

Records of Microlepidoptera from Finland 1990 (Lepidoptera)

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This article is a short summary of the records published in the Finnish Lepidopterological Society's journal *Baptia* (Kaila et al. 1992) in which are to be found much more data and many more details of Finnish Microlepidoptera.

The article reports interesting Finnish Microlepidoptera collected in 1990, as well as interesting records in previous years but not yet reported or definitely identified until 1992. The classification and nomenclature follow the Check-list of Finnish Lepidoptera (Varis et al. 1987).

Species new to Finland are: *Swammerdamia pyrella* (de Villers, 1789), *Depressaria chaerophylli* Zeller, 1839, *Coleophora badiipennella* (Duponchel, 1843), *Coleophora vibicigerella* Zeller, 1839, *Teleiodes waga* (Nowicki, 1860) and *Syndemis histrionana* (Frölich, 1828). *Celypha flavipalpana* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1848) is omitted from the Finnish list. A hitherto unknown food plant is reported for *Opostega salaciella* (Treitschke, 1833). At present, 1426 species of Microlepidoptera are known from Finland.

Opostegidae

Opostega salaciella (Treitschke, 1833)

Four specimens were reared from dead stems of *Rumex crispus* which were collected 16.4.1990 by K. & T. Nupponen. Previously *O. salaciella* has been reared from *Rumex acetosella* in Britain (Johansson et al. 1989). The living habits of this species remain unknown.

Nepticulidae

Trifurcula subnitidella (Duponchel, 1843)

N: Pyhtää, Kaunissaari 669:48, 10.7.1987, 5 exx. Orvo Hytönen leg. (Sakari Kerppola det.).

This species was reported as new Finland in 1991 (Kerppola 1991), but now the older record is present.

Yponomeutidae

Swammerdamia pyrella (de Villers, 1789)

Al: Lemland, 20.6.1963, 1 ♂ B. Lingonblad leg., J. Kullberg det. New to Finland.

One specimen of *Swammerdamia pyrella* was found in the collections of the Zoological museum, University of Helsinki. It had been misidentified as *S. caesiella* (Hübner, 1796). The species is close to *S. caesiella*, but the genitalia resemble most those of *S. passerella* (Zetterstedt, 1839). In the older literature *S. passerella* and *S. pyrella* have often been confused, or *S. passerella* has been treated as junior synonym of *S. pyrella*. These species can, however, be distinguished by both their outer appearance and their genitalia. *S. caesiella* feeds on *Betula* spp, *S. passerella* on *Betula nana*, and *S. pyrella* on several genera in Rosaceae, e.g. *Crataegus*, *Malus* and *Prunus*. In northern Europe *S. pyrella* has been reported at least from Estonia, Denmark, southern Norway and southern Sweden up to the region of Stockholm. For further details, see Kullberg 1992a.

In the Finnish list the systematic position of *S. pyrella* is after *S. passerella* (Zetterstedt, 1839).

Oecophoridae

Depressaria chaerophylli Zeller, 1839

N: Uusimaa, 23.7.1990, 1 ♂ Kari Vaalamo leg. New to Finland.

During the same summer were 60 exx. reared from the same locality by K. Vaalamo and K. Saloranta.

N: Helsinki 667:38, larvae on *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* in the end of July 1990, 5 exx e. I. J. Junnilainen & S. Kerppola leg.

D. chaerophylli hibernates as at imago stage. It flies in the latter part of July and in August and again in May. The specimens from Helsinki were reared from larvae collected from the inflorescences of *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* at the end of July. *Chaerophyllum bulbosum* is the main foodplant of *D. chaerophylli*, which in addition has been found on *Chaerophyllum temulentum*, *Aegopodium* sp., *Anthriscus sylvestris* and *Almantha* sp. (Palm 1989).

This species has previously been reported in Sweden from Öland, where it is locally abundant and from Västergötaland. It has also been reported from Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Inkeri.

In the Finnish list the systematic position of *D. chaerophylli* is after *D. olerella* Zeller, 1854.

