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**SELepidoptera News** (ISSN 0721-8117) is published by the Society for European Lepidopterology

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## Attention: New bank account, new membership fee

Dear SEL members,  
Please check whether you have transferred your membership fee for 2024 and previous years:

Ordinary member	(NOTA online):	50€
Ordinary member	(NOTA printed):	70€
Student member	(NOTA online):	30€

The membership fee is due on January 1 of every year. Please transfer your (yet missing) membership fee to **the account below**. Thank you! If your address has changed, please inform the Membership Secretary Hossein Rajaei (hossein.rajaei@smns-bw.de).



## Attention : nouveau compte bancaire, nouvelle cotisation

Chers membres de la SEL,  
Merci de vérifier que vous avez bien payé votre cotisation pour 2024 et les années précédentes.

Membre ordinaire	(NOTA en ligne):	50 €
Membre ordinaire	(NOTA imprimé):	70 €
Membre étudiant	(NOTA en ligne):	30 €

La cotisation annuelle est due à compter du 1er janvier. Merci d'opérer le transfert bancaire de votre cotisation 2024 (et éventuellement celles des années précédentes) au **compte bancaire ci-dessous**. Merci d'informer Hossein Rajaei, le secrétaire aux membres, de votre nouvelle adresse, si elle a changée (hossein.rajaei@smns-bw.de).



## Achtung: Neues Bankkonto, neuer Mitgliedsbeitrag

Liebes SEL-Mitglied,  
bitte prüfen Sie, ob Sie Ihren Mitgliedsbeitrag für 2024 und die vorangegangenen Jahre bezahlt haben.

Ordentliches Mitglied	(NOTA online):	50 €
Ordentliches Mitglied	(NOTA gedruckt):	70 €
Studentisches Mitglied	(NOTA online):	30 €

Ihr SEL-Mitgliedsbeitrag wird zum 1. Januar eines jeden Jahres fällig. Bitte überweisen Sie Ihren (ggf. noch ausstehenden) Betrag auf das **unten stehende Bankkonto**. Vielen Dank im Voraus! Falls sich Ihre Adresse geändert haben sollte, wenden Sie sich bitte an den SEL-Mitgliedersekretär Hossein Rajaei (hossein.rajaei@smns-bw.de).

Bank: **Deutsche Skatbank**  
IBAN: **DE28 8306 5408 0005 4044 79**  
BIC: **GENO DEF1 SLR**

PayPal: **paypal@selep.eu**



# Looking towards the future while cherishing connections to the past

*Jadranka Rota, SEL president, jadranka.rota@biol.lu.se*

At the SEL general meeting in Orléans, France, last autumn, I was honoured to be elected as the president of our society now newly called Society for European Lepidopterology. The SEL was founded in 1976 under the name *Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica* and I am only the sixth president so far. The first president was Rienk de Jong (The Netherlands), one of the founding members of the society and one of our honorary members. He was followed by Emilio Balletto (Italy), who was our longest serving president, staying on for 12 years. It was Niels Kristensen (Denmark) who took over the presidency from Emilio, followed by Gerhard Tarmann (Austria), and finally Erik van Nieuwerkerken (The Netherlands), who stepped down after leading our society through a number of important changes for the past eight years. I am happy to say that I have had close professional ties and a very enjoyable personal relationship with the last three of our presidents.

