

TWO NEW SPECIES OF NOCTUIDAE (LEPIDOPTERA) FOR THE FAUNA OF SERBIA

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ABSTRACT: Five hundred and twenty species have been recorded until now for the fauna of Noctuidae (Lepidoptera) in Serbia. The species *Chazaria incarnata* and *Dryobotodes monochroma* are new to the fauna of Serbia. These species were found in the vicinity of Bor and Knjaževac (Eastern Serbia) and Užice and Mt. Tara (Western Serbia).

KEY WORDS: Noctuidae, Lepidoptera, moths, fauna, Serbia

INTRODUCTION

Published sources indicate that 520 species of the family Noctuidae have been recorded in Serbia until now (ZEČEVIĆ, 1996, 2002). The present paper treats two interesting species that have been found in the vicinity of Bor and Knjaževac (Eastern Serbia) and Užice and Mt. Tara (Western Serbia), for the first time in Serbia.

STUDY AREA

The species were found in the vicinity of Bor and Knjaževac (Eastern Serbia) and Užice and Mt. Tara (Western Serbia). The localities of findings are marked on the map with UTM grids (Fig. 1). The sides of quadrants on the given map are 10 km long.

The locality of Brestovačka Banja is marked as (EP87) on the map. The altitude is about 350 m.

The locality of Crni Vrh is marked as (FP20) on the map. The altitude is about 480 m.

The locality of Bela Zemlja (8 km southwest of Užice) is marked as (DP04) on the map. The altitude of this locality is 750 m.

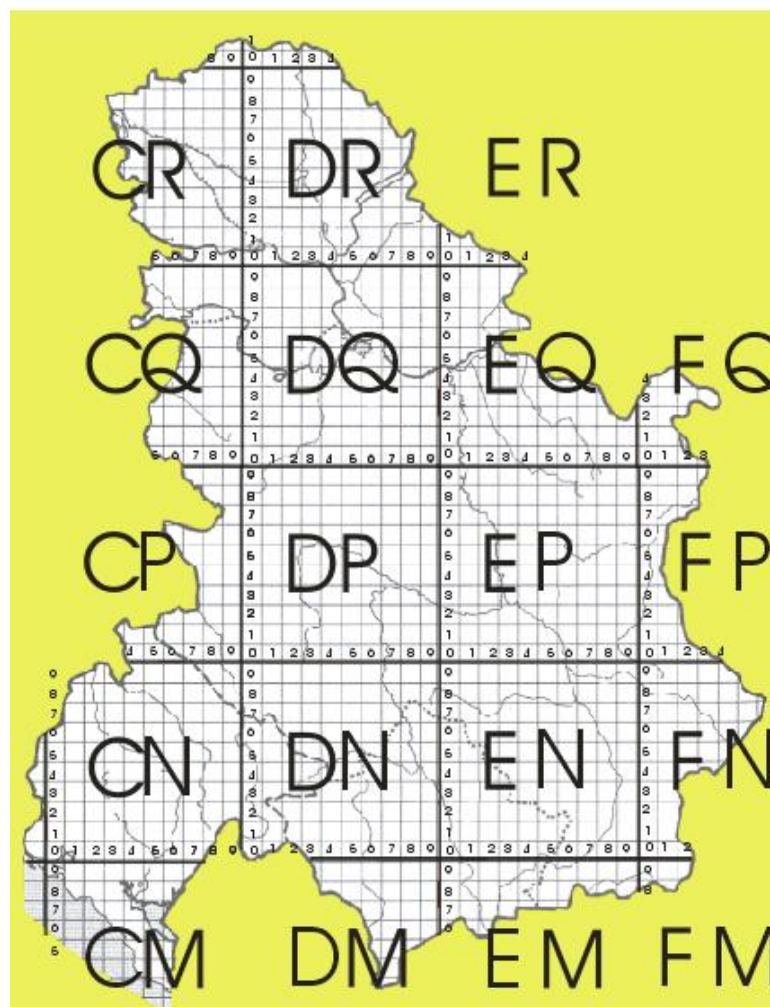


Fig. 1. Localities of finding.