Coleophoridae

Coleophora badiipennella (Duponchel, 1843)

Al: Finström 670:10, 30.6.1988, 1 ♂ ad luc. Jari Junnilainen leg., Ole Karsholt det. New to Finland.

This species is a close relative of *C. milvipennis* Zeller, 1839, *C. limosipennella* (Duponchel, 1843) and *C. alnifoliae* Barasch, 1934. *C. badiipennella* feeds on *Ulmus* and *Acer*. The young larva mines in the middle of the leaf late in the summer. After hibernation it makes its sack from parts of the leaf and feeds on the edge of the leaf. The sack is 6 mm long, brown, dorsally dentated. Previous records are from northern Europe from Latvia, Estonia, Denmark and southern Sweden up to Gotland and Västergötaland.

In the Finnish list the systematic position of *C. badiipennella* is after *C. alnifoliae* Barasch, 1934.

Coleophora vibicigerella Zeller, 1839

N: Helsinki, Isosaari 6667:392, 16.–28.7.1982, 1 ♂ ad luc Erkki & Leena Laasonen leg. New to Finland. Dr. S. Reznik, St. Petersburg, has verified the determination.

C. vibicigerella is a relative of *C. caelebipennella* Zeller, 1839 and *C. conspicuella* Zeller, 1849. *C. vibicigerella* feeds on *Artemisia campestris*, on which it lives from autumn to May. In northern Europe this species has been recorded previously from Denmark, southern Sweden, the Baltic countries and Karelia.

In the Finnish list the systematic position of *C. vibicigerella* is after *C. conspicuella* Zeller, 1849.

Gelechiidae

Teleiodes waga (Nowicki, 1860)

Al: Kökar 666:15, 24.6.1990, 1 ♀ Jari-Pekka Kaitila leg. (Kaitila & Kerppola det.). New to Finland.

Rather similar to *T. notatella* (Hübner, 1813) and *T. paripunctella* (Thunberg, 1794). *T. waga* feeds on *Corylus avellana* in the August between two leaves spun together. Hibernates as pupa.

The distribution of *T. waga* is poorly known because of wide confusion between related species. With confidence recorded from British Isles, Switzerland, Ukraine, Denmark and southern Sweden (Sattler, 1980).

The systematic position in the Finnish list is after *Teleiodes paripunctella* (Thunberg, 1794).

Tortricidae

Syndemis histrionana (Frölich, 1828)

Ab: Dragsfjärd, Öro 664:23, 28.7.–13.8.1990, 4 ♂♂ J. Kullberg leg. New to Finland.

This species, previously placed in the monotypic genus *Dichelia* Guenee, 1845 or in *Para-*

syndemis Obratzov, 1954, has recently been placed in the genus *Syndemis* Hübner, 1825. This species may resemble *Clepsia spectrana* (Treitschke, 1830) but it is, however, easily recognizable by both its appearance and characters in the genitalia.

S. histrionana has only recently inhabited northern Europe, and was during last decades established in Denmark and southernmost Sweden. From 1988 is one record from Upland. The Finnish site is in the southwestern archipelago, a warm, sandy place with scotch pine (*Pinus silvestris*). The larva feeds on spruce and fir, but it is possible that it could feed on pine as well, though pine has not been reported as a food plant for *S. histrionana*. For further details, see Kullberg 1992b.

Celypha flavipalpana (Herrich-Schäffer, 1848)

Two specimens of this species has previously been reported from Finland. One of them appeared to be *Pristerognatha fuligana* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) (Kerppola & Kontuniemi 1991). The other specimen has been collected from Finland: *Ab*: Nagu, Haverö, 28.6.1959 M. von Schantz leg. The determination of this specimen has now been checked. Unfortunately the genitalia of this specimen are lost, but the habitus of this specimen shows it to be a small specimen of *Celypha rurestrana* Mr Ole Karsholt, Copenhagen, has verified this determination. Af-

ter this redetermination the species *Celypha flavipalpana* is omitted from the Finnish list.

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