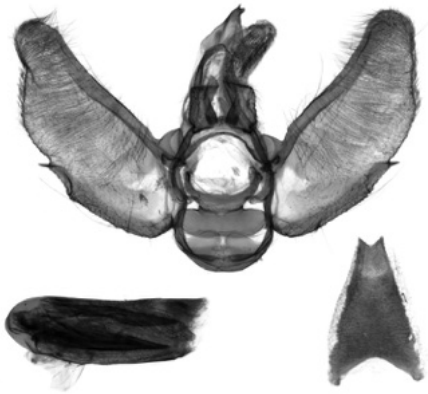


Fig. 146. *Eupithecia scopariata*, male genitalia. AL, Himara, near Kuc Village 07.V.2025, GP 1./29.I.2026.

Eupithecia scopariata (Rambur, 1833) Albania, Himara, near Kuc Village, 07.V.2025, 3 males and 9 females (Fig. 145), Gen. prep. 1./29.I.2026, S. Beshkov, male genitalia with sternum 8 on glass in euparal (Fig. 146). New species for Albania.

Eupithecia quercetica Prout, 1938 = buxata Pinker, 1958 Albania: Between Borshi and Çorraj, 21.III.2025, 7 males (Fig. 147) and 5 females (Fig. 148), Gen. preps 3./16.II.2026 and Gen. prep. 4./16. II.2026, S. Beshkov, male genitalia with sternum 8 on glass in euparal (Fig.149). A new species for Albania.

Eupithecia cretaceata fenestrata Millièer, 1874 Serbia: Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene, 27.VI.2025, 1 female in cold, windy, cloudy weather. Reported from Žljeb (Rebel & Zerny, 1931, Tomić et al., 1990) and from two other localities in Kopaonik National Park (Stojanović & Šumarac, 2020). The locality Lubeten [Ljuboten Peak] reported in Rebel (1913) and quoted in Rebel (1914), Rebel & Zerny (1931) and in Tomić et al. (1990) is in North Macedonia, not in Albania, as is stated in Rebel (1913), nor in Serbia, as it is in



Fig. 147. *Eupithecia quercetica* ♂. AL, Between Borshi and Çorraj 21.III.2025.



Fig. 148. *Eupithecia quercetica* ♀. AL, Between Borshi and Çorraj 21.III.2025.

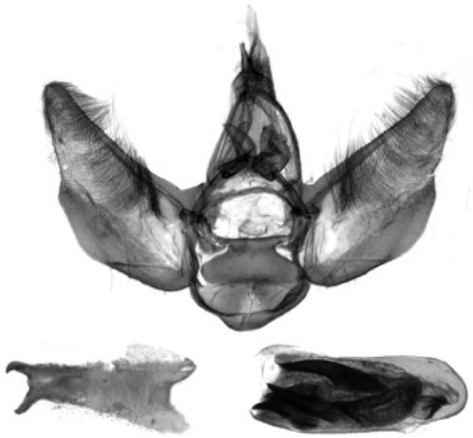


Fig. 149. *Eupithecia quercetica*, male genitalia. AL, Between Borshi and Çorraj 21.III.2025, GP 4./16.II.2026.

Tomić et al. (1990) and in the Catalogue of Jakšić (2022). The data in Rebel & Zerny (1931) for Žljeb relate to the border area of Montenegro/Serbia, not Albania.

Eupithecia semigraphata Bruand, 1851 Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 1 female (Fig. 150), genitalia checked, in microvial in glycerol. In



Fig. 150. *Eupithecia semigraphata* ♀. MNE, Ostroška Greda 29.VIII.2025.



Fig. 151. *Poecilocampa alpina canensis* ♂. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 16.XI.2025.

Montenegro known from Durmitor National Park (Tomić et al. (1990).

Lasiocampidae

Poecilocampa alpina canensis (Millière, 1876) Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 16.XI.2025, 19 males (Fig. 151) on a very windy night. Reported from Starac (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2016). According to Jakšić & Ristić (1999), *Poeciliocampa alpina canensis* has already been registered in Serbia [Eastern Serbia, Timočka Krajina] in Zećević & Radovanović (1974) and in Zećević (1980), but wrongly determined as *Poecilocampa populi* (Linnaeus, 1758). However, from the monochrome picture in Zećević (1980) it is clear that it is a female of *P. populi* indeed! Later, it has been reported again from Timočka Krajina (Zećević, 2002). Taking into account previous reports and documented misidentifications, it is not certain which reports in the literature are really correct (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2016).

Trichiura crataegi (Linnaeus, 1758) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, 2 males, genitalia checked. For Bosnia and Herzegovina reported more than 100 years ago by Rebel (1904) from Igman and Treskavica Mts, and from Brčko by Schawerda (1922). Third report for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Lasiocampa quercus (Linnaeus, 1758) Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 1 male at light. Very late flight period and unusual finding of males at light. In Montenegro, *Lasiocampa quercus* is reported from Durmotor National Park, known from Žabljak and from several localities above 2000 m, June and July (Vasić et al. 1990). Second report for Montenegro.

Malacosoma franconicum ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Bulgaria: Katunishte Village, Kotel district, 12.VI.2025, 1 female resting during the day; E Rhodopi Mts, near the crossroad to Planinets Village on the road Ivaylovgrad – Krumovgrad, 578 m, N41.503951, E025.929597, 08.VI.2025, meadow with *Vicia*, 1 female resting during the day. According to the IUCN Red List Criteria, in Bulgaria *Malacosoma franconicum* is Endangered EN B2ab(iii) (Hristova & Beshkov, 2016).

Brachmaeidae

Lemonia taraxaci (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, 4 males (Fig. 152) and 1 female (Fig. 153). For



Fig. 152. *Lemonia taraxaci* ♂. B&H, Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025.



Fig. 153. *Lemonia taraxaci* ♀. B&H, Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025.



Fig. 155. *Neopterodonta gorgoniades* ♂. BG, Stargach, above Ilinden 18.VII.2025.



Fig. 154. *Antheraea yamamai* ♂. B&H, Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025.

Bosnia and Herzegovina *Lemonia taraxaci* was reported more than 100 years ago by Rebel (1904) from Dariva near Sarajevo in August and by Schawerda (1916) from Žepče in Central Bosnia. Third report for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Lemonia strigata Antoshin & Zolotuhin, 2011 Albania: Tirana Region, Mali i Vrapit Park, 13.XI.2025, 1 female. Remarks on *Lemonia strigata* in Albania can be found in Balogh et al. (2026) and in Beshkov (2026).

Lemonia balcanica (Herrich-Schäffer, 1847) Serbia: Bosilegrad Region, Rudina Planina Mt, above Izvor Village, below Ploča Summit, 07.IX.2025, 2 males; Bulgaria: Rudina Planina Mt, below Plochata Summit, 06.IX.2025, 1 male.

Saturniidae

Antheraea yamamai Guérin-Méneville, 1861 Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo, 02.IX.2025, 4 males (Fig. 154). Reported for Bosnia and Herzegovina by Lelo (2004), Płóciennik et al. (2007), Lelo et al. (2008) and Hanjalić & Lelo (2014).

Sphingidae

Hemaris croatica (Esper, 1800) Bulgaria: E Stara Planina, neare Sedlarevo Village, 478 m, N42.682035, E026.587689, 11.VI.2025, meadows with *Paliurus, Quercus, Carpinus orientalis, Fraxinus ornus, Syringa, Astracantha angustifolia*, 1 female; E Rhodopi Mts, near the crossroad to Kobilyano Village on the road Ivaylovgrad – Krumovgrad, 561 m, N41.517896, E025.996856, 08.VI.2025, meadow with Vicia, 1 female.

Neopterodonta gorgoniades (Hübner, [1819]) Bulgaria: Stargach Mt, above Ilinden Village, 18.VII.2025, 2 males (Fig. 155). Reported from a locality very close to this one, but from June (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025). For other localities in Bulgaria and the conservation status of *N. gorgoniades* see Hristova & Beshkov (2016) and Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova (2025).

Proserpinus proserpina (Pallas, 1772) Bulgaria: E Rhodopi Mts, near the graveyard of Kaklitsa Village, 08.VI.2025, 1 male. Although this species is listed in the Biological Diversity Act of the Republic of Bulgaria, Appendix II of the Bern Convention and Annex IV of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, according to the IUC Red List Criteria at national level *P. proserpina* is not threatened in Bulgaria – LC (Hristova & Beshkov, 2016).

Hyles gallii (Rottemburg, 1775) Serbia: Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene, 27.VI.2025, 1 male in cold, windy, cloudy weather.

Hyles vespertilio (Esper, 1780) Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 male; Puka Region, near Rrape, 02.VII.2025, 1 male, Golloborde, between Borove and Stebleve, 27.VIII.2025, 2 males.

Notodontidae

Thaumetopoea processionea (Linnaeus, 1758) Albania: Kukës County, near Tregtan, 28.VIII.2025, 1 male; Golloborde, between Borove and Stebleve, 27.VIII.2025, 1 male. The previous three reports for Albania are summarised in Beshkov (2026).

Drymonia dodonaea ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Sinja Park, between Velçan and Cuk, 04.V.2025, 1 male. Known from Kula e Lumes (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), Korçë: Mt Kuq at Qarrit pass, below Pepellash (Beshkov et al., 2020). Third report for Albania.

Drymonia ruficornis (Hufnagel, 1766) Albania: Ksamil, 20.III.2025, 1 male (Fig. 156). Reported as a new species for Albania from Butrint, Levan and Musina (Beshkov et al., 1996). Second report for Albania.

Furcula bifida (Brahm, 1787) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 1 female. In Montenegro *Furcula bifida* is known from several localities in Durmitor National park and Tara Canyon (Vasić et al. 1990). Second report for Montenegro.

Dicranura ulmi ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Ksamil, 20.III.2025, 1 male. First report for Albania is that of Rebel & Zerny (1931) from Tirana. Beshkov et al. (1996) added five more localities.

Nolidae

Meganola albula ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Kukës County, near Tregtan, 28.VIII.2025, 1 male.

Nola togatulalis (Hübner, 1796) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda, 31.VIII.2025, 2 males (Fig. 157). In Bosnia and Herzegovina reported more than 100 years ago from Bišina (Schawerda, 1911). Second report for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 1 male.



Fig. 156. *Drymonia ruficornis* ♂. AL, Ksamil 20.III.2025.



Fig. 157. *Nola togatulalis* ♂. B&H, Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda 31.VIII.2025.



Fig. 158. *Nola ronkayorum* ♂. GR, Erythropotamos River near Avdela 18.IV.2025.



Fig. 159. *Nola ronkayorum* ♀. GR, Erythropotamos River near Avdela 18.IV.2025.

Nola ronkayorum Beshkov, 2006 Greece: Erythropotamos (Luda Reka) River near Avdela Village, 18.IV.2025, 2 males (Fig. 158) and 1 female

(Fig. 159). New species for Greece. In Bulgaria *Nola ronkayorum* is known from the eastern part of the country, as one of the localities in Eastern Rhodopes is very close to the border with Greece (Odrintsi Village). Its occurrence in Greece was expected, and it was searched for twice in different years (01. V.2014, S. Beshkov & S. Abadjiev and 29–30. IV.2019, S. Beshkov & A. Nahirnić) on the other side of the border, but without success. We found it on the third attempt, close to the locality where we searched before. One of the reasons for the success is the earlier collecting date.

Erebidae

Lymantriinae

Leucoma salicis (Linnaeus, 1758) Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025. In Albania is known from Ploshtan (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) and without locality (Misja, 1991), perhaps having in mind the locality Ploshtan. Second locality for Albania.

Ocneria detrita (Esper, [1785]) Albania: Puka Region, near Rrape, 02.VII.2025, 1 female; Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 1 female.

Ocneria terebinthi (Freyer, 1838) Bulgaria: Kodzhakaya (Likana) above Odrintsi Village, 07.VI.2025, 1 female.

Gynaephora fascelina (Linnaeus, 1758) Albania: Kukës County, Kallabak plateau, 04.VII.2025. New genus and a new species for Albania.

Orgyia antiqua (Linnaeus, 1758) Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 1 male.

Arctiinae

Watsonarctia deserta (Bartel, 1902) Serbia: Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene, 27.VI.2025, 1 male, cold, windy, clouds; Bulgaria: Sredna Gora Mts, above Buzovgrad Village, 10.VI.2025, 1 male.

Chelis maculosa ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025, 4 males; Bulgaria: Katunishte Village, Kotel district, 12.VI.2025, 3 males.

Diacrisia sannio (Linnaeus, 1758) Albania: Kukës County, Kallabak plateau, 04.VII.2025. In Albania known only from Bazar Sjak [10 km east of Durrës] (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Second report for Albania, a century after the first one.



Fig. 160. *Atolmis rubricollis* ♂. AL, Çerem 03.VII.2025.

Arctia festiva (Hufnagel, 1766) Albania: Prespa lake, near Tren Village, 23.III.2025, 1 male in rain.

Arctia caja (Linnaeus, 1758) Albania: Kukës County, Kallabak plateau, 04.VII.2025, 1 female. In Albania reported only from Vermosh (Misja, 1978). Misja (1991) mentioned this species without locality, perhaps having in mind his report for Vermosh. Second locality for Albania.

Euplagia quadripunctaria (Poda, 1761) Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025; Albania: Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town, 05.VII.2025, 1 male with very large, wingspan 61.0 mm; Golloborde, between Borove and Stebleve, 27.VIII.2025; Serbia: Žagubica, Kulmja alu Mlađen, 13.VII.2025; Bosilegrad Region, Rudina Planina Mt, above Izvor Village, below Plochata Summit, 07.IX.2025. *Euplagia quadripunctaria* is a priority species, included in Anexes II and IV of the EC Habitat Directive 92/43.

Coscinia cribraria (Linnaeus, 1758) Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025. New genus and a new species for Albania. Localities Visitor and Vunsaj in Rebel & Zerny (1931) are not in Albania, but in Montenegro.

Atolmis rubricollis (Linnaeus, 1758) Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 160). In Albania known only from Pepellash, 1187 m (Beshkov, Plant, Nahirnić, King & Jakšić, 2020). Second locality for Albania.

Eilema depressa (Esper, [1787]) (= deplana Esper, 1787, nec Linnaeus, 1758) Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 1 female (Fig. 161). A new species for Montenegro; Bulgaria: Sakar Mt, above Cherepovo Village, 13.VI.2025, 1 female.



Fig. 161. *Eilema depressa* ♀. MNE, Ostroška Greda 29.VIII.2025.



Fig. 162. *Eilema costalis* ♂. MNE, Ostroška Greda 29.VIII.2025.



Fig. 163. *Eilema costalis*, male genitalia. MNE, Ostroška Greda 29.VIII.2025, GP 2./15.I.2026.



Fig. 164. *Eilema costalis*, ♂. AL, Tregtan 28.VIII.2025.



Fig. 165. *Eilema complana* ♂. MNE, Ostroška Greda 29.VIII.2025.



Fig. 166. *Eilema complana*, male genitalia. MNE, Ostroška Greda 29.VIII.2025, GP 3./15.I.2026.

Eilema costalis (Zeller, 1847) (= *morosina* Herrich-Schäffer, [1847]) Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 162) Gen. prep. 2./15. I.2026, male genitalia with everted vesica on glass in euparal (Fig. 163). We could not find in the literature any faunistic report for Montenegro, although Montenegro is mentioned for the range of the species in Witt et al. (2011) and it is marked on the distributional map in Top et al. (2023). Probably, this is the first faunistic report for Montenegro; Albania: Kukës County, near Tregtan, 28.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 164). In Albania known from Kula e Lumës (Rebel & Zerny, 1931); Ossumi (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019b); and Dajti – Mali me Gropë, 1095 m (Beshkov, Plant & Nahirnić, 2020).

Eilema complana (Linnaeus, 1758) Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija,



Fig. 167. *Eilema pseudocomplana* ♂. MNE, Ostroška Greda 29.VIII.2025.



Fig. 168. *Eilema pseudocomplana*, male genitalia. MNE, Ostroška Greda 29.VIII.2025, GP 1./15.I.2026.



Fig. 169. *Eilema rungsi* ♂. AL, Bistrica River near Mesopotami 06.V.2025.

29.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 165), Gen. prep. 3./15. I.2026, male genitalia with everted vesica on glass in euparal (Fig. 166). In Montenegro reported from Durmitor (Vasić et al., 1990). Second report for Montenegro.

Eilema pseudocomplana ((Daniel, 1939) Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 167), Gen. prep. 1./15.I.2026, male genitalia with everted vesica on glass in euparal (Fig. 168). A new species for Montenegro. Because in Ostroška Greda, the four *Eilema* species above were found together, they are all illustrated here with male genitalia and everted vesica for comparison.



Fig. 170. *Syntomis marjana* ♀. BG, Chepan, 1159 m. 21.VI.2025.

Eilema rungsi Toulgoët, 1960 Albania: Bistrica River near Mesopotami, 06.V.2025, 1 male (Fig. 169). For Albania published only from Butrint, collected several times in two localities close to each other from May to October (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019b; Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025).

Setina irrorella (Linnaeus, 1758) North Macedonia: Kozuf Mt, Mala Rupa, 23.VIII.2025, 1 male.

Syntomis marjana (Stauder, 1913) Bulgaria, Chepan Mt, below Petrovski Krast, 1159 m, 21.VI.2025, 1 female (Fig. 170). This seems to be one of the highest localities for this species in Bulgaria.

Herminiinae

Orectis proboscidata (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025, 1 female (Fig. 171). For Bosnia and Herzegovina reported more than 100 years ago by Rebel (1904) and Schawerda (1909). Third report for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 1 male (Fig. 172). In Montenegro reported from Pivska Planina Mt, Crkvičko Polje, near Rudine village, Plužine Region, near Boričje Village, Maglić Mt, "Šturbina" above Mratinje Village (Beshkov, 2017b). Second report for Montenegro; Albania: Golloborde, between Borove and Stebleve, 27.VIII.2025, 1 female; Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 1 male. According to Beshkov (2017a), in Bulgaria, Serbia



Fig. 171. *Orectis proboscidata* ♀. B&H, Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025.



Fig. 173. *Herminia tarsicrinalis* ♀. AL, Bistrica River near Mesopotami 06.V.2025.



Fig. 172. *Orectis proboscidata* ♂. MNE, Bjelasica, Katuništa near Berane 30.VI.2025.