The locality of Zaovine-Karaklije (Mt. Tara) near Tara National Park is marked as (CP75) on the map. Its altitude is 1150 m.

RESULTS

The following two species of the family Noctuidae were found in the vicinity of Bor and Knjaževac (Eastern Serbia) and Užice and Mt. Tara (Western Serbia):

Chazaria incarnata (Freyer, 1838). One male (Fig. 2) was found in Zaovine (on Mt. Tara) on July 20, 2001; and one female (Fig. 3) was found in the vicinity of Crni Vrh (Knjaževac) on August 10, 1997.



Fig. 2. *Chazaria incarnata* Freyer. - Male



Fig. 3. *Chazaria incarnata* Freyer. - Female



Fig. 4a. *Dryobotodes monochroma* Esper. - Male



4b. *Dryobotodes monochroma* Esper. - Male

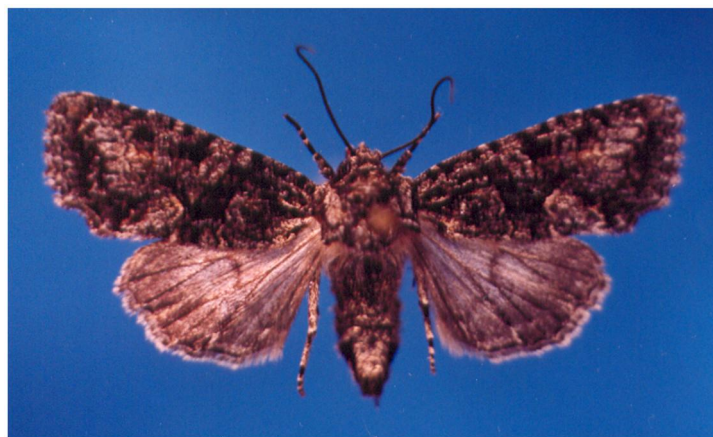


Fig. 5. *Dryobotodes monochroma* Esper. - Female



Fig. 6a. *Chazaria incarnata* Freyer - Genital preparation, Male



Fig. 6b. *Chazaria incarnata* Freyer - Aedoeagus (Penis)

Dryobotodes monochroma (Esper, 1790). One male was found (Fig. 4a) in Brestovačka Banja on August 26, 1998; one male (Fig. 4b) and one female (Fig. 9) were found in Brestovačka Banja on August 20, 2001; and one female (Figs. 5 and 10) was found in Bela Zemlja - Užice on September 13, 1995.

The above species were determined on the basis of genital armatures of male and female specimens using the key of RÁKOSY (1996). The shown specimens and their genital preparations are deposited in the collections of D. Stojanović (the specimens from Bor in Eastern Serbia) and Ivan Dodok (those from Užice in Western Serbia).



Fig. 7. *Chazaria incarnata* Freyer. - Genital preparation, Female

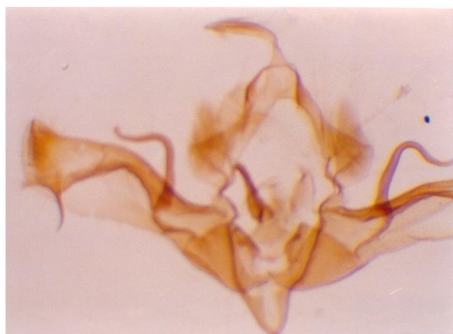


Fig. 8a. *Dryobotodes monochroma* Esper. - Gen. prep. Male

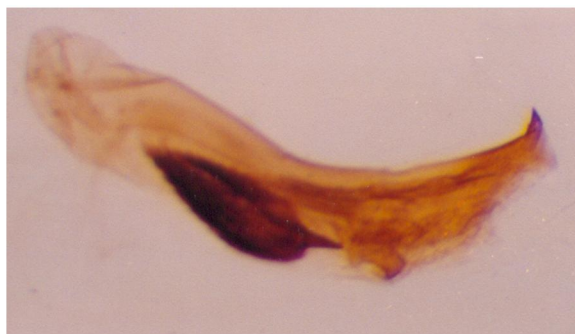


Fig. 8b. *Dryobotodes monochroma* Esper. - Aedoeagus (Penis)