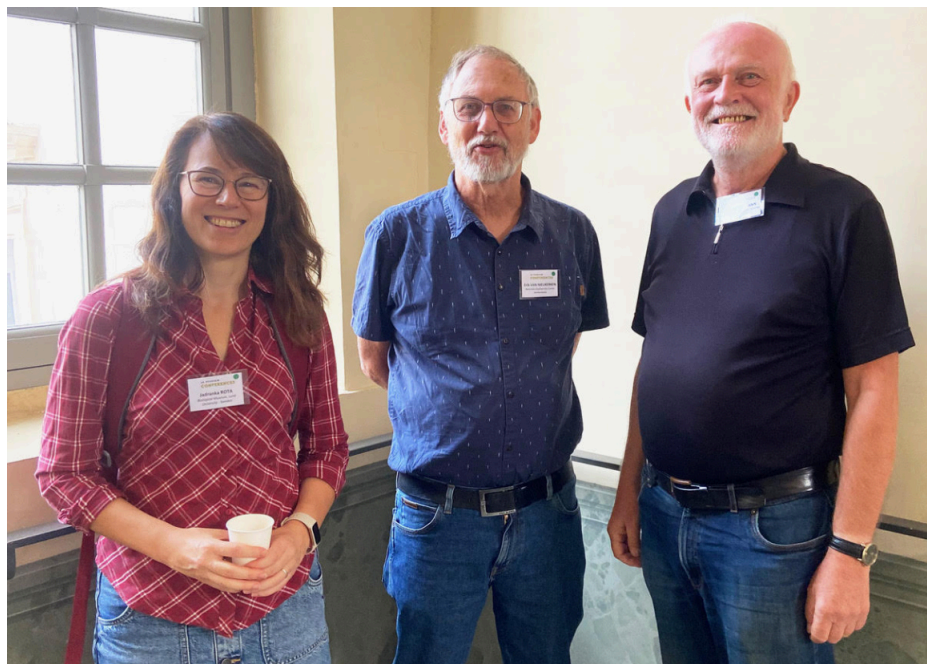
My life and work are now in Sweden, but I am originally from Croatia. Academically, I grew up in the United States, where I completed Master's and PhD degrees, and where I carried out postdoctoral work for two years. It was in Croatia during my undergraduate biology studies that I fell in love with butterflies through volunteering at the Natural History Museum in Zagreb and also carrying out a field project surveying butterflies of Paklenica National Park. This love was deepened after I saw a presentation on Alpine Lepidoptera by Gerhard at the University of Zagreb in 1999. Following Gerhard's kind invitation to visit the collection at Tiroler Landesmuseum, Ferdinandeum, I got to meet and interact with Ger-

hard as well as Peter Huemer during one week in early summer of 2000, and then I quickly realized that working in such a place would be a dream come true for me.

As Croatia at that time wasn't yet part of the European Union, it was easier for me to obtain funding for studying in the US than in Europe. While I pursued my studies in the US, I broadened my interest from butterflies to many other groups of Lepidoptera, especially micromoths. It was an invitation from Niels Kristensen that brought me back to Europe in 2010. Soon afterwards I became a member of the SEL and I joined the 17<sup>th</sup> European Congress of Lepidopterology in Luxembourg in 2011. Before too long, I started feeling at home within the SEL, actively participating in various roles, as a regular member, as the editor of *Nota*, and as a council member.

Through my engagement in our society, I further developed my relationship with Gerhard, with Erik, as well as all of the current and past council members who have been involved and continue to be committed to leading our society forward in this changing world. Perhaps the greatest challenge that we now face is retaining existing members as well as attracting the new ones. My main focus in the coming years will be to ensure, together with the rest of the council, that the SEL is relevant to anyone interested in Lepidoptera in Europe, from amateurs to professionals and to the various stakeholders. Standing on the shoulders of giants, we need to look ahead, knowing the past, understanding the present, hoping to anticipate the future, so we can overcome the various challenges that we will encounter as the Society for European Lepidopterology.

*Jadranka Rota*



Jadranka Rota, Erik van Nieuwerkerken, and Gerhard Tarmann (from left to right) at the 23<sup>rd</sup> Congress of Lepidopterology in Orléans, France (photo by Dr. Shashank Pathour).



## 24<sup>th</sup> European Congress of Lepidopterology Svatý Jan pod Skalou, Czech Republic 2025

Zdeněk Faltýnek Fric, [fric@entu.cas.cz](mailto:fric@entu.cas.cz)

We announce that the XXIV<sup>th</sup> European Congress of Lepidopterology will be organised in the Czech Republic!

The venue will be Svatý Jan pod Skalou ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Svat%C3%BD\\_Jan\\_pod\\_Skalou](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Svat%C3%BD_Jan_pod_Skalou); 49°58'8"N 14°8'0"E) about 20 km SW of Prague, in a former monastery, during the proposed time slot of August 18-23 2025. The place lies in the heart of the Bohemian Carst, a limestone area close to Prague, with spectacular scenery and rich in interesting butterflies and moths. More information will arrive in the near future.



Congress venue in Svatý Jan pod Skalou.