Fig. 174. *Pechipogo strigilata* ♂. MNE, Bjelasica, Katuništa near Berane 30.VI.2025.

and Montenegro *O. proboscidata* is not rare, but it is published from very few localities probably because it was treated as a micro moth.

Herminia tarsipennalis (Treitschke, 1835) Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 male. In Albania known only from Pogradec, between Dardhas and Guri i Kamjes (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025). Second report for Albania.

Herminia tarsicrinalis (Knoch, 1782) Albania: Bistrica River near Mesopotami, 06.V.2025, 2 males and 1 female (Fig. 173); Golloborde, between Borove and Stebleve, 27.VIII.2025, 1 male. In Albania known only from Prespa e vogel near Tren (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025). Second report for Albania.

Pechipogo strigilata (Linnaeus, 1758) (= *barbalis* Clerck, 1759) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 1 male (Fig. 174) and 1 female. In Montenegro known from Vunşaj [Vusanje], 7 km south of Gusine (Rebel & Zerny, 1931). Second report for Montenegro; Bulgaria: Sredna Gora Mts, above Buzovgrad Village, 10.VI.2025, 1 female.

Zanclognatha zelleralis (Wocke, 1850) Albania: Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 26.VIII.2025, 1 males. In Albania known from Kula e Lumës (Rebel & Zerny, 1931, Heinicke, 1965); Krraba, Uji Ftohte southern of Tepelene (Heinicke, 1965); and west from Qafa e Selitës pass, 1133 m (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2021).



Fig. 175. *Hypena lividalis* ♀. B&H, Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda 31.VIII.2025.

Hypeninae

Hypena lividalis (Hübner, 1790) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda, 31.VIII.2025, 2 females (Fig. 175). We could not find any published record for Bosnia and Herzegovina, therefore we accept *Hypena lividalis* as a new record for the country.

Rivulinae

Zebeeba falsalis (Herrich-Schäffer, 1839) Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 1 male and 3 females. Reported as a new for Montenegro from Meljine, Boka Kotorska (Stoyanović & Glavendekić, 2003). The second report for Montenegro is that of Beshkov (2009a) for the Sea coast between Ulcinj and Valandos. Third report for Montenegro; Bulgaria: Likana (Kodzhakaya) between Odrintsi and Belopolyane villages, 276 m, N41°26′40.5″, E026°08′12.6″, 14.VIII.2011, *Quercus-Carpinus* forest with *Acer monspessulanum* and meadows with *Juniperus oxycedrus* S. Beshkov & M. Beshkova leg., 1 male; Ibid, above Odrintsi Village, 07.VI.2025, 1 male and 2 females. In Bulgaria *Z. falsalis* is known from this region only: Siv Kladenets Village (Beshkov, 1995b). Second report for Bulgaria.

Calpinae

Calyptra thalictri (Borkhausen, 1790) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 1 male; Albania: Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town, 05.VII.2025, 1 male.

Boletobiinae

Laspeyria flexula ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Himara, near Kuc Village, 07.V.2025, 1 male.

Trisateles emortualis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 male; Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025; Kukës County, Kallabak plateau, 04.VII.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Sumana (Rebel & Zerny, 1931, Heinicke, 1965) and Theth (Beshkov et al., 2020). Third report for Albania.

Eublemma minutata (Fabricius, 1794) (= *noctualis* Hübner, 1796) Albania: Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 26.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 176), Gen. prep. 1./26.II.2026, S. Beshkov, male genitalia on glas in euparal, vesica without cornuti (Fig. 177). In Albania known from Kula e Lumës (Rebel & Zerny, 1931, Heinicke, 1965) and Pronovik (Beshkov, Plant & Nahirnić, 2020). Third report for Albania.



Fig. 176. *Eublemma minutata* ♂. AL, Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula 26.VIII.2025.



Fig. 177. *Eublemma minutata*, male genitalia. AL, Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula 26.VIII.2025, GP 1./26.II.2026.



Fig. 178. *Eublemma rosea* ♂. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025.

Eubemma parva (Hübner, [1808]) Bulgaria: Kodzhakaya (Likana) above Odrintsi Village, 07.VI.2025, 1 male.

Eublemma rosea (Hübner, 1790) Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 1 male (Fig.



Fig. 179. *Metachrostis dardouini* ♂. B&H, Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda 31.VIII.2025.



Fig. 180. *Catocala separata* ♀. BG, Stargach, above Ilinden 18.VII.2025.

178). For Serbia there is only one record from Deliblatska Peščara (Vasić, 2002). All subsequent reports quoted this one. Second locality for Serbia. *Eublemma rosea* is incorrectly reported as new to Montenegro from Durmitor National Park, Tara canyon, by Beshkov (2009a); it was already published from two localities for Durmitor and from Montenegro respectively by Jakšić & Mihajlović (1996).

Eublemma arcuinna (Hübner, 1790) Bulgaria: Sakar Mt, above Cherepovo Village, 13.VI.2025, 1 male.

Metachrostis velox (Hübner, 1813) Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 2 males and 2 females; Albania: Ksamil, 05.V.2025, 1 female; Bulgaria: Kodzhakaya (Likana) above Odrintzi Village, 07.VI.2025, 3 males.

Metachrostis dardouini (Boisduval, 1840) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda, 31.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 179). In Bosnia and Herzegovina known from Konjic (Rebel, 1904, Lelo, 2004). Second report for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Toxocampinae

Lygephila pastinum (Treitschke, 1826) Albania: Puka Region, near Rrape, 02.VII.2025, 1 female; Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town, 05.VII.2025, 1 male, genitalia checked. In Albania reported only from Dishnicë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018b); between Qafa e Thorës pass and Theth Village (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2021) and Lure Mt, above Fushë-Lurë Village (Beshkov et al., 2024).

Thathorhynchus exsiccata (Lederer, 1855) Albania: Himara, near Kuc Village, 07.V.2025, 1 male; Ksamil, 05.V.2025, 2 males; Bistrica River near Mesopotami, 06.V.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Llogara (Misja, 1980) and Këneta e Gjeratit (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019a). Third locality for Albania.

Autophila limbata (Staudinger, 1871) Albania: Between Borshi and Corraj, 21.III.2025, 3 males, genitalia checked. In Albania reported only from Shkodra Lake: Shiroka Village (Beshkov et al., 1996) and Mal Çajup (Beshkov et al., 2020). Third report for Albania.

Erebinae

Catocala separata (Freyer, 1847) Bulgaria: Stargach Mt, above Ilinden Village, 18.VII.2025, 1 male and 2 females (Fig. 180). In Bulgaria previously known only from Struma Valley: Volcanic Hill of Kozhuh near Petrich Town (Beshkov, 2000); S. Pirin, above Kalimantsi Village (Abadjiev & Beshkov, 2007); Kresna Gorge, Sheytan Dere (Beshkov et al., 2024); and from Alibotush Mt (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025).

Catocala diversa (Geyer, [1828]) Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 2 males (Fig. 181). *Catocala diversa* is marked for Montenegro on the distributional map in Top et al. (2023), but we could not find any faunistic report for that country. Here *Catocala diversa* is reported as new for Montenegro; Albania: Kukës County, near Tregtan, 28.VIII.2025, 1 male. In Albania reported from Tirana (Rebel & Zerny, 1931, Heinicke, 1965) and Boboshticë (Beshkov et al., 2020). Third report for Albania; Bulgaria: Rudina Planina Mt, below Plochata Summit, 06.IX.2025, 1 male.



Fig. 181. *Catocala diversa* ♂. MNE, Ostroška Greda 29.VIII.2025.



Fig. 182. *Catocala dilecta* ♀. MNE, Ostroška Greda 29.VIII.2025.



Fig. 183. *Catocala sponsa* ♀. AL, Plani i Bardhë near Bulqizë 05.VII.2025.

Catocala coniuncta (Esper, 1787) (= *conjuncta* auct.) Albania: Ostrovicë Mts, Mashkullor Ridge, SE of Qafa e Martes, 25.VIII.2025, 1 male. Localities in Albania are summarised in Beshkov et al. (2020).

Catocala dilecta (Hübner, [1808]) Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 1 male and 1 female (Fig. 182). New species for Montenegro. Recently it was reported as a new one for Albania (Beshkov et al., 2020).

Catocala sponsa (Linnaeus, 1767) Albania: Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town, 05.VII.2025, 1 female (Fig. 183). New species for Albania; Bulgaria, Sofia, in the building of the NMNHS in the centrum of the city, 555 m, 13.VII.2025, 1 male, surely a result of migration.

Catocala lupina Herrich-Schäffer, [1851] Albania: Golloborde, between Borove and Stebleve, 27.VIII.2025, 1 specimen. In Albania known only from Pogradec Region, between Dardhas and Guri i Kamjes (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025). Second report for Albania.

Ophiusa tirhaca (Cramer, [1777]) Albania: Tirana Region, Mali i Vrapit Park, 03.V.2025, 1 female; Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town, 12.XI.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Tirana (Misja, 1976), Ionian Sea Coast: Dhermi (Beshkov, 1994); Ardenica (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019a); and Devoli Gorge, near Bratilë Village (Beshkov et al., 2024); Greece: Aegean Sea Coast, Komotini Region, Sea coast S of Maronia, 20.IV.2025, 1 male.

Grammodes bifasciata (Petagna, 1786) = *Grammodes geometrica* Fabricius, 1775, auct. Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 1 male. Reported for Montenegro by Carnelutti & Michieli (1958) from Bar, Ulcinj and Rijeka Crnojevića as *Grammodes geometrica* F. Later on, it was erroneously reported as a new species for the country from Meljine, Boka Kotorska (southwest Montenegro) by Stojanovic & Glavendekić (2003). Third report for Montenegro; Serbia: Kruševac, Kapidžija, 157 m, N43.5765, E021.3655. 01.8.2025, gardens, 1 specimen at a common light bulb on the terrace. In Serbia known only from Zlotski kanjon near Bor and Čelarevo near Novi Sad (Stojanović et al., 2024). Second report for Serbia.

Euteliidae

Eutelia adoratrix (Staudinger, 1892) Albania: Tirana Region, Mali i Vrapit, 03.V.2025, 1 male. Not a rare species in the lowlands of Albania, published from 10 localities.

Noctuidae

Abrostola asclepiadis ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem,



Fig. 184. *Thysanoplusia circumscripta* ♂. AL, Bistrica River near Mesopotami 06.V.2025.



Fig. 185. *Euchalcia variabilis* ♂. MNE, Bjelasica, Katuništa near Berane 30.VI.2025.

03.VII.2025. The first and only reports for Albania are those of Misja (1976) for Tirana; Marikaj near Tirana; Fushe Kuqe; Vlora; and Quarrishta near Librazhd. Our record of this species is our first for Albania and we suppose that at least some of the localities in Misja (1976) are the result of misidentification with other congeners. Second report for Albania.

Trichoplusia ni (Hübner, [1803]) Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 1 female. In Montenegro reported from Plavnica (Carnelutti & Michieli, 1958). Second locality for Montenegro.

Thysanoplusia circumscripta (Freyer, [1831]) Albania: Bistrica River near Mesopotami, 06.V.2025, 1 male (Fig. 184). In Albania known from a only single locality: Ionian Sea Coast: Dhermi Village (Beshkov et al., 1996). Second locality for Albania.

Euchalcia variabilis (Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 3 males (Fig. 185). For Montenegro *Euchalcia variabilis* is reported as a rare species from Žabljak (Vasić et al., 1990). Second report for Montenegro.

Autographa jota (Linnaeus, 1758) Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Quarrishta [near Librazhd] (Misja, 1976); Dishnicë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018a); Dajti - Mali me Gropë, 1095 m; and Gropat e Selcës (Beshkov et al., 2020).

Autographa pulchrina (Haworth, 1809) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 1 male. In Montenegro known from Tara Canyon and Durmitor Mt (Vasić et al., 1990) and from Biogradska Gora National Park (Beshkov, 2004). Third report for Montenegro. *Autographa pulchrina* is a species that has not yet been found in Albania.



Fig. 186. *Pseudozarba bipartita* ♂. MNE, Ostroška Greda 29.VIII.2025.

Eustrotiinae

Pseudozarba bipartita (Herrich-Schäffer, 1850) Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 186). A new genus and a new species for Montenegro; North Macedonia: Prespa lake – Galičica Mts, between Oteshevo resort and Stenje Village, 858 m, N40°58′59″, E020°55′09″, 16.VIII.2013, *Phragmites, Tilia, Quercus, Acer*, meadows, 1 male. In North Macedonia known from Dojransko jezero Lake, near Nov Dojran Village (Beshkov, 2000, 2009) and Dračev Dol, below Rebre (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025). Third locality for North Macedonia.

Acontiinae

Ponometia candefacta (Hübner, [1831]) Albania: Puka Region, near Rrape, 02.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig.



Fig. 187. *Ponometia candefacta* ♂. AL, Puka, near Rrape 02.VII.2025.



Fig. 188. *Panthea coenobita* ♂. MNE, Bjelasica, Katuništa near Berane 30.VI.2025.



Fig. 189. *Panthea coenobita* ♂. AL, Qafa Perdolec 01.VII.2025.

187). A new genus and a new species for Albania; Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 2 males and 1 female.

Pantheinae

Panthea coenobita (Esper, 1785) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 2 males (Fig. 188). A new genus and a new species for



Fig. 190. *Acronicta alni* ♀. MNE, Bjelasica, Katunishta near Berane 30.VI.2025.

Montenegro; Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 189). New genus and a new species for Albania; Serbia: Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene, 27.VI.2025, 1 male in cold, windy, cloudy weather, but with a great number of migrating specimens. According to the IUCN Red List Criteria, in Serbia *Panthea coenobita* is Endangered (EN) A2 b (Stojanović et al., 2013).

Acronictinae

Symira nervosa ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Kukës County, near Tregtan, 28.VIII.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Klocë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018a) and Dishnicë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018b). Third locality for Albania.

Moma alpium (Osbeck, 1778) Bulgaria: Sredna Gora Mts, above Buzovgrad Village, 10.VI.2025, 2 males.

Acronicta alni (Linnaeus, 1767) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 1 female (Fig. 190). Last report for Montenegro is from Pivska Planina Mt, Crkvičko Polje, near Rudine village, 1117 m (Beshkov, 2017b); Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Quarrishta near Librazgd (Misja, 1976) and Shkallë (Beshkov et al., 2020). Third report for Albania.

Acronicta tridens ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025, 1 male (Fig. 191), Gen. prep. 2./ 29.XII.2025, male genitalia with everted vesica (Figs 192, 193) on glass in euparal. For Bosnia and



Fig. 191. *Acronicta tridens* ♂. B&H, Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025.



Fig. 192. *Acronicta tridens*, everted vesica. B&H, Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025, GP 2./29.XII.2025.



Fig. 193. *Acronicta tridens*, everted vesica. B&H, Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025, GP 2./29.XII.2025.

Herzegovina reported by Rebel (1904) and Schawerda (1909, 1913). Third report for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Acronicta orientalis (Mann, 1862) Albania: Tirana Region, Mali i Vrapit, 03.V.2025, 1 male; Ksamil, 05.V.2025, 1 female. Not a rare species in the lowlands of Albania, published from 11 localities.



Fig. 194. *Acronicta auricoma* ♂. AL, Çerem 03.VII.2025.



Fig. 195. *Acronicta leporina* ♂. AL, Kukës County, Kallabak plateau, 04.VII.2025.

Acronicta auricoma ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 194). New species for Albania.

Acronicta leporina (Linnaeus, 1758) Albania: Kukës County, Kallabak plateau, 04.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 195). New species for Albania.

Craniophora pontica (Staudinger, 1879) Bulgaria: Sredna Gora Mts, above Buzovgrad Village, 10.VI.2025, 1 male; E Rhodopi Mts, Monyak, Kardzhali Region, 09.VI.2025, 1 female.

Metoponinae

Aegle semicana (Esper, 1798) (= *vespertalis* Hübner, [1823]) Bulgaria, Sakar Mt, above Matochina Village, 14.VI.2025, 1 male.

Haemerosia renalis (Hübner, [1813]) Albania: Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq, 24.VIII.2025; Bulgaria: Stargach Mt, above Ilinden



Fig. 196. *Calocucullia celsiae* ♀. AL, between Borshi and Corraj 21.III.2025.



Fig. 197. *Cucullia lactucae* ♂. AL, Qafa Perdolec 01.VII.2025.

Village, 18.VII.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Zvezdë, Drenovë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018a); Ersekë Region, above Borovë (Beshkov et al., 2024); and Tepelene, above Nivice Village (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025).

Cuculliinae

Calocucullia celsiae (Herrich-Schäffer, 1850) Albania: Between Borshi and Corraj, 21.III.2025, 3 females (Fig. 196); Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq, 08.V.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from only a single locality: Muzina Village, Delvina Region (Beshkov et al., 1996). Second report for Albania.

Cucullia lactucae ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 2 males (Fig. 197), genitalia checked. In Albania known from only a single locality: Munella Mt, above Kimez Village, 1400 m (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2021). Second report for Albania; Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025.

Cucullia umbratica (Linnaeus, 1758) Albania: Ostrovice Mts, Mashkullor Ridge, SE of Qafa e Martes, 25.VIII.2025, 1 male, genitalia checked. Not a rare species in Albania, but very few localities are published; Serbia: Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene, 27.VI.2025, 1 female, cold, windy, cloudy weather.

Cucullia santonici (Hübner, [1813]) Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025. In Serbia, previously it was known only from the eastern part of the country: Pirot Region, near Crni Vrh summit (Beshkov, 2015c), Svrljiški Timok River Gorge, near Niševac village, Stara Planina, Dimitrovgrad (= Carobrod) district, above Gornji Krivodol Village (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2017), and from Bela Palanka District, above Moklište Village (Beshkov et al., 2024).

Cucullia xeranthemi Boisduval, 1840 Albania: Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town, 05.VII.2025, 2 males. Reported from Plani i Bardhë, but at lower altitude (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019b, Beshkov et al., 2020) as *Cucullia artemisiae* (Hufnagel, 1766). Third report for Albania.

Cucullia dracunculi (Hübner, [1813]) Albania: Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town, 05.VII.2025, 2 males. Reported from Plani i Bardge, but at lower altitude (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019b). Second report for Albania.

