The first report of *Hadena tephroleuca* (Boisduval, 1833) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) in Bulgaria

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Abstract. Single female specimen of *Hadena* (*Pinkericola*) tephroleuca (Boisduval, 1833) was collected in Belassitsa Mts. in SW Bulgaria at an altitude of 1857m at light. This is the first record of this species in Bulgaria. Collected specimen is illustrated here and is deposed in the collection of the National Museum of Natural History, Sofia (NMNHS).

Key words: Bulgaria, Noctuidae, Hadena tephroleuca.

Introduction

The only data in the literature for this species on the Balkan Peninsula are summarized in Beshkov (2000) as follows: "Hadena tephroleuca is wrongly included for Bulgaria in Nowacki & Fibiger (1996: 282). It has never been found in Bulgaria, but it is not impossible that it will be discovered here. From the Balkan Peninsula, H. tephroleuca is known from Greece, Nestos, Paranestion, near the Bulgarian/Greece border (Hacker 1989: 582) and from Albania (Beshkov & Misja 1995: 356). In both of these articles it is recorded as Hadena tephroleuca asiatica (F. Wagner, 1931). Careful examination of the Albanian tephroleuca and comparison with specimens from Turkey and Alps have shown that the population in Albania belongs to Hadena tephroleuca tephroleuca (Boisduval 1833). In the Balkan Peninsula, Hadena tephroleuca is known also from the Durmitor Mts. in Montenegro (Carnelutti et al. 1991: 93)". According to Hacker (1996) the subspecific identity of the Balkan population is unclear. In Hacker et al. (2002) is accepted the opinion of Beshkov & Misja (1995) that the population of the Balkan Peninsula belongs to the nominante subspecies, but was expressed opinion, that some more material is needed to verify this statement. Recently H. tephroleuca tephroleuca was found also in Republic of Macedonia, Galichitza (Petrina Planina) Mts., below Bulgarska Tchuka summit, 1803 m, 41°00'09"N; 20°50'50"E, 19.06.2008, S. Beshkov leg. at L.T. (black light), one male specimen and another locality nearby but with different altitude: above "Dvata Yavora", below Bulgarska Tchuka summit, 1640 m, 41°00'09"N; 20°51'12"E, 19.06.2008, S. Beshkov leg. at lamps, one male specimen (Beshkov 2009).

Results

A single female specimen of *Hadena* (*Pinkericola*) *tephroleuca* (Boisduval, 1833) was collected at light in SW Bulgaria, Belassitsa Mts., 41.325881 N 23.1772556 E, 1857 m. a.s.l., 27.07.2013, very close to Creek border, J. Junnilainen & Antti Aalto leg. (Fig. 1). Coordinates and altitude are taken from Google Earth. This specimen, as well as the whole

population of the Balkan Peninsula is identified as the nominotypical *Hadena tephroleuca tephroleuca* (Boisduval, 1833). In Belassitsa Mt. with highest top Radomir (2029 m) the collecting locality is below Kongura Top, near the road from Petrich Town along Belassitsa Chalet, Kongura Chalet, Varshiloto place to Kongura Top and ahead below the mountain summit and the borderline to Greece. On this steep and narrow road below Kongura Top there are several curves with enough places for parking and lamp collecting. For lamp collecting were used three basic ground light traps (160 W Mixed lamp, funnel and container) without any screen because night was rather windy and later also cold. Traps were working full night but only one *H. tephroleuca* was found. With this finding the number of Bulgarian Quadrifid Noctuoidea (sensu Noctuidae Europeae Vol. 13), but not counting Lymantiinae and Arctiinae reach 710 species.



Fig. 1. *Hadena* (*Pinkericola*) *tephroleuca tephroleuca* (Boisduval, 1833) female, SW Bulgaria, Belassitsa Mt, 41.325881 N 23.1772556 E, 1857m, 27.07.2013, J. Junnilainen & Antti Aalto leg., in coll. NMNHS, Photo: S. Beshkov.

Discussion

This is the first finding of this species in Bulgaria, although it was expected in the country in the border area to Greece, but more likely in Rhodopi Mts. In the Balkan Peninsula *Hadena tephroleuca* is very rare, at night rarely can be collected more than 1-2 specimens using several traps. Senior author collected several times in this area of Belassitsa Mt., but failed to find *Hadena tephroleuca* there. Without any doubt it is a very rare species there, on the border of its range. Perhaps it will be found also in the Greek and Macedonian parts of the Belassitsa Mountains.

Collecting place is located in steep mountain slopes with *Juniperus sibirica*, *Vaccinium myrtillus* and *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* above *Fagus* forest; Typical for Belassitsa Mt. is absence of coniferous forest. Habitat there is: EUNIS: F2.2A2 Balkano-Hellenic dwarf bilberry heaths. It is interesting to note that apart from the montane types of insects, the ridge of the mountain is inhabited by many species connected with the oak belt, which have flown across the mountain by the help of air currents (Abadjiev & Beshkov 2007). Parts of

these insects are mosquitoes which reach mountain crest from Lake Kirkini in South down in Greece.

From the Bulgarian part of Belassitsa Mts. 824 Macrolepidoptera species are known from the different altitudes and different habitats. From the pseudo-subalpine zone of the mountain are known following interesting and rare Lepidoptera species, for some of which Belassitsa is distal point of their range: *Polyommatus eroides* (Frivaldszky, 1835), *Charissa pullata* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775), *Caradrina suscianja* von Mentzer, 1981, *Caradrina gilva* (Donzel, 1837), *Coranarta cordigera* (Thunberg, 1788), *Hadena drenowskii* (Rebel, 1930), *Hadena caesia bulgarica* Boursin, 1959, *Mythimna anderreggii pseudocomma* (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), *Standfussiana lucernea illyrica* (Rebel & Zerny, 1931), *Chersotis anatolica* (Draudt, 1936), *Euxoa conspicua* (Hübner, [1823-1824]), *Euxoa vitta hercegovinensis* Schawerda, 1938.

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