DISCUSSION

Chazaria incarnata (Freyer, 1838). Distribution: This is a Holo-Mediterranean species. A female specimen (Fig. 5) was found by day on a stalk of *Trifolium sp.* A male specimen (Fig. 2) was found at night under a light trap with a 400 W bulb. Rare and local. In neighboring countries found in Romania (RÁKOSY, 1996), Bulgaria, Macedonia (Treska-Matka, Ohrid, Drenovo) (THURNER, 1964), Greece (HACKER, 1989), and Italy (KARSHOLT AND RAZOWSKI, 1996). Bionomy: It is a xerothermophilous species, occurring in warm steppe habitats with vegetation. Flight period: July to August. Description of male's genital armature (Fig. 6a, b): apically rounded harpae with elongated terminally expanded cucullus curved to the dorsal side. Clavus a small bulge. Description of female's genital armature (Fig. 7): placa short, extended, with rough sides, bursa copulatrix with signae, collum scobinated.

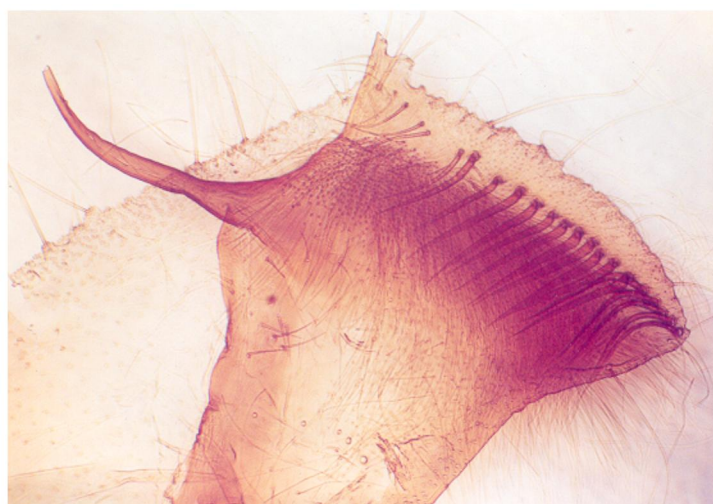


Fig. 8c. *Dryobotodes monochroma* Esper. - Genital preparation, Male



Fig. 9. *Dryobotodes monochroma* Esper. - Gen. prep. Female



Fig. 10. *Dryobotodes monochroma* Esper. - Gen. prep. Female

Dryobotodes monochroma (Esper, 1790). Distribution: Another Holo-Mediterranean species. Rare and local. In neighboring countries found in Hungary, Romania (RÁKOSY, 1996), Bulgaria, Croatia (Krk Island) (HACKER, 1989), Macedonia (Ohrid, Drenovo) (THURNER, 1964), Greece, and Italy (KARSHOLT AND RAZOWSKI, 1996). Bionomy: It is a xerophilous species occurring in oak forests and forest-steppes. Flight period: August to October.

Description of male's genital armature: harpae (Fig. 8a) having elongated cucullus with corona, pollex (Fig. 8c) resembling a long spine; a long curved clasper arises on the dorsal side. Clavus convex, scobinated. Uncus band-like, somewhat thicker in the middle. Vesica with a number of small teeth (Fig. 8b) and a cornutus. Aedoeagus with two teeth on the ventral side of orifice.

Description of female's genital armature (Figs. 9 and 10): ductus bursae with parallel sides, placca rounded in the base, ductus seminalis egg-shaped, bursa copulatrix with scobinated signae.

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ДВЕ НОВЕ ВРСТЕ NOCTUIDAE (LEPIDOPTERA) ЗА ФАУНУ СРБИЈЕ

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ИЗВОД

У Србији је до сада познато 520 врста Noctuidae (Lepidoptera). Врсте *Chazaria incarnata* и *Dryobotodes monochroma* су нове за фауну Србије. Оне су нађене у Источној Србији у околини Бора и Књажевца, а потом и у Западној Србији у Ужицу и на планини Тари.

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