Shargacucullia verbasci (Linnaeus, 1758) Albania: Between Borshi and Corraj, 21.III.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Tirana (Rebel & Zerny, 1931, Heinicke, 1965); Dhermi (Beshkov, Misja & Abadjiev, 1996); and Tomorri Mts, Abaz Aliu Top, 2379 m (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2021).

Shargacucullia blattariae (Esper, 1790) Albania: Between Borshi and Çorraj, 21.III.2025, 1 male. This is the earliest flight period registered in Albania; Bulgaria: Sheynovets Ridge above Mezek, 06.VI.2025, 1 male.

Shargacucullia lychnitis (Rambur, 1833) Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 female.

Oncocnemidiinae

Calophasia platyptera (Esper, 1788) Albania: Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 26.VIII.2025, 1 female;



Fig. 198. *Epimecia ustula* ♂. B&H, Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda 31.VIII.2025.



Fig. 199. *Amphipyra effusa* ♂. MNE, Drume, Tuzi Municipality 15.XI.2025.

Bulgaria: Sakar Mt, above Matochina Village, 14.VI.2025, 2 males.

Calophasia barthae Wagner, 1929 Greece: Aegean Sea Coast, Komotini Region, Sea coast S of Maronia, 20.IV.2025, 3 males and 1 female. This seems to be the northernmost locality in Greece.

Omphalophana anatolica (Lederer, 1857) Albania: Bistrica River near Mesopotami, 06.V.2025, 1 female.

Calliergis ramosa (Esper, 1786) Albania: Kukës County, Kallabak plateau, 04.VII.2025, 1 female. In Albania, known from Llogara (Misja, 1980); Boboshticë (Beshkov et al., 2020); and Mali me Gropa (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2021).

Epimecia ustula (Freyer, [1835]) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda, 31.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 198). In Bosnia and Herzegovina known from Mostar (Schawerda, 1913). Second report for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 2 males and 1 female. In Montenegro known from Bar Carnelutti & S. Michieli (1958) and the Gulf of Kotor, Ledenice Village above Risan (Beshkov, 2017b, erroneously as a new genus and species for Montenegro). Third report for Montenegro; Albania: Tirana Region, Mali i Vrapit, 03.V.2025, 1 male.

Praestilbia armeniaca Staudinger, 1892 Albania: Golloborde, between Borove and Stebleve, 27.VIII.2025, 1 male; Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq, 24.VIII.2025, 1 male. Remarks on *Praestilbia armeniaca* in Albania are given by Balogh et al. (2026).

Amephana dalmatica (Rebel, 1919) Albania: Tirana Region, Mali i Vrapit Park, 03.V.2025, 9 males and 2 females; Greece: Aegean Sea Coast, Komotini Region, Sea coast S of Maronia, 20.IV.2025, 1 male;



Fig. 200. *Amphipyra tetra* ♂. B&H, Dindo Ljuta River Canyon 02.IX.2025.

Bulgaria: Sakar Mt, above Cherepovo Village, 13.VI.2025, 9 males.

Amphipyrinae

Amphipyra effusa (Boisduval, 1828]) Montenegro: Drume, Tuzi Municipality, 15.XI.2025, 1 male (Fig. 199). In Montenegro reported from Bar (Carnelutti & Michieli, 1958). Second locality for Montenegro.

Amphipyra livida ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 1 male.

Amphipyra stix Herrich-Schäffer, 1850 Albania: Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq, 24.VIII.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Shkallë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018b); Mal Cajup; and Plani i Bardhë (Beshkov, Plant & Nahirnić, 2020).

Amphipyra tetra (Fabricius, 1787) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, 2 females; Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025, 1 male (Fig. 200). New species for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Albania: Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above



Fig. 201. *Asteroscopus syriaca decipulae* ♂. NMK, below Delchevo 11.XI.2025.



Fig. 202. *Heliothis nubigera* ♀. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025.

Vithkuq, 24.VIII.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Ostren i Vogël (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018a); Plani i Bardhë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019a); Valamara Mts – Devoli Gorge, Gramsh Region, above Bratilë Village, 999 m (Beshkov, Nahirnić-Beshkova & Jakšić, 2024); and Puke, Terbunit Mts (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025); Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 1 male; Bulgaria: Sakar Mt, above Matochina Village, 14.VI.2025, 1 male and 1 female.

Amphipyra micans Lederer, 1857 Albania: Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 26.VIII.2025, 2 males. In Albania reported from Drenovë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018a); Mal Çajup (Beshkov et al., 2020); and Terbunit Mts (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025).

Asteroscopus syriaca decipulae (Kovács, 1966) North Macedonia: Bregalnica-Vlahina Planina, below Delchevo (Carevo Selo), 599 m, N41.9934, E022.6588, 11.XI.2025, *Quercus, Paliurus, Pinus, Prunus spinosa*, meadows, 1 male (Fig. 201).

Valeria oleagina ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Between Borshi and Corraj, 21.III.2025, 1 male. In Albania published only from Tirana (Misja, 1980) and Llogara (Beshkov, Misja & Abadjiev, 1996). Third locality for Albania.

Heliothinae

Heliothis nubigera Herrich-Schäffer, [1851] Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, 1 female (Fig. 202). *Heliothis nubigera* is mentioned for Bosna and Hercegovina in Carnelutti et al. (1991), but without any additional data. See also Lelo (2006). First georeferenced report for Bosnia and Herzegovina.



Fig. 203. *Caradrina suscianja* ♂. AL, Çerem 03.VII.2025.

Noctuinae

Caradrina kadenii Freyer, [1836] Albania: Kukes County, near Tregtan, 28.VIII.2025. In Albania reported only from Tirana (Rebel & Zerny, 1931, Heinicke, 1965) and Shkodra Lake: Zogaj Village (Beshkov, 1995a). Third report for Albania.

Caradrina suscianja (von Mentzer, 1981) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 2 males and 6 females. In Montenegro known from Durmitor (Beshkov et al., 2004, Beshkov, 2009b). Third report for Montenegro; Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025, 4 males (Fig. 203). This is the eleventh locality of *Caradrina suscianja* in Albania.

Caradrina wullschlegeli wullschlegeli Püngeler, 1903 (= *wullschlegeli schwingenschussi* Boursin, 1936) Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 female. Not a rare species in Albania, published from 12 localities; Serbia: Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene, 27.VI.2025, 1 male (Fig. 204), genitalia checked, cold, windy, cloudy weather. In Serbia known from Brestovačka Banja (Stojanović & Ćurčić, 2011). Second locality for Serbia.



Fig. 204. *Caradrina wullschlegeli* ♂. SRB, Kopaonik, Bele Stene 27.VI.2025.



Fig. 205. *Athetis gluteosa* ♂. AL, Kukës, near Tregtan 28.VIII.2025.



Fig. 206. *Proxenus hospes* ♂. B&H, Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda 31.VIII.2025.

Athetis gluteosa (Treitschke, 1835) Albania: Kukes County, near Tregtan, 28.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 205), genitalia checked. New species for Albania.

Hydrillula pallustris (Hübner, [1808]) Albania: Kukës County, Kallabak plateau, 04.VII.2025, 2 males. Second locality for Albania, previously known only from Mali me Gropa, 1466 m (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025); Serbia: Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene, 27.VI.2025, 1 male, cold, windy, cloudy weather.

Proxenus hospes (Freyer, [1831]) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, 1 male; Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda, 31.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 206); Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025. A new genus and a new species for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 1 male and 1 female. A new genus and a new species for Montenegro; Albania: Bistrica River near Mesopotami, 06.V.2025, 1 male and 1 female. This is the eleventh locality of *Proxenus hospes* in Albania; Serbia: Kraljevo Region, above Kamenica Village, Stolovi Mt, above Veliki čukar, 982 m, N43.5968, E020.6579, 03.VII.2021, *Fagus, Quercus, Juniperus oxycedrus, Centaurea*, meadows 1 male; Ibid, Veliki čukar, 688 m, N43°36′07″; E020°41′08″, 04.VII.2021, Serpenenite with *Silene, Artemisia, Quercus, Fraxinus ornus*; Ibid, 29.VI.2024; Kruševac Region, Ćelijsko jezero near Ćelije Village, 295 m, N43.4206, E021.1798, 06.VIII.2024; Kučajske Planine, Garje near Straža, 744 m, N43.884, E021.7034, 09.VI.2024, meadows with *Crataegus* near *Fagus* forest; Suva Planina Preslap, Divna Gorica above Bela Palanka Town, 1186 m, N43.19473, E022.244, 09.VIII.2024, dry limestone rocky slopes with *Artemisia alba* above Fagus forest, 1 female; Suva Planina above Bela Palanka Town, 1064 m, N43.1984, E022.2549, 09.VII.2024, ecotone of *Fagus* forest with *Corylis colurna* and a ground road with *Artemisia alba* on limestone; Bela Palanka district, Šljivovički Vis, above Šljivovik Village, 1043 m, N43.1519; E022.3848, 13.VIII.2021, *Artemisia alba*, limestone dry rocky grasslands. A new genus and a new species for Serbia. It is a mystery why this not uncommon species was not reported before from Serbia. We report it with delay, because we had not expected it to be new for the country and we did not check for this in the literature.

Anthracia eriopoda (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851) Albania: Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 26.VIII.2025, 2 females. In Albania known only from Vukopoles (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018a). Second locality for Albania.

Mormo maura (Linnaeus, 1758) Albania: Golloborde, between Borove and Stebleve, 27.VIII.2025, 1 female. Known from: Vlora (Misja, 1980), Devoli Gorge, near Bratilë Village (Beshkov et al., 2024); Llogara; Tirana Region, Vora Village; Maja Ahishtes Geges (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025).

Chlorothalpa subsericata (Herrich-Schäffer, 1861) Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška



Fig. 207. *Chlorothalpa subsericata* ♂. MNE, Ostroška Greda 29.VIII.2025.



Fig. 208. *Heterophysa dumetorum dumetorum* ♂. MNE, Bjelasica, Katuništa 30.VI.2025.



Fig. 209. *Heterophysa dumetorum dumetorum* ♂. AL, Çerem 03.VII.2025.



Fig. 210. *Heterophysa dumetorum dumetorum* ♀. AL, Qafa Perdolec 01.VII.2025.



Fig. 211. *Calamia tridens* ♀. SRB, Bosilegrad, above Izvor 07.IX.2025.

Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 207). A new genus and a new species for Montenegro; Albania: Kukes County, near Tregtan, 28.VIII.2025, 1 male; Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 26.VIII.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Shkallë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019b); Puke, Terbunit Mts (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025); and Krraba (Beshkov, 2026).

Heterophysa dumetorum dumetorum (Geyer, [1834]) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 2 males (Fig. 208); Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 209); Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 2 females (Fig. 210). The subspecific status of the Balkan population is according to Ronkay, Ronkay & Landry (2023). In Albania *Heterophysa dumetorum* is known only from Drenovë near Korçë (Beshkov, 2018), where we found it not rare in May, June, July and August. Second report for Montenegro and the second and third locality for Albania. In the Balkan Peninsula *Heterophysa dumetorum* is known also from Greece and Serbia. Very local also in Italy, France and Spain.

Actinotia polyodon (Clerck, 1759) Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025. New species for Albania.

Calamia tridens (Hufnagel, 1766) Serbia: Bosilegrad Region, Rudina Planina Mt, above Izvor Village, below Ploča Summit, 07.IX.2025, 1 female (Fig. 211).

Eremobia asiatica Draudt, 1936 Bulgaria: Kodzhakaya (Likana) above Odrintsi Village, 07.VI.2025, 2 males; Sakar Mt, above Matochina Village, 14.VI.2025, 5 males.



Fig. 212. *Hydraecia petasitis* ♂. B&H, Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025.



Fig. 214. *Luperina dumerilii* ♂. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025.



Fig. 213. *Amphipoea oculea* ♂. NMK, Kozuf Mt, Mala Rupa 23.VIII.2025.



Fig. 215. *Luperina rubella* ♂. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025.



Fig. 216. *Luperina rubella* ♂. AL, Ostrovicë Mts, Qafa e Martes 25.VIII.2025.

Gortyna flavago ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Ostrovice Mts, Mashkullor Ridge, SE of Qafa e Martes, 25.VIII.2025, 1 male. Third report for Albania. In Albania known from two localities in Mali me Gropë Mts (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2020a, Balogh et al., 2026). Remarks on *Gortyna flavago* in Albania are given by Balogh et al. (2026).

Hydraecia petasitis Doubleday, 1847 Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo, 02.IX.2025, 1 male (Fig. 212). A new genus and a new species for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Amphipoea oculea (Linnaeus, 1761) North Macedonia: Kozuf Mt, Mala Rupa, 23.VIII.2025, 4 males (Fig. 213), genitalia checked. In North Macedonia *Amphipoea oculea* is known only from Treska Gorge, Gorna Matka Village, Skopje Region (Beshkov, 2009a). Second report for North Macedonia.

Luperina dumerilii (Duponchel, 1826) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, 1 male; Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda, 31.VIII.2025, 2 males (Fig. 214). For Bosnia and Herzegovina reported by Schawerda (1908, 1909) from Lukavac, from Bišina (Schawerda, 1911) and from Mostar (Schawerda, 1914, 1922). It was not reported for Bosnia and Herzegovina for more than 100 years.

Luperina rubella (Duponchel, 1835) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, 2 males (Fig. 215). Second report for Bosnia and Herzegovina. The first report for the country is that of Schawerda (1914) as ab. nova *rhododendron* from Mostar; Albania: Ostrovice Mts, Mashkullor Ridge, SE of Qafa e Martes, 25.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 216). The report from Albania: Prespa lake, near Tren Village, 20.IV.2024, 1 male (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025) is with the wrong collecting date –



Fig. 217. *Photedes fluxa* ♂. SRB, Žagubica, Kulmja alu Mlađen 13.VII.2025.



Fig. 218. *Photedes fluxa* ♀. SRB, Žagubica, Kulmja alu Mlađen 13.VII.2025.



Fig. 219. *Photedes minima* ♂. AL, Kukës County, Kallabak plateau, 04.VII.2025.



Fig. 220. *Apamea furva* ♂. NMK, Kozuf Mt, Mala Rupa 23.VIII.2025.



Fig. 221. *Apamea rubrirena* ♀. AL, Qafa Perdolec 01.VII.2025.

correct data is 20.IX.2024. In Albania, this species is reported from 10 other localities.

Oria musculosa (Hübner, [1808]) Bulgaria: Sakar Mt, above Matochina Village, 14.VI.2025, 1 male.

Photedes fluxa (Hübner, [1809]) Serbia: Žagubica, Kulmja alu Mlađen, 13.VII.2025, 9 males (Fig. 217) and 5 females (Fig. 218), male genitalia checked. In Serbia reported from Brestovačka banja and Stol Mt (Stojanović, 2002). Second report for Serbia.

Photedes minima (Haworth, 1809) Albania: Kukës County, Kallabak plateau, 04.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 219). New species for Albania.

Apamea furva ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Ostrovicë Mts, Mashkullor Ridge, SE of Qafa e Martes, 25.VIII.2025, 1 female. In Albania known from Kula e Lumës, Korab (Rebel & Zerny, 1931, Heinicke, 1965); Tomori, 2026 m, and 2379 m; Mali me Gropë 1495 m and 1405 m (Beshkov et al., 2020); North Macedonia: Kozuf Mt, Mala Rupa, 23.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 220).

Apamea platinea (Treitschke, 1825) Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Korab, Beshtriku (Rebel & Zerny, 1931, Heinicke, 1965); Quarrishta (Misja, 1980); Vermoshi: Ujanik (Beshkov & Misja, 1995); Tomori, 2026 m and 2379 m (Beshkov, Plant & Nahirnić, 2020); and Llogara and Galičica Mts above Bregas, (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025).

Apamea rubrirena (Treitschke, 1825) Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 female (Fig. 221). From Albania reported only once: above Theth (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019b). Second report for Albania.

Apamea remussa (Hübner, [1809]) Serbia: Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene, 27.VI.2025, 2 males



Fig. 222. *Apamea remussa* ♂. SRB, Kopaonik, Bele Stene 27.VI.2025.



Fig. 223. *Apamea remussa* ♀. SRB, Kopaonik, Bele Stene 27.VI.2025.



Fig. 224. *Apamea aquila* ♂. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025.



Fig. 225. *Apamea epomidion* ♀. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025.



Fig. 226. *Episema lederi* ♂. BG, Plovdiv, Radinovo 04.X.2025.

(Fig. 222) and 2 females (Fig. 223), cold, windy, cloudy weather, male genitalia of both specimens checked.

Apamea aquila Donzel, 1837 Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 1 male (Fig. 224). In Serbia known from Deliblatska Peščara (Vasić, 1975); Sombor, Goč and Stol Mt (Vasić, 2002). There are no recent reports for Serbia.

Apamea epomidion (Haworth, 1809) Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 male; Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025, 1 male; Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town, 05.VII.2025. In Albania known only from Korca area: Klocë, Zvezdë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018a) and Dishnicë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018b); Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 1 female (Fig. 225).

Mesoligia furuncula ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Golloborde, between Borove and Stebleve, 27.VIII.2025; Kukes County, near Tregtan, 28.VIII.2025; Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq, 24.VIII.2025, 1 male. In Albania reported only once from seven localities near Korca and Tirana: Klocë; Zvezdë; Drenovë; Pustec; Korita; Pepellash; and Shkallë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018a). Second report for Albania.

Sesamia cretica Lederer, 1857 Albania: Kukes County, near Tregtan, 28.VIII.2025, 1 male. Not a rare species in Albania, known from more than 12 localities.

Episema tersa ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Serbia: Bosilegrad Region, Rudina Planina Mt, above Izvor Village, below Ploča summit, 07.IX.2025.

Episema lederi Christoph, 1885 (= *sareptana* Alphéraky, 1897) Bulgaria, Plovdiv, Radinovo, Shell Petrol Station, 178 m, N42.1978, E024.6334, 04.X.2025, field, gardens, ruderal, S. Beshkov leg. resting on the ground, 1 male (Fig. 226).



Fig. 227. *Brachylomia viminalis* ♂. AL, Çerem 03.VII.2025.



Fig. 228. *Atethmia centrago* ♂. B&H, Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025.

Brachylomia viminalis (Fabricius, 1777) Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 227); Kukës County, Kallabak plateau, 04.VII.2025, 1 male. In Albania reported only from Burrel and Vermosh (Misja, 1976). Second report for Albania; Serbia: Žagubica, Kulmja alu Mlađen, 13.VII.2025, 1 male.