### Request for specimens of *Pararge aegeria* (Satyrinae) and *Polyommatus icarus* (Lycaenidae) for population genomic study

Carlos Lopez Vaamonde, [carlos.lopezvaamonde@inra.fr](mailto:carlos.lopezvaamonde@inra.fr) & Jean-Michel Drezen, [drezen@univ-tours.fr](mailto:drezen@univ-tours.fr)

Dear Lepidopterists,

As part of our project INVA-TRANSP0 studying transposable elements in Lepidoptera genomes, we need freshly collected specimens of two common butterfly species, *Pararge aegeria* and *Polyommatus icarus* sampled throughout their distribution range.

Dry specimens can be sent in envelopes to the following address:

*Institut de Recherche sur la Biologie de l'Insecte,*

UMR 7261 CNRS / Université de Tours  
Faculté des Sciences et Techniques  
Avenue Monge, Parc Grandmont  
37200 TOURS (France)

Thanks in advance for your help!

Yours sincerely,  
Carlos Lopez-Vaamonde & Jean-Michel Drezen



The two requested species *Pararge aegeria* (left) and *Polyommatus icarus* (right). Photos by Rafael Estévez.



# 12<sup>th</sup> international congress of Forum Herbulot

## 27.-31.1.2025, South Africa

*Hossein Rajaei, SEL membership secretary, hossein.rajaei@smns-bw.de*

Dear Lepidopterists,

As we announced before, in 2025 we will have the next Forum Herbulot in South Africa. We already had an exciting meeting in South Africa in 2012 and this forthcoming FH congress will bring us back to our regular tradition to have meetings in remote areas to come together, to have fun in collecting, exchanging experience and planning scientific cooperation.

We are pleased to announce that the registration deadline for our upcoming congress has been ex-

tended by one month. The new deadline for registration is now **July 31, 2024**.

This extension provides additional time for those who have not yet registered to secure their participation in this important event.

Additionally, we have also extended the deadline for abstract submissions. The new deadline for submitting abstracts is now **September 30, 2024**. We encourage all researchers and practitioners to take advantage of this extended

period to prepare and submit their abstracts.

Please find the details of the registration in Forum Herbulot Newsletter vol. 12, issues 2 and 3 on Forum Herbulot website: <https://geometroidea.smns-bw.org/>.

We look forward to your participation and contributions to make this congress a success.

Best regards,  
Organization Committee of  
12<sup>th</sup> Forum Herbulot



Congress venue in South Africa.



# Butterfly counts in cities: why?

Enrique García-Barros, [garcia.barros@uam.es](mailto:garcia.barros@uam.es)

Cities are designed to facilitate the requirements of humans and their activities. This imposes the dominance of a built matrix interspersed with suitable but isolated habitat patches where some species but not all may be able to live. Consequently, urban areas present a general reduction of biodiversity, including plants and hence moths and butterflies. Yet, why some species of Lepidoptera may thrive in such habitats? Urban biodiversity provides a tool for studying ecological problems related to the differential effects of landscape barriers, filters and corridors on biodiversity. Likewise, it can help us to understand the evolutionary processes (mal-, pre- and adaptation) occurring when species face novel environments like urban areas. In parallel, urban studies represent opportunities for citizens involvement in biological studies.

During the last six years a team headed by Yolanda Melero (University of Barcelona – CREAM) has performed standardized butterfly counts in the cities of Barcelona and Madrid within the project uBMS (urban Butterfly Monitoring Scheme).

Yolanda answers the questions: **why is this interesting from a socio-scientific point of view and what are the main conclusions?**

—As far as the transect counts are done by volunteers (with technical support from the uBMS team) this activity is a typical example of Citizen Science' project; and it follows the methodology of the eBMS network, to which it also belongs.

Butterfly ecology in urban areas is a young yet not novel research subject (with examples from around the World, e.g., Olivier et al. 2015; Pignataro et al. 2020 or Sing et al. 2016; see review by Ramirez-Restrepo et al. (2017)).

The uBMS, however, was conceived as a long-term study to monitor species population abundances over time. The aim is to research the eco-evolutionary dynamics of species in urban areas. This includes, for example, understanding why and how some species are pre-adapted and hence can have healthy populations in the cities, while others may (or not!) become adapted over time due to phenotypic or evolutionary rescue.