Atethmia ambusta ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 26.VIII.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Lushnja (Rebel & Zerny, 1931, Heinicke, 1965), Mborje – Drenovë near Korçë (Misja, 1976); between Dardhas and Guri i Kamjes (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025); Krraba (Beshkov, 2026); Serbia: Bosilegrad Region, Rudina Planina Mt, above Izvor Village, below Ploča summit, 07.IX.2025, 1 male and 1 female.

Atethmia centrago (Haworth, 1809) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo, 02.IX.2025, 1 male (Fig. 228). All reports for Bosnia and Herzegovina are more than 100 years ago. The first one is that of Schawerda (1917) from Mostar as *Cirrhoedia xerampelina* Hb. Later on, Schawerda (1922) reported it from Brčko as new for Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Atethmia centrago* is also mentioned for Bosna and Hercegovina in Carnelutti et al. (1991), but without any additional data. Lelo (2006) overlooked the reports of Schawerda (1917, 1922) and quoted that of Carnelutti et al. (1991) as a primary source for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Third report for Bosnia and Herzegovina.



Fig. 229. *Hyppa rectilinea* ♀. AL, Çerem 03.VII.2025.

Parastichtis suspecta (Hübner, [1817]) Bulgaria: Kodzhakaya (Likana) above Odrintsi Village, 07.VI.2025, 1 male. *Parastichtis suspecta* is new for the Eastern Rhodopi Mts.

Apterogenum ypsillon ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Bistrica River near Mesopotami, 06.V.2025, 1 male. In Albania known only from Shkallë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019b, Beshkov, Plant, Nahirnić, King & Jakšić, 2020). Second locality for Albania.

Atypha pulmonaris (Esper, 1790) Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Kula e Lumës (Rebel & Zerny, 1931, Heinicke, 1965); Klocë and Shkallë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018a); and Benjë-Novoselë and Mal Çajup (Beshkov, Plant, Nahirnić, King & Jakšić, 2020).

Hyppa rectilinea (Esper, [1788]) Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025, 1 male and 1 female (Fig. 229). A new genus and a new species for Albania.

Xanthia togata (Esper, [1788]) = *lutea* (Ström, 1783), nec Stoll, 1781 Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ljuta River Canyon, 02.IX.2025, 1 male (Fig. 230). For Bosnia and Herzegovina reported more than 120 years ago from Trebević [Mt] (Rebel, 1904). Second report for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Cirrhia icteritia (Hufnagel, 1766) Bulgaria: Rudina Planina Mt, below Plochata Summit, 06.IX.2025, 2 males.

Cirrhia gilvago ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Montenegro: Drume, Tuzi Municipality, 15.XI.2025, 1 female (Fig. 231). A new species for Montenegro;



Fig. 230. *Xanthia togata* ♂. B&H, Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025.



Fig. 233. *Mesogona oxalina* ♂. AL, Golloborde, between Borove and Stebleve 27.VIII.2025.



Fig. 231. *Cirrhia gilvago* ♀. MNE, Drume near Tuzi 15.XI.2025.



Fig. 234. *Conistra rubiginosa* ♀. AL, Mali me Gropa, Nomad Lake 14.XI.2025.



Fig. 232. *Cirrhia gilvago* ♀. AL, Mali i Vrapit 13.XI.2025.

Albania: Tirana Region, Mali i Vrapit Park, 13.XI.2025, 1 female (Fig. 232). In Albania reported only from Këlcyrë (Klisura) Gorge (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2020a). Second report for Albania.

Mesogona oxalina (Hübner, [1803]) Albania: Golloborde, between Borove and Stebleve, 27.VIII.2025, 2 males (Fig. 233) and 1 female. New species for Albania.

Anchoscelis nitida ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq, 24.VIII.2025, 1 female. In Albania known from Qafa e Mollës; Starë; Plani i Bardhë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019a). Second report for Albania; Serbia: Bosilegrad Region, Rudina Planina Mt, above Izvor Village, below Ploča Summit, 07.IX.2025, 3 males; Bulgaria: Rudina Planina Mt, below Plochata Summit, 06.IX.2025, 1 female.

Spudaea pontica (Klyuchko, 1968) Albania: Between Borshi and Corraj, 21.III.2025, 2 females. In Albania known from five localities from the sea coast to 903 m. a.s.l. in Central and Southern parts of the country.

Conistra rubiginosa (Scopoli, 1763) (= *vau punctatum* Esp.) Albania: Mali me Gropa, Central part, near the Nomad Lake, 14.XI.2025, frost, 1 female (Fig. 234). In Albania reported from Mal Çajup (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2020a). Second locality for Albania. The locality Galičica reported by Rebel & Zerny (1931) after Drenowski (1930) is in the Republic of North Macedonia, not in Albania (Heinicke, 1965).

Conistra veronicae (Hübner, [1813]) Albania: Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq, 22.III.2025, 1 male, rain in the morning. Second report for Albania, previously known only from Starë in North Albania (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019a).

Conistra torrida (Lederer, 1857) Albania: Mali me Gropa, Central part, near the Nomad Lake, 14.XI.2025, frost, 2 males (Fig. 235) and 1 female (Fig. 236). The locality Galičica reported by Rebel & Zerny (1931), following the report of Drenowski



Fig. 235. *Conistra torrida* ♂. AL, Mali me Gropa, Nomad Lake 14.XI.2025.



Fig. 236. *Conistra torrida* ♀. AL, Mali me Gropa, Nomad Lake 14.XI.2025.



Fig. 237. *Jodia croceago* ♀. AL, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq 22.III.2025.



Fig. 238. *Lithophane ledereri* ♂. AL, between Borshi and Çorraj 21.III.2025.



Fig. 239. *Lithophane lapidea* ♂. MNE, Drume near Tuzi 15.XI.2025.

(1930) is in Republic of Macedonia, not in Albania (Heinicke, 1965). The only locality in Albania is: Hamalla Can (Beshkov et al.,1996). Second locality for Albania.

Conistra rubiginea ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town, 12.XI.2025, 1 male. Published localities in Albania are Prespa Lake, Pepellash, (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018a), Ulëz (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019a); Maja Ahishtes Geges and Krraba (Beshkov, 2026) and 5 localities close to each other in Mali me Gropa Mt (Balogh et al., 2026). Common species in Albania with many unpublished localities.

Jodia croceago ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq, 22.III.2025, 1 female (Fig. 237), rain in the morning; Ibid, 08.V.2025. Known from several other localities in Albania from beginning of November (05–06.XI.2023) to the second half of May (20. V.2023) (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025).

Lithophane ledereri (Staudinger, 1892) Albania: Between Borshi and Çorraj, 21.III.2025, 1 male (Fig. 238). A new species for Albania. We have been expecting the species *Lithophane ledereri* to be found in Albania for a long time, and have searched for it repeatedly both in late autumn and early spring in places with single trees of *Platanus orientalis*, but so far without success. The current locality was previously marked as potential a year ago due to the well-represented *Platanus orientalis* there.

Lithophane lapidea (Hübner, [1808]) Montenegro: Drume, Tuzi Municipality, 15.XI.2025, 1 male (Fig. 239). A new species for Montenegro; Albania: Mali me Gropa, Central part, near the Nomad Lake, 14.XI.2025, 1 male, frost; Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town, 12.XI.2025, 2 males. In Albania known from Pepellash (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018b); Qafa e Mollës, Starë and Ulëz (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019a); Prrenjas – Pogradec, near Qafa Kotodeshit and Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025).



Fig. 240. *Xylena lunifera* ♀. BG, Muldovski Manastir near Assenovgrad 30.X.2025.



Fig. 241. *Ipimorpha subtusa* ♂. B&H, Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025.



Fig. 242. *Cosmia trapezina* ♂. B&H, Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025.



Fig. 243. *Cosmia trapezina* male genitalia. B&H, Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025, GP 2./30.XII.2025.



Fig. 244. *Dryobotodes tenebrosa* ♂. AL, Mali i Vrapit 03.V.2025.

Xylena lunifera (Warren, 1910) Bulgaria: W Rhodopi Mts, Plovdiv Region, Muldovski Manastir "Sveta Petka" near Assenovgrad, 565 m, N41.9789, E024.9138, 30.X.2025, 1 female (Fig. 240). In Rhodopes known from "Vutcha 2" power station above Kritchim Town in Western Rhodopes (Kolev, 1993; Beshkov, 2000, Beshkov & Langourov, 2012) and from three localities in Eastern Rhodopes (Beshkov & Langourov, 2004).

Ipimorpha subtusa ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo, 02.IX.2025, 1 male (Fig. 241). A new species for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Cosmia trapezina (Linnaeus, 1758) Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo, 02.IX.2025, 1 male in very bad condition (Fig. 242), but certain identification was possible after examination of the genitalia, Gen. prep. 2./30. XII.2025, S. Beshkov, male genitalia with everted vesica on glass in euparal (Fig. 243). For Bosnia and Herzegovina reported by Rebel (1904), Schawerda (1914) and Dukić & Kunz (2022).

Cosmia confinis Herrich-Schäffer, 1849 Bulgaria: E Rhodopi Mts, Monyak, Kardzhali Region, 09.VI.2025, 1 male; Sakar Mt, above Cherepovo Village, 13.VI.2025, 1 male; Sakar Mt, above Matochina Village, 14.VI.2025 1 female.

Dryobotodes tenebrosa (Esper, [1789]) Albania: Tirana Region, Mali i Vrapit Park, 03.V.2025, 1 male (Fig. 244). In Albania known from Ilias and Ksamil



Fig. 245. *Antitype chi* ♂. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025.



Fig. 246. *Antitype suda schimae* ♂. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025.



Fig. 247. *Antitype suda schimae* ♂. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025.



Fig. 248. *Antitype suda schimae*, male genitalia. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025, GP 1./06.XI.2025.



Fig. 249. *Antitype suda schimae*, everted vesica in alcohol. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025, GP 1./06.XI.2025.

(Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018a); Benjë-Novoselë, Muzina – Dhrovjan, Butrint (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018b); and Starë; Ardenica (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019a).

Antitype chi (Linnaeus, 1758) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, 2 males (Fig. 245). For Bosnia and Herzegovina, reported more than 100 years ago by Rebel (1904) and Schawerda (1909, 1914); Bulgaria: Rudina Planina Mt, below Plochata Summit, 06.IX.2025, 1 male.

Antitype suda schimae Schawerda, 1911 Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, 9 males (Figs 246, 247), Gen. prep 1./06.XI.2025, S. Beshkov, male genitalia with everted vesica, on glass in euparal (Fig. 248) and everted vesica in isopropanol before mounting on glass (Figs 249, 250). In Boshia and Herzegovina reported more than 100 years ago from Kalinovik, Bišina (T.L.) (Schawerda, 1911). Second report for Bosnia and Herzegovina; In Albania, *Antitype suda* is reported from: Korab (Rebel & Zerny, 1931, Heinicke, 1965); Mali me Gropa, two localities close each other (Balogh et al., 2026); and Maja Ahishtes Geges (Beshkov, 2026). Other localities are Plani i Bardhë, 30.IX.2018, reported as *Antitype jonis* (Lederer, 1865), (Beshkov & Nahirnić,



Fig. 250. *Antitype suda schimae*, everted vesica in alcohol. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025, GP 1./06.XI.2025.



Fig. 251. *Antitype suda schimae*, male genitalia. AL, Plani i Bardhe 30.IX.2018, GP 1.06.IV.2026.



Fig. 252. *Antitype suda schimae*, everted vesica in alcohol. AL, Plani i Bardhe 30.IX.2018, GP 1.06.IV.2026.



Fig. 253. *Antitype suda schimae*, everted vesica in alcohol. AL, Plani i Bardhe 30.IX.2018, GP 1.06.IV.2026.

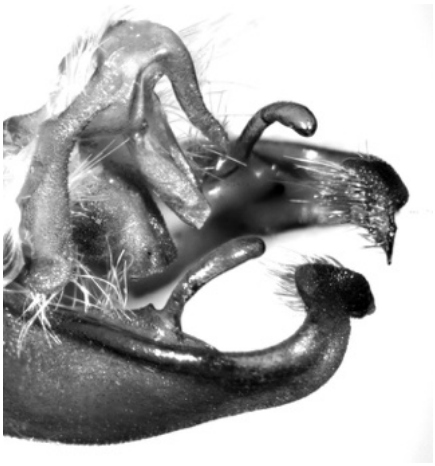


Fig. 254. *Antitype suda schimae*, brushed male genitalia, lateral view. AL, Plani i Bardhe 30.IX.2018.

2019a), but subsequent examination of genitalia (Figs 251) and everted vesica (Figs 252, 253) shows that the examined specimen belong to *Antitype suda schimae*. Identification after brushing the genital armatura (clasper mechanism) (Fig. 254, 255) can afford misidentification because the genitalia illustrated in the most used reference books are mounted and deformed. Everted vesicas also look different before and after mounting (see the figures above and below). The same mistake was made with specimens reported as *Antitype jonis* (Lederer, 1865)



Fig. 255. *Antitype suda schimae*, brushed male genitalia, ventral view. AL, Plani i Bardhe 30.IX.2018.



Fig. 256. *Antitype suda schimae* ♂. AL, Mali me Gropa, Qafa e Selitës Pass 01.X.2019.



Fig. 257. *Antitype suda schimae* ♂. NMK, Suva Gora, below Korito Village 26.IX.2016.



Fig. 258. *Antitype suda schimae*, male genitalia. NMK, Suva Gora, below Korito Village 26.IX.2016, GP 2./07.IV.2026.



Fig. 259. *Antitype jonis* ♂. AL, Erind – Mal Çajup 02.X.2019.

from Dajti Mt, Qafa e Mollës Pass and Mali me Gropa Mts, NW of Qafa e Selitës Pass (Fig. 256) (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2021), which concern in fact *Antitype suda schimae*, genitalia of all specimens are checked. Third report for Albania; North Macedonia: Suva Gora Mts, Gostivar Region, below Korito Village, 1091 m, N41°49′25″, E020°59′48″, 26.IX.2016, dry slopes with *Artemisia* and *Eryngium*, 2 males (Fig. 257), Gen. prep. 2./07.IV.2026, S. Beshkov, male genitalia with everted vesica on glass in euparal (Fig. 258). Third locality for North Macedonia, previously reported from Drenovo and Ohrid, Petrina Planina (Thurner, 1964).

Antitype jonis (Lederer, 1865) Albania: Gjirokaster County, between Mal Çajup and Erind village, 1 male (Fig. 259) (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2021), correctly identified, genitalia checked, Gen. prep. 3./06.IV.2026, S. Beshkov, male genitalia (Fig. 260) with everted vesica (Figs 261, 262). Beshkov et al. (2021) reported single female *Polymixis xanthomixta* (Hübner) specimen from the same locality and illustrates its female genitalia, Gen. prep. 1./23.XI.2020, S. Beshkov. This specimen however is wrongly identified and belong to *Antitype jonis* (Lederer, 1865) indeed. Second confirmed report for Albania. The report from Korab (Rebel & Zerny, 1931, Heinicke, 1965) remains questionable; North Macedonia: Prilep Region, Babuna Planina,



Fig. 260. *Antitype jonis*, male genitalia. AL, Erind – Mal Çajup 02.X.2019, GP 3./06.IV.2026.



Fig. 261. *Antitype jonis*, everted vesica in alcohol. AL, Erind-Mal Çajup 02.X.2019, GP 3./06.IV.2026.



Fig. 262. *Antitype jonis*, everted vesica in alcohol. AL, Erind – Mal Çajup 02.X.2019, GP 3./06.IV.2026.



Fig. 263. *Antitype jonis* ♂. NMK, Pletvar (Derven) Pass 27.IX.2019.



Fig. 264. *Antitype jonis*, brushed male genitalia, lateral view. NMK, Pletvar (Derven) Pass 27.IX.2019.



Fig. 265. *Antitype jonis*, brushed male genitalia, ventral view. NMK, Pletvar (Derven) Pass 27.IX.2019, GP 1.08.IV.2026.

Pletvar (Derven) Pass, 965 m, N41.3701, E021.6698, marble rocky area with *Artemisia, Quercus trojana, Ulmus*, etc., 27.IX.2019, 1 male (Fig. 263), male genitalia after brushing (Figs 264, 265) and Gen.

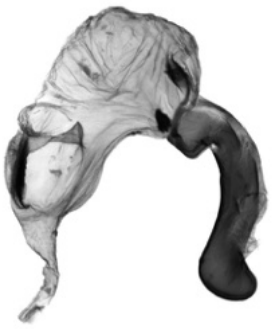


Fig. 266. *Antitype jonis*, everted vesica in alcohol. NMK, Pletvar (Derven) Pass 27.IX.2019, GP 1.08.IV.2026.



Fig. 267. *Antitype jonis*, everted vesica in alcohol. NMK, Pletvar (Derven) Pass 27.IX.2019.



Fig. 268. *Antitype jonis* ♂. GR, Kosani 13–14.10.2003.

prep. 1./08.IV.2026, S. Beshkov, everted vesica (Figs 266, 267). Second locality for North Macedonia, previously known only from Korab Mt (Thurner, 1964); Greece: Kosani, 13–14.10.2003, H. Wegner leg., 1 male in coll. S. Beshkov (Fig. 268), Gen. prep. 1./07.IV.2026, S. Beshkov, male genitalia (Fig. 269) with everted vesica before mounting on glass (Figs 270, 271).

Ammoconia senex senex (Geyer, [1828]) (= wagneri (Boursin, 1935) Montenegro: Drume, Tuzi Municipality, 15.XI.2025, 1 male (Fig. 272). In Montenegro reported from several localities in Durmitor and Tara canyon (Carnelutti et al., 1991);



Fig. 269. *Antitype jonis*, male genitalia. GR, Kosani 13-14.10.2003, GP 1./07.IV.2026.



Fig. 270. *Antitype jonis*, everted vesica in alcohol. GR, Kosani 13-14.10.2003, GP 1./07.IV.2026.



Fig. 271. *Antitype jonis*, everted vesica in alcohol. GR, Kosani 13-14.10.2003, GP 1./07.IV.2026.

Albania: Tirana Region, Mali i Vrapit Park, 13.XI.2025, 1 female (Fig. 273); Mali me Gropa, Central part, near the Nomad Lake, 14.XI.2025, 1 male, frosty in the night. Not a rare species in



Fig. 272. *Ammoconia senex* ♂. MNE, Drume near Tuzi 15.XI.2025.



Fig. 273. *Ammoconia senex* ♀. AL, Mali i Vrapit 13.XI.2025.



Fig. 274. *Aporophyla lutulenta* ♀. AL, Mali i Vrapit 13.XI.2025.



Fig. 275. *Polymixis polymita* ♂. B&H, Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda 31.VIII.2025.



Fig. 276. *Polymixis polymita* ♂. MNE, Ostroška Greda 29.VIII.2025.



Fig. 277. *Polymixis polymita* ♀. AL, Ostrovicë Mts, Qafa e Martes 25.VIII.2025.

Albania, currently published from 14 localities, of which the Nomad Lake is the highest one. Remarks on *Ammoconia senex* in Albania are given by Balogh et al. (2026).

Trigonophora flammea (Esper, [1785]) Albania: Tirana Region, Mali i Vrapit Park, 13.XI.2025, 1 female. Not a rare species in Albania, known from 15 localities from the sea coast to about 960 m a.s.l. in the mountains. Remarks on *Trigonophora flammea* in Albania are present in Balogh et al. (2026).

Aporophyla lutulenta ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Tirana Region, Mali i Vrapit Park, 13.XI.2025, 2 males and 1 female (Fig. 274). In Albania reported from Librazhd; Parpunje; Syri i Kaltër (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019a); and Mali me Gropa (Balogh et al, 2026). Third report for Albania.

Dasypolia templi vecchimontium Ronkay & Varga, 1985 Albania: Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq, 22.III.2025, 1 female, rain in the morning. Known from this and from some more localities, but all reports are from the autumn. Remarks on *Dasypolia templi vecchimontium* in Albania are given by Balogh et al. (2026).

Polymixis polymita (Linnaeus, 1761) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, 2 males; Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda, 31.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 275); Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025, 1 male.



Fig. 278. *Polymixis rufocincta* ♂. MNE, Drume near Tuzi 15.XI.2025.



Fig. 279. *Polymixis rufocincta* ♂. AL, Mali i Vrapit 13.XI.2025.



Fig. 280. *Polymixis rufocincta*, male genitalia. AL, Mali i Vrapit 13.XI.2025, GP 1./19.XII.2025.



Fig. 281. *Polymixis rufocincta* ♂. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 16.XI.2025.



Fig. 282. *Mniotype satura* ♂. B&H, Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025.

For Bosnia and Herzegovina reported more than 100 years ago by Rebel (1904) as a not rare species. Second report for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 276). In Montenegro reported from Durmitor and Tara canyon (Carnelutti et al., 1991). Second report for Montenegro; Albania: Ostrovice Mts, Mashkullor Ridge, SE of Qafa e Martes, 25.VIII.2025, 1 male and 1 female (Fig. 277). In Albania known from Kukës County, W. of Ploshtan (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025). The locality Galičica reported by Rebel & Zerny (1931) is in the Republic of North Macedonia, not in Albania (Heinicke, 1965). Second report for Albania.

Polymixis rufocincta (Geyer, 1828) Montenegro: Drume, Tuzi Municipality, 15.XI.2025, 1 male (Fig. 278). For Montenegro reported from Ibarska Klisura Gorge near Rožaje (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2021), Ulcinj (Carnelutti & Michieli, 1958), Bistrica in Durmitor Mts and Tara canyon (Carnelutti et al., 1991); Albania: Tirana Region, Mali i Vrapit, 13.XI.2025, one very dark male (Fig. 279), Gen. prep. 1./19.XII.2025, S. Beshkov, male genitalia with everted vesica on glass in euparal (Fig. 280). In Albania *Polymixis rufocincta* is reported from Shkodra (Rebel & Zerny, 1931, Heinicke, 1965); Llogara, Benjë-Novoselë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018a); Librazhd; Parpunje; Qafa e Mollës, 665 m; Starë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019a); Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 16.XI.2025, 1 male (Fig. 281).

Mniotype satura ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025, 1 male (Fig. 282). Recently reported as a new for Bosna and Herzegovina from



Fig. 283. *Orthosia dalmatica* ♂. AL, Between Borshi and Çorraj 21.III.2025.



Fig. 284. *Orthosia dalmatica* ♂. AL, Between Borshi and Çorraj 21.III.2025.

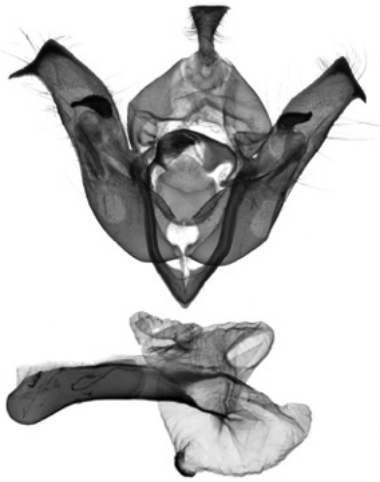


Fig. 285. *Orthosia dalmatica*, male genitalia. AL, Between Borshi and Çorraj 21.III.2025, GP 1./12.II.2026.

Visočica, Police (Koren & Martinović, 2020). Second report for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Dioszeghyana schmidtii (Diószeghy, 1935) Greece: Erythropotamos (Luda Reka) River near Avdela Village, 18.IV.2025, 1 male and 3 females. This is the northernmost locality in Greece. In Greece reported from Thrace: Kirki (Hacker, 1989) and two other localities close each to other north of Alaxandroupoli (Tsikas, 2025, 2026). Tsikas (2025) proved that in Greece the larval food-plant is *Quercus*, particularly Valonia oak (*Quercus ithaburensis* subsp. *macrolepis*).



Fig. 286. *Orthosia dalmatica*, male genitalia. AL, Between Borshi and Çorraj 21.III.2025, GP 2./12.II.2026.



Fig. 287. *Orthosia populeti* ♂. AL, Prespa Lake, near Tren 23.III.2025.

Orthosia dalmatica (Wagner, 1909) Albania: Between Borshi and Corraj, 21.III.2025, 5 males (Figs 283, 284), Gen. prep. 1./12.II.2026 (Fig. 285) and Gen. prep. 2./12.II.2026, S. Beshkov, male genitalia with everted vesica on glass in euparal (Fig. 286); Ksamil, 20.III.2025, 1 male, genitalia checked. In Albania known only from Butrint (Beshkov, Misja & Abadjiev, 1996, Beshkov, 2000), a locality close to Ksamil. The new localities and the examination of the male genitalia confirm the report from Butrint, based only on female specimens. Second report for Albania.

Orthosia cruda ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) = *pulverulenta* (Esper, [1786]) Albania: Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 19.III.2025, 1 male in very cold weather: +2° C at the beginning of the night and 0° C in the morning. In Albania known from Dajti Mt, Qafmolla Pass (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2021). Second locality for Albania. The reason for the limited localities of this species is its early flight period.

Orthosia populeti (Fabricius, 1781) Albania: Prespa Lake, near Tren Village, 23.III.2025, 1 male (Fig. 287) in rain. A new species for Albania.



Fig. 288. *Perigrapha rorida* ♂. AL, Ksamil 20.III.2025.



Fig. 289. *Perigrapha rorida* ♂. AL, Ksamil 20.III.2025, GP 3./05.XII.2025.



Fig. 290. *Perigrapha rorida* ♂. AL, between Borshi and Çorraj 21.III.2025.



Fig. 291. *Perigrapha rorida* ♂. AL, between Borshi and Çorraj 21.III.2025, GP 4./05.XII.2025.



Fig. 292. *Perigrapha i-cinctum slovenica* ♂. AL, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq 22.III.2025.

Orthosia opima (Hübner, [1809]) Bulgaria: Tri Ushi, above Aldomirovsko Blato, Slivnitsa surroundings, 23.III.2024, 4 males.

Orthosia gothica (Linnaeus, 1758) = *gothicina* Herrich-Schäffer. [1849] Albania: Between Borshi and Corraj, 21.III.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Tirana (Misja, 1976) and Llogara (Beshkov et al., 1996). Third locality for Albania. The reason for the limited localities of this species is its early flight period.

Perigrapha rorida (Frivaldsky, 1835) Albania: Ksamil, 20.III.2025, 1 male (Fig. 288), Gen. prep. 3./05.XII.2025, S. Beshkov, male genitalia with everted vesica on glass in euparal (Fig. 289) and 1 female; Between Borshi and Çorraj, 21.III.2025, 1 male (Fig. 290), Gen. prep. 4./05.XII.2025, S. Beshkov, male genitalia with everted vesica on glass in euparal (Fig. 291). In Albania known from sea level up to 833 m. a.s.l. (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2021).

Perigrapha i-cinctum slovenica Michieli, 1966 Albania: Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq, 22.III.2025, 1 male (Fig. 292), rain in the morning. In Albania known from Mt Thanës, near Bulqizë town, above Plani i Bardhë Village (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2021). Second report for Albania; Bulgaria: Tri Ushi, above Aldomirovsko Blato, Slivnitsa suroundings, 23.III.2024, 1 male.

Egira anatolica (Hering, 1933) Albania: Between Borshi and Corraj, 21.III.2025, 1 male, Gen. prep. 3./12.II.2026, S. Beshkov, male genitalia with everted vesica on glass in euparal (Fig. 293); Prespa lake, near Tren Village, 23.III.2025, 1 male in rain, genitalia checked. In Albania known from Dajt Mt, Qafa e Mollës Pass (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2020a), Osumi



Fig. 293. *Egira anatolica*, male genitalia. AL, between Borshi and Çorraj 21.III.2025, GP 3./12.II.2026.



Fig. 294. *Polia bombycina* ♂. AL, Qafa Perdolec 01.VII.2025.



Fig. 295. *Polia bombycina* ♀. AL, Qafa Perdolec 01.VII.2025.



Fig. 296. *Melanchra persicariae* ♂. AL, Qafa Perdolec 01.VII.2025.

canyon, opposite Kalanjas Village, and Liqeni Prespa e Vogel, near Tren Village, but from the beginning of May (Beshkov, Nahirnić-Beshkova & Jakšić, 2024).

Cerapteryx graminis (Linnaeus, 1758) North Macedonia: Kozuf Mt, Mala Rupa, 23.VIII.2025, 1 male.

Anarta mendax occidentalis Hacker, 1998 Bulgaria: E Rhodopi Mts, near the graveyard of Kaklitsa Village, 08.VI.2025, 1 male; Sheynovets Ridge above Mezek, 06.VI.2025, 2 males.

Pachetra cherrug (Rákosy & Wieser, 1997) Bulgaria: Katunishte Village, Kotel district, 12.VI.2025, 1 male; Bulgaria, E Stara Planina Mts, above Sedlarevo Village, 526 m, N42.6864, E026.5703, 11.VI.2025, meadows with *Paliurus, Quercus, Carpinus orientalis, Fraxinus ornus, Syringa, Astracantha angustifolia*, 1 male and 1 female. For Bulgaria, this species is reported from Kresna Gorge and illustrated in Varga et al. (2020) and from another locality near Sedlarevo (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025). Third report for Bulgaria.

Polia hepatica (Clerck, 1759) Serbia: Kopaonik Resort, Sunčana Dolina, 28.VI.2025, 2 males. Rare species in Serbia, known from Fruška Gora, Kopaonik (Vasić, 2020) and Mali Jadovnik (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2020b).

Polia bombycina (Hufnagel, 1766) Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 294) and 1 female (Fig. 295); Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025; Kukës County, Kallabak plateau, 04.VII.2025. New species for Albania; its discovery was expected.

Melanchra persicariae (Linnaeus, 1761) Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 296). New genus and new species for Albania; finding it was expected.

Sideridis lampra (Schawerda, 1913) (= *anapheles* Nye, 1975; evidens Hübner, [1808]) Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 297). In Albania reported only from Quarrishta near Librazhd (Misja, 1976). Second report for Albania; Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 1 male (Fig. 298) and 1 female. In Serbia,



Fig. 297. *Sideridis lampra* ♂. AL, Çerem 03.VII.2025.



Fig. 298. *Sideridis lampra* ♂. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025.



Fig. 299. *Hadena gueneei* ♂. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025.



Fig. 300. *Hadena luteocinca* ♀. AL, above Plani i Bardhë near Bulqizë 05.VII.2025.

known from Pirot Region, Vidlič Mt, below Crni vrh summit (Beshkov, 2017b). Third locality in Serbia.

Sideridis reticulata (Goeze, 1781) Serbia: Kopaonik Resort, Sunčana Dolina, 28.VI.2025, 3 males.

Conisania renati meszarosi Varga & Ronkay, 1991 Bulgaria: Chepan Mt, below Petrovski Krast, 1159 m, 21.VI.2025, 1 female. Very late flight period and the highest locality.

Hecatera cappa (Hübner, [1809]) Albania: Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 26.VIII.2025, 1 male and 1 female. In Albania known from W and E coasts of Shkodra lake (Beshkov & Misja, 1995, Beshkov, 1995a); Dhermi (Beshkov et al., 1996); and Qafa Kotodeshit Pass above Ohrid Lake (Beshkov et al., 2024).

Enterpia laudeti laudeti (Boisduval, 1840) Bulgaria: Sakar Mt, above Matochina Village, 14.VI.2025, 1 male.

Hadena gueneei (Staudinger, 1901) Albania: Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town, 05.VII.2025, 3 males. In Albania known from Boboshticë (Beshkov, 2018); Maja Ahishtes Geges and Qafa Kotodeshit Pass, both above Ohrid Lake (Beshkov et al., 2024); Galičica Mts, above Bregas and Tomori Mts, Tomori i Madh Village (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025); Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 6 males (Fig. 299) and 1 female. In Serbia known only from Preševo distr., above Trnava (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2017) and from Kraljevo Region, Stolovi Mt, Veliki Čukar (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2020). Third locality for Serbia.

Hadena luteocincta (Rambur, 1834) Albania: Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town, 05.VII.2025, 2 females (Fig. 300), Gen. prep. 1./24.



Fig. 301. *Hadena luteocinca*, female genitalia. AL, above Plani i Bardhë near Bulqizë 05.VII.2025, GP 1./24.II.2026.

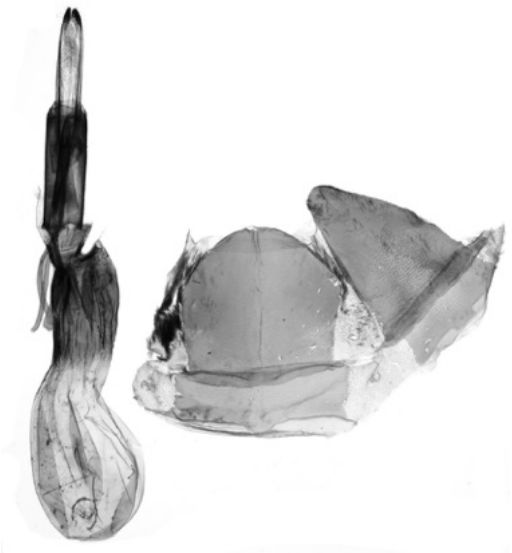


Fig. 302. *Hadena luteocinca*, female genitalia. AL, above Plani i Bardhë near Bulqizë 05.VII.2025, GP 1./24.II.2026.



Fig. 304. *Hadena luteocinca*, female genitalia. AL, above Plani i Bardhë near Bulqizë 05.VII.2025, GP 2./24.II.2026.

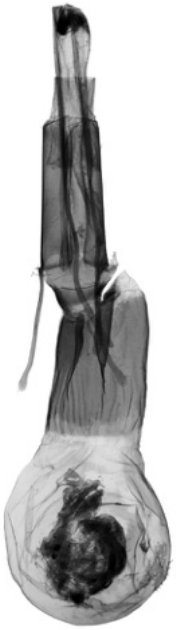


Fig. 303. *Hadena luteocinca*, female genitalia. AL, above Plani i Bardhë near Bulqizë 05.VII.2025, GP 2./24.II.2026.



Fig. 305. *Hadena persimilis persimilis* ♀. BG, Sakar, Cherepovo 13.VI.2025.

II.2026, S. Beshkov, female genitalia on glass in euparal (Figs 301, 302), apophyses posterioris (ap) 6.6 mm, apophyses anterioris (aa) 2.1 mm; Gen. prep. 2./24.II.2026, S. Beshkov, female genitalia on glass in euparal (Figs 303, 304) ap 7.0 mm, aa 2.3 mm. In Albania *Hadena luteocincta* is reported from Drenovë and Qafa e Selitës (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019b; Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2021). Third report for Albania.

Hadena persimilis persimilis Hacker, 1996 Bulgaria: Sakar Mt, above Cherepovo Village, 13.VI.2025, 2 females (Fig. 305). In Bulgaria *Hadena persimilis persimilis* is known N Black Sea Coast: Kaliakra (Nowacki & Beshkov, 2004), Eastern Rhodopi Mts, Sakar Mt and S. Pirin Mts (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025). *Hadena persimilis balcanica* is known only from Greece, North Macedonia, Albania, and Montenegro (reported here).

Hadena persimilis balcanica Hacker, 1996 Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, 2 males, genitalia checked; Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda, 31.VIII.2025, 1 female (Fig. 306), genitalia checked. New species for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 6 males (Figs 307, 308)



Fig. 306. *Hadena persimilis balcanica* ♀. B&H, Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda 31.VIII.2025.



Fig. 307. *Hadena persimilis balcanica* ♂. MNE, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025.



Fig. 308. *Hadena persimilis balcanica* ♂. MNE, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025.



Fig. 309. *Hadena persimilis balcanica* ♀. MNE, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025.



Fig. 310. *Hadena persimilis balcanica* ♀. MNE, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025.



Fig. 311. *Hadena persimilis balcanica* male genitalia. MNE, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, GP 1./09.I.2026.



Fig. 312. *Hadena persimilis balcanica* male genitalia. MNE, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, GP 1./13.I.2026.

and 5 females (Figs 309, 310), Gen. preps 1./09.I.2026 (Fig. 311) and Gen. prep. 1./13.I.2026 (Fig. 312), S. Beshkov, male genitalia with everted vesica on glass in euparal, and Gen. preps 2./09.I.2026 (Fig. 313) and Gen. prep. 3./09.I.2026 (Fig. 314), S. Beshkov, female genitalia on glass in euparal. Ap 11 mm, aa. 4.5 mm in both females. Wingspan of females: 31.9–34.2; In males: 28.1–31.9. The specimens from Ostroška Greda are very dark with very long ovipositors. New species for Montenegro.