So far, we have detected the dominance of a few butterfly species, namely *Pieris rapae* (L., 1758) and *Pararge aegeria* (L., 1758) which contrasts with the absence or sporadic presence of many other species that are found in the surrounding natural areas, e.g., *Melanargia lachesis* (Hübner, 1790) or *Anthocharis cardamines* (L., 1758). From the applied point of view, we also study the import-

ance of contextualized urban planning for butterfly species with contrasting attributes (Melero et al. 2020; Pla-Narbona et al. 2022). This work, done in Barcelona, is supported and used for urban planning and management by the city hall, which resulted in the city having been awarded by the Spanish federation of city halls and provinces (FEMP). —

**One may wonder: what do the volunteers gain from walking across the city parks and gardens to count butterflies?**

—Most volunteers of the uBMS have already a naturalistic interest in nature and Lepidoptera. They gain knowledge of the taxa, contact and connection with the nature within their own city, and the surprise of seeing more butterflies in the city than they would expect when they started as vo-



**A.** Training activities in Barcelona, 2018. **B.** A meeting to share results with the volunteers (Madrid, 2019). **C.** The two-tailed pasha, *Charaxes jasius* (L.), during an identification demonstration at Collserola. **D.** The small white, *Pieris rapae* (L.), by far the most frequently sighted butterfly. Photos from the uBMS project (A,B: uBMS, C: Mònica Muñoz, D: Jordi Sánchez).



lunteers. Their data is used by the City Hall of Barcelona to improve and increase green areas in the city, which ultimately links to the citizen well-being. —

Other cities such as Marseille, Paris and across the UK have also monitoring programs (e.g., Ternisien et al. 2023, Plummer et al. 2023). The Barcelona – Madrid project with its linked research activity, might eventually benefit from expanding to or collaborate with other cities. So perhaps a European-scale urban approach in the short- to mid-term is conceivable. Of course, the uBMS team is happy to help, exchange experience and collaborate with similar projects.

Details on the first scientific results already available can be gathered from Melero et al. (2020) and Pla-Narbona et al. (2022). Research projects linked: MEDYCI and SATURNO. For details and contact, please visit <https://ubms.creaf.cat>.

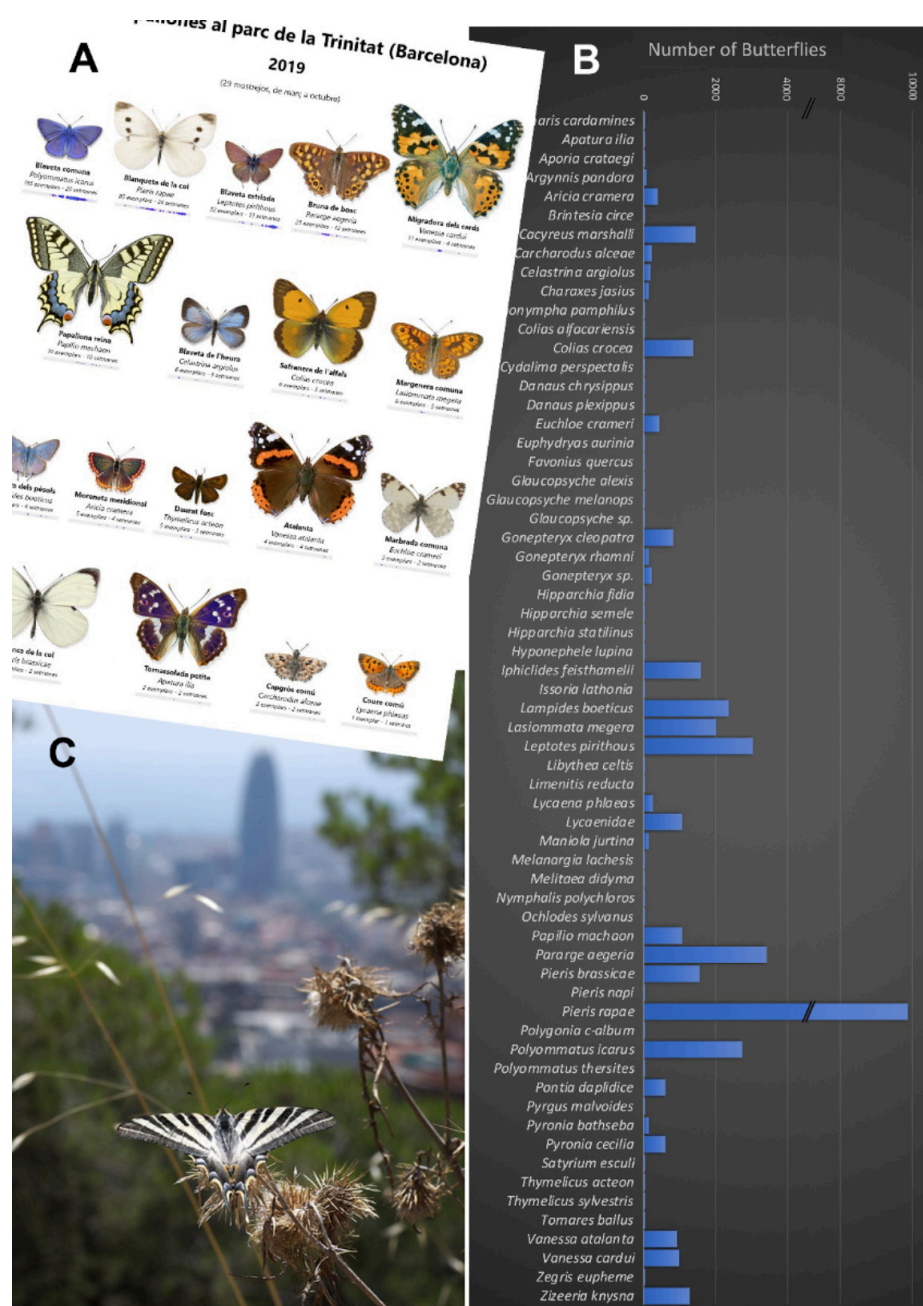
## References and further reading:

Melero Y, Stefanescu C, Palmer SCF, Travis JMJ & Pino J (2020) The role of the urban landscape on species with contrasting dispersal ability: Insights from greening plans for Barcelona. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 195: 103707. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2019.103707>

Olivier T, Schmucki R, Fontaine B, Villemey A & Archaux F (2016) Butterfly assemblages in residential gardens are driven by species' habitat preference and mobility. *Landscape Ecology*, 31: 865–876. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10980-015-0299-9>

Pignataro T, Bressan P, Santos AL & Cornelissen T (2020) Urban gradients alter the diversity, specific composition and guild distribution in tropical butterfly communities. *Urban Ecosystems*, 23: 723–730. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11252-020-00975-7>

Pla-Narbona C, Stefanescu C, Pino J, Cabrero-Sañudo FJ, García-Barros E, Munguira ML & Melero Y (2022) Butterfly biodiversity in the city is driven by the interaction of the urban landscape and species traits: a call for contextualised management. *Landscape Ecology*, 37:



**A.** One of the fliers edited to guide identification of the most frequent species in a specific urban park. **B.** The pooled abundances of the more than 50 species recorded (note the predominance of *P. rapae* (L.), duplicating the observed frequency of the next most abundant species). **C.** *Iphiclides feisthamelii* (Duponchel, 1832) in an urban environment. Images from the uBMS project (A, B: uBMS; C: Jordi Sánchez).

81–92. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10980-021-01347-y>

Plummer KE, Dadam D, Brereton T, Dennis EB, Massimino D, Risely K, Sirwardena GM & Toms MP (2023, in press) Trends in butterfly populations in UK gardens—New evidence from citizen science monitoring. *Insect Diversity and Conservation*, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.1111/icad.12645>

Ramírez-Restrepo L & MacGregor-Fors I (2017) Butterflies in the city: A review of urban diurnal Lepidoptera. *Urban Ecosystems*, 20: 171–182. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11252-016-0579-4>

Sing KW, Jusoh WFA, Hashim NR & Wilson JJ (2016) Urban parks: refuges for tropical butterflies in Southeast Asia? *Urban Ecosystems*, 19: 1131–1147. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11252-016-0542-4>

Ternisien M, Deschamps-Cottin M, Lizée MH, March L, Robles C & Vila B (2023) How butterfly communities are structured and have changed in urbanized areas of Marseille: a 12-year monitoring survey. *Urban Ecosystems*, 26: 1427–1438. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11252-023-01377-1>



# Travelling through Spain or Portugal next season? Lepidopterist-heroes are demanded for butterfly faunistics: fill the gap, or where to find the worst places to get poor -but highly prized- results!

Enrique García-Barros, [garcia.barros@uam.es](mailto:garcia.barros@uam.es)

Most lepidopterists are aware of the several limitations of our present knowledge of biodiversity, including the 'Wallacean shortfall', our limited knowledge of the geographic distribution of organisms (Hortal et al. 2015). Although the butterflies are accepted as the best studied group of the insects, the shortfall applies even to such favoured taxa-area combinations like the European Papilionoidea.