Fig. 313. *Hadena persimilis balcanica* female genitalia. MNE, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, GP 2./ 09.I.2026.

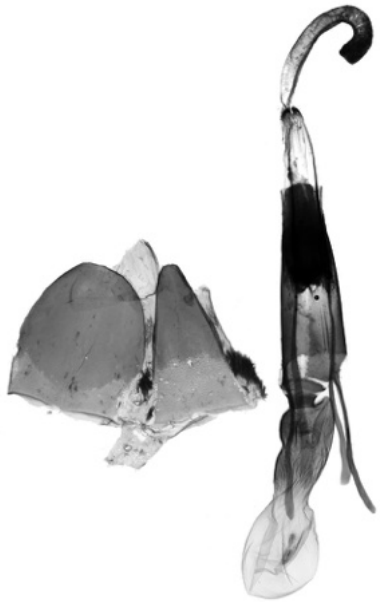


Fig. 314. *Hadena persimilis balcanica* female genitalia. MNE, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, GP 3./ 09.I.2026.

The provisional identification above for the luteocincta group is based mostly on the measurements of the apophyses posterioris (ap) and apophyses anterioris (aa), expressed in Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova (2025).



Fig. 315. *Hadena tephroleuca* ♂. AL, Çerem 03.VII.2025.

Hadena filograna (Esper, [1788]) (= *filigrama* Esper, [1796]) Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 2 males, genitalia checked. Known from six other remote localities in Albania.

Hadena caesia xanthophoba (Schawerda, 1922) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 1 male and 1 female. The first report for Montenegro is that of Rebel (1913) from Durmitor, In Montenegro *Hadena caesia* is reported as a common species in Durmitor and Tara Canyon (Carnelutti et al., 1991). Third report for Montenegro; Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from many other localities, but not in this part of the country.

Hadena perplexa ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) = *carpophaga* (Borkhausen, 1792) (preoccupied) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, 1 female. Very late flight period, which suggests a second generation, an exception for this altitude, habitat and latitude. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, known from Jablanica (Rebel, 1904) and from Neretva River (Dukić & Kunz, 2022). Third report for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Hadena syriaca podolica (Kremky, 1937) Albania: Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town, 05.VII.2025, 1 male and 2 females; Bulgaria: Chepan Mt, below Petrovski Krast, 1159 m, 21.VI.2025, 1 male and 1 female. Very high locality for Bulgaria; Kodzhakaya (Likana) above Odrintsi Village, 07.VI.2025, 1 male.

Hadena silenes (Hübner, [1822]) Albania: Prrenjas-Pogradec, near Qafa Kotodeshit, 02.V.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Dhermi and Muzina Village, Delvina Region (Beshkov, Misja & Abadjiev, 1996) and Maja Ahishtes Geges above Ohrid Lake, 1323 m (Beshkov, Nahirnić-Beshkova & Jakšić, 2024).

Hadena tephroleuca tephroleuca (Boisduval, 1833) Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem,



Fig. 316. *Mythimna anderreggii pseudocomma* ♀. SRB, Kopaonik, Bele Stene 27.VI.2025.

03.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 315). In Albania known from Gram Dibar as *Hadena tephroleuca asiatica* (F. Wagner, 1931) (Beshkov & Misja, 1995); Above Theth (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019b); Boboshticë (Beshkov et al., 2020); Galičica Mts, above Bregas (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025).

Mythimna pudorina ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 1 female. In Serbia *Mythimna pudorina* is known from the northern part of the country and Bela Palanka district in the East.

Mythimna pallens (Linnaeus, 1758) Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 1 female; Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene, 27.VI.2025, 1 male, cold, windy, clouds

Mythimna impura (Hübner, [1808]) Albania: Kukës County, Kallabak plateau, 04.VII.2025, 2 males. The reports from Tirana and Vlora (Misja, 1980) are suspectedly incorrect identifications and these costal and low altitude localities may more likely concern *Mythimna pallens*. Known from Klocë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018a). Second locality for Albania; Serbia: Žagubica, Kulmja alu Mlađen, 13.VII.2025, 1 male. In Serbia known from Brestovačka banja (Stijanović, 2002) and Kopaonik (Stojanović & Šumarac, 2020). Third report for Serbia.

Mythimna anderreggii pseudocomma Rebel & Zwerny, 1931 Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 male; Valbona Valley, near Cerem, 03.VII.2025, 1 male. In Albania known from Pashtriq [Beshtriku] (Rebel & Zerny, 1931, Heinicke, 1965); above Theth (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019b); and Tomori and Mali me Gropa (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025); Serbia: Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene, 27.VI.2025, 2 males and 1 female (Fig. 316) in cold, windy, cloudy weather. New species for Serbia.

Mythimna alopecuri (Boisduval, 1840) Albania: Prrenjas-Pogradec, near Qafa Kotodeshit, 02.V.2025, 1 male, genitalia checked. In Albania known from Klocë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018a) and Pustec (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019b). Third report for Albania.

Mythimna sicula (Treitschke, 1835) Albania: Golloborde, between Borove and Stebleve, 27.VIII.2025, 1 male and 1 female, male genitalia checked; Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq, 24.VIII.2025, 1 male; Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 26.VIII.2025, 1 male, genitalia checked. Remarks on *Mythimna sicula* in Albania are given by Balogh et al. (2026).

Mythimna sicula scirpi Duponchel, 1836 Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, 2 males, genitalia checked; Trebinje, Trebinjska Brda, 31.VIII.2025, 4 males, genitalia checked. In Bosnia and Herzegovina reported more than 100 years ago as *Leticatila scirpi* Dup. var. *montium* (Schawerda, 1914, 1916). Second report for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Albania: Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq, 24.VIII.2025, 1 male.

Mythimna prominens (Walker, 1856) Albania: Tirana Region, Mali i Vrapit Park, 03.V.2025, 1 male; Ibid, 13.XI.2025, 2 males and 2 females. In Albania known as a costal species, reported from Stan-Karbunarë and Ksamil (Beshkov, 2018), Ardenica above Colonjë Village (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019a, Beshkov et al., 2024); Cape of Rodon and Butrint (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025). The locality Mali i Vrapit is more than 30 km in a straight line from the sea coast.

Mythimna congrua (Hübner, [1817]) Albania: Ksamil, 05.V.2025, 1 female.

Anapoma riparia (Rambur, 1829) Albania: Ksamil, 05.V.2025, 1 female. Remarks on *Anapoma riparia* in Albania are given by Balogh et al. (2026).

Lasionhada proxima (Hübner, [1809]) Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025. In Albania known from Mali i Koritnikut (Rebel & Zerny, 1931, Heinicke, 1965) and Tomori Mts, 2026 m (Beshkov, Plant & Nahirnić, 2020). Third locality for Albania.

Eriopygodes imbecilla (Fabricius, 1794) Albania: Kukës County, Kallabak plateau, 04.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 317). In Albania known from Beshtriku (Rebel & Zerny, 1931, Heinicke, 1965) and Korab (Rebel & Zerny, 1931, Heinicke, 1965, Misja, 1980). Third locality for Albania.

Dichagyris musiva (Hübner, [1803]) North Macedonia: Kozuf Mt, Mala Rupa, 23.VIII.2025, 10 males (Fig. 318). In North Macedonia known from two



Fig. 317. *Eriopygodes imbecilla* ♂. AL, Kukës County, Kallabak plateau, 04.VII.2025.



Fig. 318. *Dichagyris musiva* ♂. NMK, Kozuf Mt, Mala Rupa 23.VIII.2025.



Fig. 319. *Dichagyris renigera* ♂. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025.



Fig. 320. *Dichagyris renigera* ♀. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025.

nearby localities in Galichitza Mts: between Dvata yavora and Bulgarska Čuka summit and between Asan Đura and Samatska Dupka cave (Beshkov, 2014) and from Baba Mt, "Široka", 1955 m (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019b). Third locality for North Macedonia.

Dichagyris candelisequa ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 1 male. In Serbia known only from Maljen (Vasić, 2002). Second locality for Serbia.



Fig. 321. *Dichagyris renigera*, male genitalia. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025, GP 4./05.II.2026.



Fig. 322. *Dichagyris renigera*, everted vesica. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025, GP 3./05.II.2026.



Fig. 323. *Dichagyris renigera*, everted vesica. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025, GP 3./05.II.2026.

Dichagyris renigera (Hübner, [1808]) Montenegro: Bjelasica Mt, Katuništa near Berane, 30.VI.2025, 1 male; Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 1 male and 2 females; Valbona Valley,



Fig. 324. *Dichagyris renigera*, everted vesica. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025, GP 3./05.II.2026.

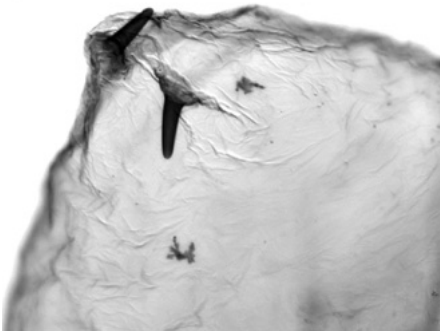


Fig. 325. *Dichagyris renigera*, everted vesica. SRB, Zlatibor, Manastir Uvac 29.VI.2025, GP 3./05.II.2026.

near Çerem, 03.VII.2025, 2 females; Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 2 males (Fig. 319) and 1 female (Fig. 320), Gen. preps 3./05. II.2026, S. Beshkov and Gen. prep. 4./05.II.2026, S. Beshkov (Fig. 321), male genitalia with everted vesica on glass in euparal. Gen. prep. 3./05.II.2026 with broken valvae, vesica with two cornuti (Figs 322–325), photographed before mounting. The specimens from Zlatibor, Uvac are very dark-greyish, without distinct pattern, and the population is isolated. *Dichagyris renigera* is reported from Graničar (Banat), Kožnjar and Vitomorica (Metohija), Zemun and Kopaonik (Vasić, 2002). *Dichagyris renigera* is a polymorphic species, but melanistic forms were so far unknown. The population on the N Black Sea Coast of Bulgaria is silver-whitish, representing a distinct taxon: *Dichagyris renigera argentina* (Caradja, 1930), illustrated in colour by Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova (2025), fig. 184.



Fig. 326. *Dichagyris signifera* ♂. AL, Çerem 03.VII.2025.



Fig. 327. *Euxoa distinguenda distincta* ♂. AL, Kukes, near Tregtan 28.VIII.2025.

Dichagyris forcipula ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Serbia: Kopaonik Resort, Sunčana Dolina, 28.VI.2025, 1 male; Bulgaria: Chepan Mt, below Petrovski Krast, 1159 m, 21.VI.2025, 1 male.

Dichagyris signifera ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Albania: Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025, 3 males (Fig. 326). In Albania *Dichagyris signifera* is reported only from Miloti and Rogozhina (Rebel & Zerny, 1931, Heinicke, 1965). Second report for Albania.

Euxoa distinguenda distincta Staudinger, 1892 Albania: Kukes County, near Tregtan, 28.VIII.2025, 4 males (Fig. 327). In Albania known from Turani near Korçë (Beshkov & Misja, 1995), wrongly reported before as *Euxoa obelisca* ([Denis & Schiffermüller]) by Misja (1976). According to Heinicke (1965), the report of Rebel & Zerny (1931) from Galičica is for the Republic of North Macedonia. Recently published localities are Zvezdë; Drenovë; Shkallë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018a); Plani i Bardhë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2019a); Puke, Terbunit Mts; and Kukës County, W of Ploshtan (Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025).

Euxoa vitta hercegovinensis Schawerda, 1938 Serbia: Bosilegrad Region, Rudina Planina Mt, above Izvor Village, below Ploča Summit, 07.IX.2025, 1 male (Fig. 328). In Serbia *Euxoa vitta* is reported only from Fruška Gora (Vasić, 2002), collected more than 90 years ago and has not been found there again.



Fig. 328. *Euxoa vitta hercegovinensis* ♂. SRB, Bosilegrad, above Izvor 07.IX.2025.



Fig. 329. *Agrotis catalaunensis* ♂. AL, Ksamil 20.III.2025.



Fig. 330. *Ochropleura leucogaster* ♂. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025.



Fig. 331. *Cerastis rubricosa* ♀. GR, Erythropotamos River near Avdela 18.IV.2025.



Fig. 332. *Epipsilia cervantes vargai* ♂. GR, Falakro, below Profitis Ilias 19.VII.2025.



Fig. 333. *Epipsilia grisescens* ♂. GR, Falakro, below Profitis Ilias 19.VII.2025.

Euxoa vitta is European species, ssp. *hercegovinensis* represents the Balkan population. Second locality and a new subspecies for Serbia.

Agrotis catalaunensis (Millière, 1873) (= *syricola* Corti & Draudt, 1933) Albania: Ksamil, 20.III.2025, 3 males (Fig. 329). In Albania known from several localities, recently reported and illustrated from Krraba (Beshkov, 2026).

Ochropleura leucogaster (Freyer, [1831]) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, 1 male (Fig. 330) with an acarus on the eye. Schawerda (1914) reported *Agrotis leucogaster* Frr. as new for Bosnia and Herzegovina from Mostar. Recently reported again as new for Bosnia amd Herzegovina from Neum, Babin Do, also from the beginning of September (Koren et al, 2025). Third report for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025.

Cerastis rubricosa ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Greece: Erythropotamos (Luda Reka) River near Avdela Village, 18.IV.2025, 1 female (Fig. 331). A new genus and a new species for Greece.

Lycophotia porphyrea ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 1 female; Bulgaria: Stargach Mt, above Ilinden Village, 18.VII.2025, 1 female. Very low locality for Bulgaria. According to Beshkov (2000), in Bulgaria *Lycophotia porphyrea* is a mountain species, known from 900-2000 m. a. s. l. with some exceptions.

Epipsilia cervantes vargai Fibiger, 1993 (= *cervantes gyulaipetri* Varga, 1975 Greece: Falakro Oros, below Profitis Ilias Summit, 19.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 332).

Epipsilia grisescens (Fabricius, 1794) Greece: Falakro Oros, below Profitis Ilias Summit, 19.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 333).



Fig. 334. *Chersotis elegans* ♂. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025.



Fig. 335. *Chersotis elegans* ♀. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025.

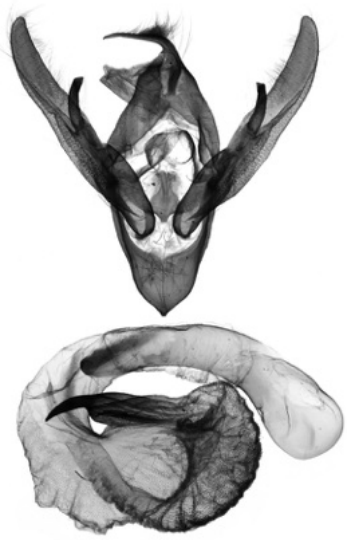


Fig. 336. *Chersotis elegans*, male genitalia. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025, GP 1./17.XII.2025.

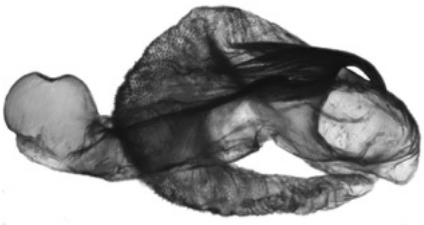


Fig. 337. *Chersotis elegans*, everted vesica in alcohol. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025, GP 1./17.XII.2025.

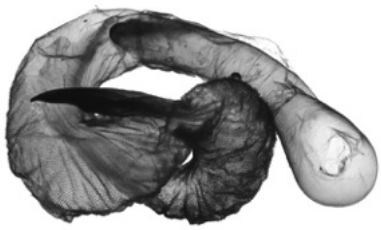


Fig. 338. *Chersotis elegans*, everted vesica in alcohol. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025, GP 1./17.XII.2025.



Fig. 339. *Chersotis elegans*, female genitalia. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025, GP 1./18.XII.2025.

Chersotis elegans (Eversmann, 1837) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, 1 male (Fig. 334) and 1 female (Fig. 335), Gen. prep. 1./17. XII.2025 male genitalia (Fig. 336) with everted vesica (Figs 337, 338 before mounting) on glass in Euparal and Gen. prep. 1./18.XII.2025, female genitalia on glass in Euparal (Fig. 339). In Bosnia and Herzegovina reported more than 100 years ago from Bišina (Schawerda, 1911). Second report for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Chersotis anatolica (Draudt, 1936) Greece: Falakro Oros, below Profitis Ilias Summit, 19.VII.2025, 2 males (Fig. 340); North Macedonia: Kozuf Mt, Mala Rupa, 23.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 341), Gen. prep. 1./23.XII.2025, male genitalia with everted vesica on glass in euparal (Fig. 342). In North



Fig. 340. *Chersotis anatolica* ♂. GR, Falakro, below Profitis Ilias 19.VII.2025.



Fig. 341. *Chersotis anatolica* ♂. NMK, Kozuf Mt, Mala Rupa 23.VIII.2025.



Fig. 342. *Chersotis anatolica*, male genitalia. NMK, Kozuf Mt, Mala Rupa 23.VIII.2025, GP 1./23.XII.2025.

Macedonia *Ch. anatolica* is reported by Beshkov (2000, 2009) without localities and by Beshkov (2014, 2017) from Galičica Mt. Later on, Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova (2021) reported it from Pelister Mt, above mountain hut "Široka" 2200 m and from Gostivar, Suva Gora Mts, below Korito Village. In North Macedonia known also from Korab Mt (Huemer et al., 2011).



Fig. 343. *Chersotis margaritacea* ♂. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025.



Fig. 344. *Noctua tirrenica* ♀. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025.

Chersotis margaritacea (de Villers, 1789) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, 1 male (Fig. 343). Recently reported as new for the country from Zelengora Mt (Koren & Zadravec, 2016), although it was published for Bosnia and Herzegovina twice from Rilji (Schawerda, 1908, 1909), and Herzegovina is mentioned in Carnelutti et al. (1991). See also Lelo (2006). Second georeferenced report for Bosnia and Herzegovina; North Macedonia: Kozuf Mt, Mala Rupa, 23.VIII.2025, 1 male. In North Macedonia reported only from Drenovo and Ohrid, more than sixty years ago (Thurner, 1964). Third locality for North Macedonia.

Standfussiana lucernea illyrica (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, near Česim, 01.IX.2025, 1 female. For Bosnia and Herzegovina reported more than 100 years ago by Rebel (1904) and Schawerda (1909). There is a doubt about the identity of the specimens from Bišina (Herzegovina), Mostar und Senj, because Schawerda (1921) reported *Agrotis nictymera* v. *dalmata* Stgr. from Dalmatia in Croatia and accepted *lucernea* as an alpine species. *Agrotis lucernea* L. var. *dalmata* Stdgr. is also reported from Mostar (Schawerda, 1922).

Noctua tirrenica Biebinger, Speidel & Hanigk, 1983 Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, near Česim, 01.IX.2025, 1 female (Fig. 344), genitalia



Fig. 345. *Noctua comes* ♂. AL, Kukës County, Kallabak plateau, 04.VII.2025.



Fig. 348. *Noctua janthe* ♀. MNE, Ostroška Greda 29.VIII.2025.



Fig. 346. *Noctua janthe* ♂ ups. B&H, Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025.



Fig. 349. *Noctua janthe* ♂. AL, Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula 26.VIII.2025.



Fig. 347. *Noctua janthe* ♂ unds. B&H, Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025.

checked. A new species for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Albania: Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 26.VIII.2025, 1 female, genitalia checked. In Albania known from many localities, recently reported from Maja Ahishtes Geges and Krraba (Beshkov, 2026). Remarks on *Noctua tirrenica* in Albania are given by Balogh et al. (2026); Serbia: Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene, 27.VI.2025, 1 female in cold, windy, cloudy weather, genitalia checked. Second report for Serbia, up to now *Noctua tirrenica* in Serbia was known only from Trnava, Preševo District and Vražji Kamen, Pčinja River Valley (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2016).

Noctua comes Hübner, [1813] Albania: Kukës County, Kallabak plateau, 04.VII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 345). Variable and not a rare species in Albania.

Noctua janthe (Borkhausen, 1792) Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025, 1 male (Figs 346, 347). A new species for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Montenegro: Nikšić Municipality, Ostroška Greda, near Povija, 29.VIII.2025, 1 female (Fig. 348). In Montenegro reported from the Žabljak district, Uskočki Canyon near Pirlitor, the vicinity of Vrela Village, 1273 m (Beshkov, 2015b), and Pivska Planina Mt, Crkvičko Polje, near Rudine village, 1117 m (Beshkov, 2017b). Third report for Montenegro; Albania: Golloborde, between Borove and Stebleve, 27.VIII.2025, 1 female; Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 26.VIII.2025, 1 male (Fig. 349). Remarks on *Noctua janthe* in Albania are given by Balogh et al. (2026).

Divaena haywardi haywardi (Tams, 1926) (= *haywardi balcanica* Slivov, 1985) Albania: Puka Region, near Rrape, 02.VII.2025, 1 male; Plani i Bardhë Village near Bulqizë Town, 05.VII.2025, 2 males and 1 female; Ohrid Lake, Lin Peninsula, 26.VIII.2025, 1 female. In Albania *Divaena haywardi* is not a rare species with 12 published localities; Serbia: Zlatibor Mt, above Manastir Uvac, 29.VI.2025, 1 female. According to Beshkov et al. (2024), *Divaena haywardi* has recently become more common in Bulgaria, Albania and Serbia. It is



Fig. 350. *Xestia castanea michaeli* ♂. B&H, Crna Gora Mt 01.IX.2025.

sometime even abundant, and we have counted up to 24 specimens for a night (Serbia: Stolovi, Veliki Čukar).

Xestia castanea michaeli Ronkay, Ronkay & Varga, 2024 Bosnia and Herzegovina: Crna Gora Mt, 01.IX.2025, 2 males (Fig. 350); Ljuta River Canyon, Dindo 02.IX.2025, 1 male. For Bosnia and Herzegovina reported by Rebel (1904) more than 100 years ago. Second report for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Serbia: Bosilegrad Region, Rudina Planina Mt, above Izvor Village, below Ploča Summit, 07.IX.2025, 2 males; Bulgaria: Rudina Planina Mt, below Plochata Summit, 06.IX.2025, 2 females.

Xestia ashworthii (Doubleday, 1855) Albania: Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mts (= Prokletije Mts), Vermosh, above Qafa Perdolec, 01.VII.2025, 3 males; Valbona Valley, near Çerem, 03.VII.2025. In Albania reported from Quarishta near Librazhd (Misja, 1976); Tomori (Beshkov et al., 2020); and Gjirokaster County, near Humelice Village (Beshkov et al., 2024); Serbia: Kopaonik Resort, Bele Stene, 27.VI.2025, 1 male, cold, windy, cloudy. The subspecific status of the Balkan population of *Xestia ashworthii* (Doubleday, 1855) is not clarified yet. In Montenegro, we identified it as belonging to the ssp. *gergelypeteri* Ronkay, Ronkay & Varga, 2024. From Eastern Serbia (Suva Planina), the population is identified as *Xestia ashworthii candelarum* (Staudinger, 1871) (Beshkov et al., 2024, Beshkov & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2025).

Eugnorisma depuncta (Linnaeus, 1761) Albania: Ostrovice Mts, Mashkullor Ridge, SE of Qafa e Martes, 25.VIII.2025, 3 males; Korçë, Monastir Peter & Pavel above Vithkuq, 24.VIII.2025, 2 males. In Albania *Eugnorisma depuncta* is known from Vermosh (Misja, 1976) and Shkallë (Beshkov & Nahirnić, 2018a). Third locality for Albania.

Spaelotis senna contorta (Rebel & Zerny, 1931) Bulgaria: Chepan Mt, below Petrovski Krast, 1159 m, 21.VI.2025, 1 male and 1 female.

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Conflicts of interest

No potential conflict of interest has been reported by the authors, reviewers, or subject editor.

Author' contributions
(using CrediT)

Stoyan Beshkov: conceptualisation, data curation, formal analysis, investigation, methodology, visualisation, writing—original draft; Ana Nahirnić-Beshkova: investigation, validation, writing—review and editing.

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Research article

First record of *Septorioides strobi* Wyka & Broders (Septorioidaceae) in pine plantations in Bulgaria

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Abstract: *Septorioides strobi* Wyka & Broders (Ascomycota, Botryosphaeriales, Septorioideaceae), the causal agent of Septorioides needle blight, was detected for the first time in Bulgaria and Europe in 2023. Over the past three years, the pathogen has caused significant damage of *Pinus sylvestris* L. within the State Forest Enterprises (SFEs) Ardino, Smilyan, Smolyan, Zlatograd (South-eastern Bulgaria), and of P. nigra Arn. in SFE Karlovo (South-central Bulgaria). In most plantations, *S. strobi* occurred together with other fungal pathogens, including *Lecanosticta acicola* (von Thümen) Sydow, *Diplodia sapinea* (Fries) Fuckel, *Cyclaneusma minus* (Butin) DiCosmo, Peredo & Minter, *Pestalotiopsis funerea* (Desmazières) Steyaert, and *Lophodermium* sp. The spread of the disease in pine plantations was documented from 2023 to 2025.

Keywords: Europe, first record, pine plantations, Septorioides needle blight, *Septorioides strobi*

Introduction

Recently, the genus *Septorioides* was placed in a new family, Septorioideaceae (Ascomycota, Botryosphaeriales) (Wyka & Broders, 2016), which comprises two species: *Septorioides pini-thunbergii* (Kaneko) Quaedvl. Verkley & Crousn and *Septorioides strobi* (Wyka & Broders) (Wyka & Broders, 2016). *S. pini-thunbergii*, once the only known species of the genus, occurs as a needle pathogen of *Pinus thunbergii* Parl. in Japan (Kaneko et al., 1989; Suto, 2000; Kihara et al., 2015), *P. densiflora* Siebold & Zucc. in South Korea (Zhu et al., 2018), and *P. sibirica* Du Tour in the Middle Siberia (Sheller et al., 2020).

Septorioides strobi was first identified and described in 2016 on *Pinus strobus* L. in New England, USA (Wyka & Broders, 2016). The fungal pathogen causes Septorioides needle blight on *P. strobus, P. cembra* L., P. *contorta* Douglas, *P. flexilis* James, *P. mugo* Turra, *P. nigra* Arn., *P. ponderosa* Douglas ex Lawson, *P. resinosa* Sol. ex Aiton, *P. rigida* Mill., *P. sylvestris* L., *P. thunbergii* and *Picea rubens* Sarg (Brazee, 2023). In recent decades, *P. strobus* across the Northeastern United States were infected by a disease complex called White Pine Needle Damage caused *Lecanosticta acicola* (Thümen) Sydow, *Lophophacidium dooksii* Corlett and Shoemaker, *Bifusella linearis* Peck and *S. strobi* (Munck et al., 2012; Broders et al., 2015; Laflamme et al., 2015; Wyka & Broders, 2016). At present, there is no data regarding the occurrence of species of the genus *Septorioides* in Europe.

This study reports the first record of the pathogen *S. strobi* in Bulgaria and Europe.

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Table 1. Pathogens identified on the needles of *Pinus sylvestris* and *P. nigra* in the studied forest plantations.

No.	State Forest Enterprise	Forest unit	Tree species	Age, years	Altitude, m	Year of collection	Fungal pathogen, identified in needles (*most frequently detected on needles)
1	Ardino	243-i2	*P. sylvestris*	50	600	2023	*L. acicola**, *C. minus, S. strobi*
2	Ardino	252-l	*P. sylvestris*	50	700	2023–2025	*L. acicola**, *S. strobi*
3	Ardino	269-b1	*P. sylvestris*	40	750	2023	*L. acicola**, *S. strobi, C. minus*
4	Smilyan	144-i	*P. sylvestris*	55	850	2023–2024	*L. acicola**, *S. strobi, C. minus*
5	Smilyan	153-u	*P. sylvestris*	80	900	2023	*L. acicola**, *S. strobi, P. funerea*
6	Zlatograd	445-n	*P. sylvestris*	45	700	2023	*L. acicola**, *S. strobi*
7	Karlovo	147-v	*P. sylvestris*	60	450	2024	*S. strobi**
8	Karlovo	262-m	*P. nigra*	60	650	2024	*S. strobi**
9	Ardino	198-a1	*P. sylvestris*	65	600	2024–2025	*S. strobi**, *D. sapinea, C. minus, Lophodermium* sp.
10	Smilyan	43-u	*P. sylvestris*	50	900	2024	*S. strobi**, *L. acicola*
11	Smilyan	161-k	*P. sylvestris*	50	950	2024	*S. strobi**, *L. acicola*
12	Smilyan	44-t	*P. sylvestris*	60	1050	2024	*L. acicola**, *S. strobi*
13	Smolyan	150-a	*P. sylvestris*	70	900	2024–2025	*S. strobi**, *L. acicola, C. minus, Lophodermium* sp.
14	Smolyan	2072-f	*P. sylvestris*	60	850	2024	*S. strobi**, *L. acicola, D. sapinea*
15	Smolyan	2137-v	*P. sylvestris*	50	750	2024–2025	*S. strobi**, *L. acicola, D. sapinea*
16	Smolyan	3110-t	*P. sylvestris*	80	900	2024–2025	*L. acicola**, *S. strobi*
17	Zlatograd	441-k	*P. sylvestris*	65	700	2025	*S. strobi**, *Lophodermium* spp., *C. minus*
18	Zlatograd	441-p	*P. sylvestris*	55	750	2025	*S. strobi**, *C. minus, Lophodermium* sp.

Materials and methods

During the period June–October 2023–2025, samples of *P. sylvestris* and *P. nigra* trees exhibiting symptoms of needle cast disease were collected from forest plantations aged 40–80 years at 18 locations within the State Forest Enterprise (SFE) Ardino, Smilyan, Zlatograd, Karlovo, and Smolyan (Table 1).

Branches with partially or fully affected needles were transported to the Forest Protection Station in Plovdiv and the Laboratory of Phytopathology at the Forest Research Institute in Sofia. A total of 24 samples were analysed. Each sample consisted of 3 to 10 twigs ranging from 30 to 50 cm in length. Needles were surface-sterilised by immersion in 95% ethanol for 5 sec, 0.5% sodium hypochlorite for 2 min, and finally 70% ethanol for 2 min. The samples were placed in Petri dishes lined with moistened filter paper at 22–23° C under artificial light to induce fruiting bodies and spores. The fruiting bodies were observed with a stereomicroscope at 40× magnification (Zeiss Stemi 305), equipped with a Dino-Lite AM-423X digital camera for detailed imaging. The size of the conidia (100 pcs.) was measured at 125× magnification using a micrometre on an Olympus CH20 light microscope. Species identification was based on the morphological features of the conidiomata and conidia, described by Wyka & Broders (2016).

Results

In October 2023, severe needle blight was observed on *P. sylvestris* trees in the SFE Ardino, Smilyan, and Zlatograd, South-eastern Bulgaria (Fig. 1A). The

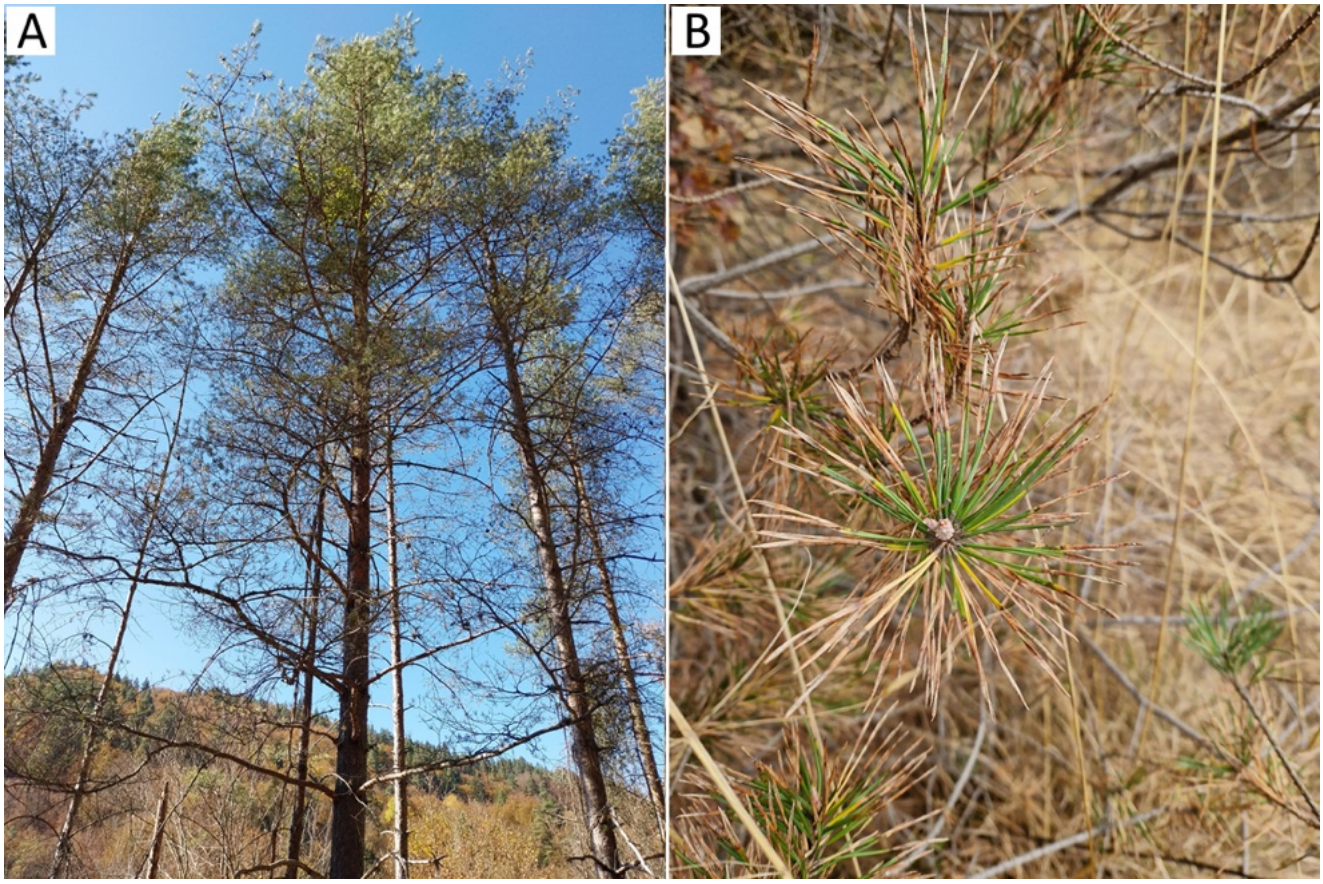


Fig. 1. Scots pine trees affected by *Septorioides strobi* and *Lecanosticta acicola* (SFE Smilyan, 23 October 2023): A – damaged trees; B – infected needles.

infection most often developed at the tips of the needles, while the bases remained green (Fig. 1B). The infected needles turned yellow-brown to brown and fell prematurely. *S. strobi* were detected on pine needles together with *L. acicola* in all studied pine plantations (Fig. 1B). In samples from SFE Ardino and Smilyan, *Cyclaneusma minus* (Butin) DiCosmo, Peredo & Minter, and *Pestalotiopsis funerea* (Desmazières) Steyaert occurred together with both pathogens (Table 1). In 2023, *L. acicola* was more frequently detected on symptomatic needles than on those of other fungal pathogens.

In June–October 2024–2025, Septorioides needle blight was detected in new forest units of SFE Ardino, Smilyan, Smolyan and Zlatograd (South-eastern Bulgaria), causing severe defoliation. In the autumn, the infected needles changed colour and dropped, leaving only the current season's needles on the trees. Over the years, *S. strobi* has shown increased development, established in association with *L. acicola, C. minus*, and *Diplodia sapinea* (Fries) Fuckel (Table 1). New sites of the disease were registered in 2024 in *P. nigra* plantations in SFE Karlovo (South-central Bulgaria).

The lower part of the infected trees was most severely damaged (Fig. 2A). Black, scattered acervuli of *S. strobi* were formed on the needles (Fig. 2B). Under laboratory conditions, fruiting bodies form within 3 to 24 days, depending on the sampling period and the average room temperature. After moistening, a whitish mass of spores was released from the top of acervuli (Fig. 2C). The isolated macroconidia were elongated, either straight or slightly curved, with slightly rounded ends and a single septum located near the centre (Fig. 2D). 39.6-55.9 (50.2) × 4.4-5.2 (4.7) µm.

Discussion

Pinus nigra and *P. sylvestris* are the main species used in forest plantations in the Eastern Rhodopes (South-

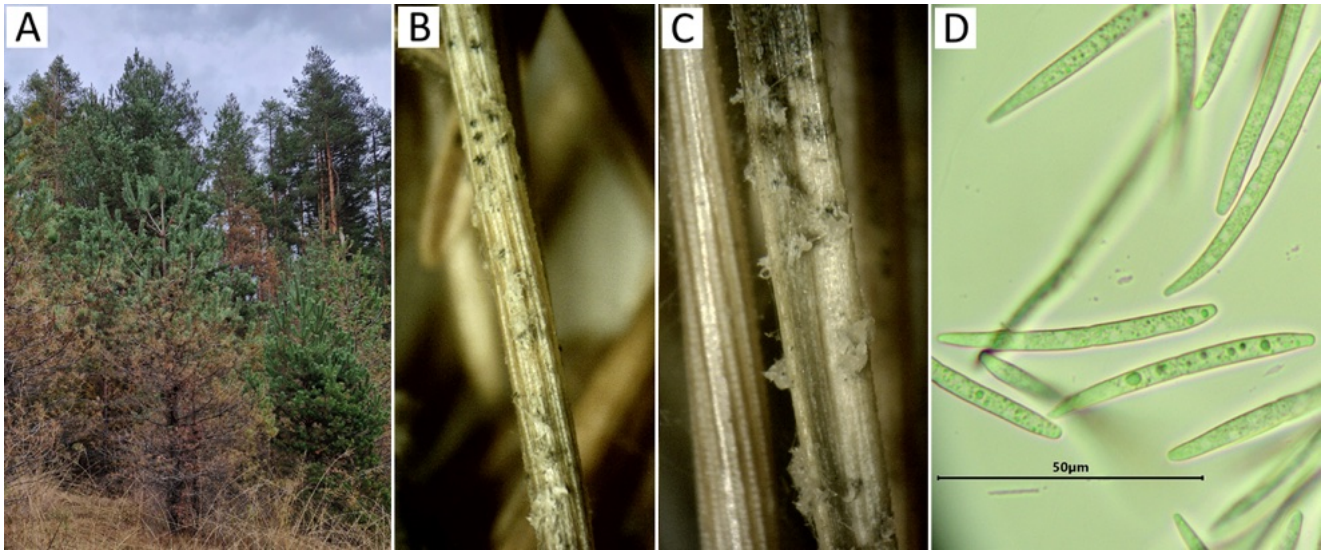


Fig. 2. *Septorioides strobi* on Scots pine needles (SFE Smilyan, 23 October 2023): A – a damaged tree; B – acervuli on a needle; C – a mass of conidia; D – macroconidia.

eastern Bulgaria) for afforestation of eroded terrain. In the last decade, these habitats have experienced increased moisture deficits, deterioration in plant physiological conditions and a decline in resistance to abiotic and biotic factors. Brown spot needle blight, caused by *Lecanosticta acicola*, was first reported in this area in 2017 on *P. sylvestris* plantations within (SFE Ardino) (Stamenova et al., 2018). Since then, the disease has been increasingly reported in *P. sylvestris* and *P. nigra* plantations in SFE Ardino, Smilyan, Kirkovo, Zlatograd and Smolyan (Georgieva, 2020; Tubby et al., 2023).

This study documents the first occurrence of *Septorioides strobi* on pine needles in Bulgaria and Europe. Most probably, *S. strobi* and *L. acicola* were introduced into South-eastern Bulgaria by infected plant material.

The morphology of the identified *S. strobi* macroconidia in our study corresponds with the description provided by Wyka & Broders (2016). According to the authors, *S. strobi* can be distinguished from *S. pini-thunbergii* based on macroconidial characteristics. Specifically, the macroconidia of *S. pini-thunbergii* measure approximately 70.0–80.0 µm in length, whereas those of *S. strobi* are nearly half as long, averaging 36.0 µm (39.6–55.9 µm in our research). Furthermore, Wyka & Broders (2016) reported that the macroconidia of *S. pini-thunbergii* typically have 3 to 6 septa, with a maximum of 10, whereas those of *S. strobi* generally have only 1 septum, rarely 2 or 3 (1 septum was observed in our research). However, the identification of the species needs to be confirmed by DNA analyses.

Silvicultural thinning in mature stands affected by *S. strobi* and *L. acicola* was carried out to reduce infection rates and defoliation severity. Additional research on the association of both fungal pathogens is required to assess their potential for spreading to new regions within the country and their capacity to damage pine stands.

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Conflicts of interest

No potential conflict of interest has been reported by the authors, reviewers, or subject editor.

Author' contributions

(using CrediT)

Maria Dobreva: data curation, investigation, resources, visualisation, writing—original draft; Margarita Georgieva: data curation, writing—original draft; Pencho Dermendzhiev: data curation, investigation, resources; Rumen Nachev: investigation, resources; Georgi Georgiev: data curation, writing—original draft.

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Research article

Cepaea hortensis (O. F. Müller, 1774) (Gastropoda, Eupulmonata, Helicidae) – a new introduced land snail species for the Bulgarian fauna

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Abstract: The article presents a new introduced snail – *Cepaea hortensis* (Müller, 1774) for the fauna of Bulgaria. A total of three colour morphs were present at the locality. The species has been genetically confirmed.

Keywords: allochthonous species, colour morphs, Sofia City

Introduction

According to the summarised data provided by Egorov (2015) and Gural-Sverlova & Gural (2022), *Cepaea hortensis* is a common species, widely distributed in Central and Western Europe. In Bulgaria's neighbouring countries, the species is known from Romania (Gheoca, 2019) and Serbia (Gojšina et al., 2025). Until the discovery of *Cepaea nemoralis* (Linnaeus, 1758) in the capital, Sofia (approximate coordinates: N42.69336 E023.33256, 552 m), by Gashtarov (2025), the genus *Cepaea* was not known for Bulgarian fauna (Fig. 1). This does not include *Caucasotachea vindobonensis* (C. Pfeiffer, 1828), which has been referred to in numerous publications as belonging to the genus *Cepaea* Held, 1838 (Damjanov & Likharev, 1975; Dedov, 1998; Irikov & Erőss, 2008). *Cepaea hortensis* is a polymorphic land snail (Gheoca, 2019), and the introduction of random colour morphs to new localities often leads to the absence of some morphs or a concentration of rarer variants (Gural-Sverlova & Gural, 2022).

Materials and methods

The specimens were hand-collected by A. Bobeva in a hedge in an urban environment in the city of Sofia, ul. Dimitar Ginchev, N42.67007 E023.35410, 571 m, on 21 May 2025, 5 adult specimens. Snails were photographed using an Olympus Tough TG-5 digital camera. Samples were fixed in 70% ethanol, tissues for molecular studies were stored in 99% ethanol. The samples have been deposited in the invertebrate collection of the Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (IBER-BAS).

Molecular identification

Total DNA from tissue sample of one of the studied specimens was isolated via DNeasy® Blood & Tissue Kit according manufacturer's instructions. Modified forward LCO1490puc (5'TTTCAACWAAT-CATAAAGATATTGG3') and reverse HCO2198puc (5'TAAACTTCWGGRTGWCCAAARAATCA3')

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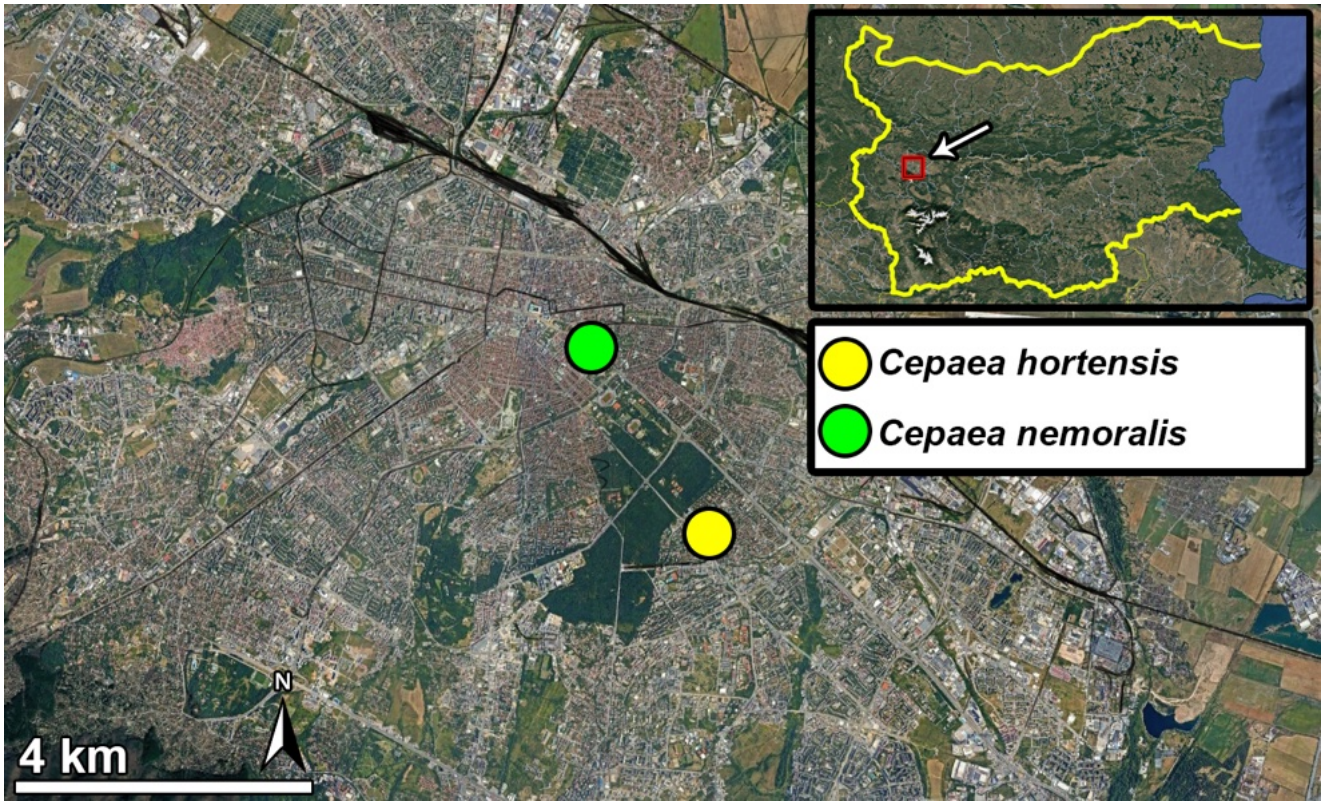


Fig. 1. Distribution map of *Cepaea* species in Bulgaria.

primers were used to amplify the mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase subunit I (COI) barcoding region. The following temperature regime: 5 min at 95℃, followed by 35 cycles of 90 sec at 95℃, 60 sec at 50℃ and 90 sec at 72℃, a final extension was performed for 10 min at 72℃. PCR products were purified and sequenced with the forward and reverse primers by Macrogen Europe B.V. Obtained electropherograms were processed with CodonCode Aligner (CodonCode, Dedham, MA, USA) and the species identity was proved by comparison of the obtained sequence to the available barcodes in the Gen-Bank DNA database. The newly obtained sequence for *C. hortensis* was deposited in the GenBank under accession number PZ786303.

Results

A large population of *C. hortensis* has been recorded in the city of Sofia, inhabiting an artificially planted hedge on Dimitar Ginchev Street (Fig. 1, 2A). A total of five specimens representing the three colour morphs present at the locality were collected. The morphs are: yellow, pink and banded (Fig. 2B).

Discussion

According to Simov et al. (2016), the urban environment is the main stage for the pathways of introduction of alien species, and such urban populations may become a reservoir of individuals ensuring their future successful invasion. In the process of forming "urbano-cenoses", a large part of the autochthonous species disappears, others adapt, sometimes to drastically changed conditions, and many foreign elements enter and spread in cities, favoured by these changed conditions (Luniak, 1996). For terrestrial snails, one of the main routes for the introduction of allochthonous species is the import of ornamental plants and planting materials (Sverlova, 1997; Egorov, 2015). Gural-Sverlova & Gural (2022) considered that the rapid spread of *C. hortensis* in the largest city of Western Ukraine (Lviv), as well as in other settlements of the Lviv region, was facilitated by planned landscaping with ornamental shrubs, often

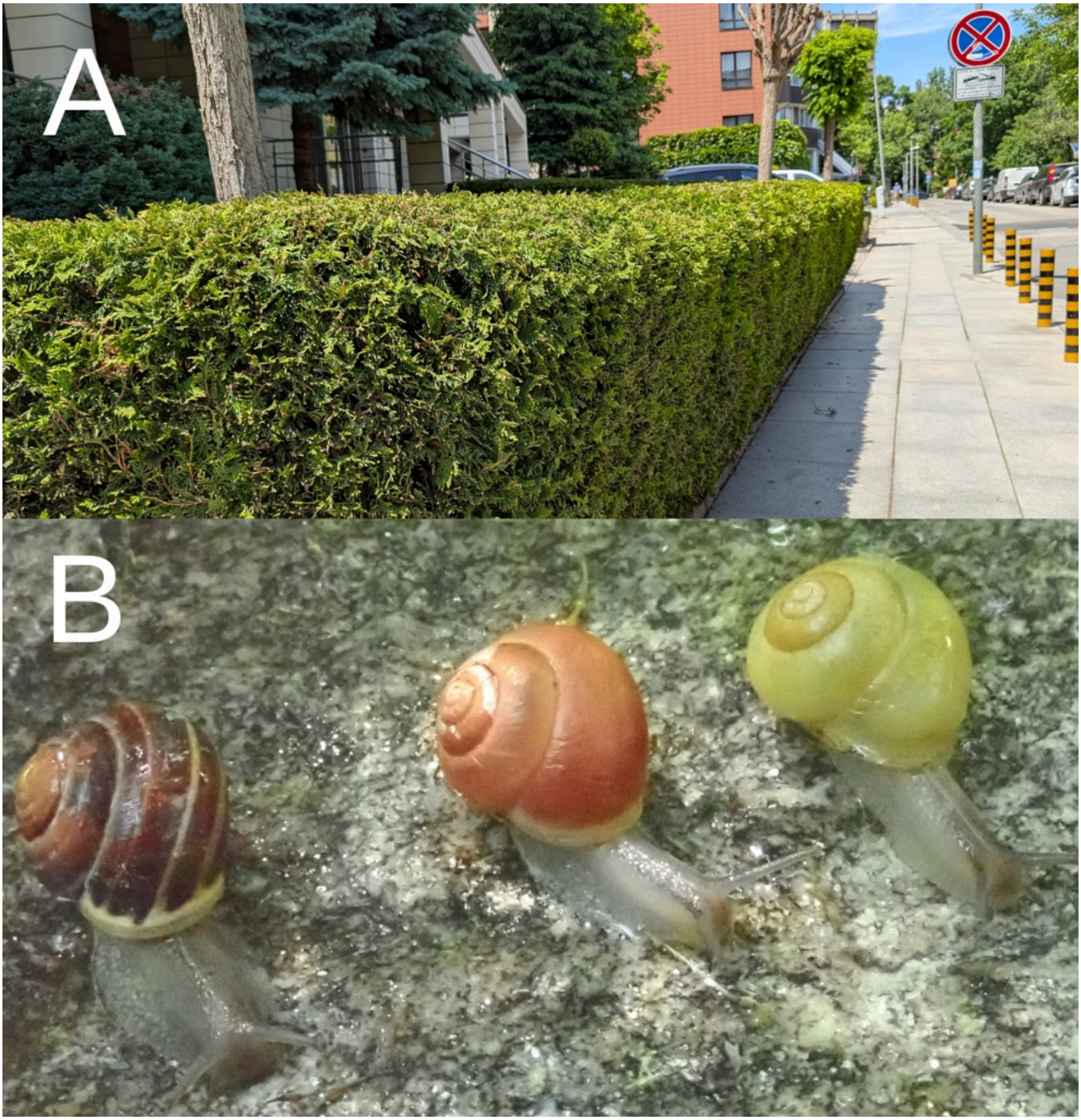


Fig. 2. A. Habitat of *Cepaea hortensis* in Sofia. B. colour morphs.

planted as hedges along streets, near railway stations, hospitals, sanatoriums, etc. We consider that *C. hortensis* was recently introduced to Sofia, Bulgaria via ornamental plants.

Sverlova (2000) examined the polymorphism of the introduced species *C. hortensis* in the city of Lviv and concluded that the frequency of phenotypic forms in different parts of the city, despite some peculiarities, is similar to that in natural populations. Later, Gural-Sverlova & Gural (2022) found that populations formed by the descendants of the primary introduction of *C. hortensis* into Western Ukraine were characterised by a reduced phenotypic composition. This was manifested in the absence not only of pink or brown shells, but also of yellow-striped ones, common in other parts of the country.

According to Gheoca (2019) the populations of *C. hortensis* in the city of Sibiu, central Romania, showed a wide range of variation in the frequencies of shell colours and banding morphs. This variation was not related to habitat or plant cover, and there was no evident geographical structure in the patterns. The observed patterns most likely reflect the effects of passive dispersal by humans, genetic drift and founder effects.

The three morphs of the species observed in Sofia (compared with the many diverse variations; see Egorov, 2015, 2018; Gural-Sverlova & Gural 2021, 2022) are most likely the result of random selection during the introduction process. *Cepaea hortensis* is well adapted to anthropogenic environments (Gheoca, 2019), and in future the genetic potential of the transferred specimens may lead to the manifestation of other morphs.

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Conflicts of interest

No potential conflict of interest has been reported by the authors, reviewers, or subject editor.

Author' contributions

(using CrediT)

Ivailo Dedov: conceptualisation, data curation, formal analysis, investigation, validation, visualisation, writing—original draft; Aneliya Bobeva: data curation, formal analysis, investigation, methodology, software; Vukašin Gojšina: investigation, visualisation, writing—review and editing.

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