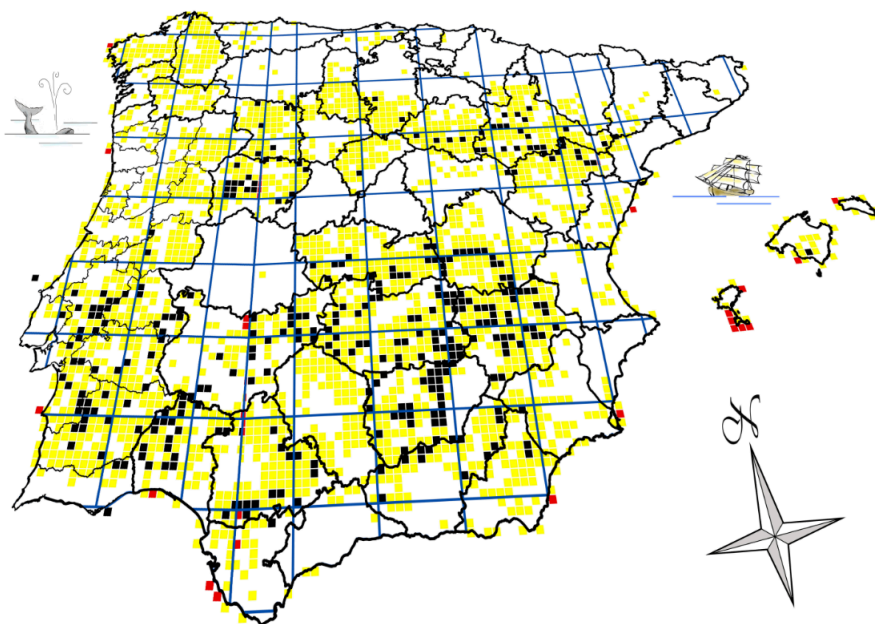
In faunistic research, ignorance maps are an interesting exercise: mapping what is not known rather than what is already known. We essayed this idea as a preparatory activity to build a distribution atlas of the Spanish butterflies, using the Iberian Peninsula plus the Balearic Islands as the study case, and the 10 x 10 km MGRS grid. We found that, despite the overall good knowledge of

the fauna, large areas of the territory remain poorly studied. This pattern is unlikely to vary in the short term, as new records almost invariably tend to accumulate in the 'good' (high species richness) regions (as reported by Romo et al., 2006). As a result, the reliability of results from e.g. the statistical modelling of the effect of landscape use on species richness, or species distribution modelling, may remain questionable. If interested, find the details in García-Barros et al. 2023 (in Spanish, with English translation available from ResearchGate: [www.researchgate.net/publication/372251905](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/372251905) English version text).

Moreover, we were surprised to find that, after more than two centuries of faunistic surveys in the area (1784 – 2023), an important number of cells (5% to 10%) re-

mains not prospected. We decided to publicise such locations as an attempt to redirect the attention of collectors, observers and photographers towards such places. These are indicated in the map with black squares (the red ones are those with no species reported that consist of marginal or coastal cells with small proportion of emerged ground; data updated to December 2023). Our objective is not ambitious: just obtaining any butterfly records from the target squares.

What should one expect from most of the areas spotted in our map? Some examples from last years are represented in the photographs (all from sites in the provinces of Toledo and Cuenca, April 2023 – notice the generally dry aspect of the landscape, unusual for that season). One may expect intensively cultivated fields, places distant from the main roads and touristic resources, and low numbers of butterflies (at times probably both, species and individuals). So, what is the reward? Money? None. Glory, honour? Not much, we may add your name in a very long list of contributors when the atlas is published (intended late 2025). We are aware, however, that people often enjoy the feeling of the exclusive, unusual sensations such as discovering yourself as the first human ever to record butterflies from a given place. Should you be one of these heroic lepidopterists, please send us your observations (precise location, date and collector/observer name in a text file or a spreadsheet are enough). If you take photos, you might well upload your observations in one of the web platforms which periodically feed the GBIF ([www.gbif.org](https://www.gbif.org) where they'll re-



Map of the Iberian Peninsula and the Balearic Islands, with black markings showing the location of the 'virgin' 10 x 10 km cells (never prospected for Papilionoidea before January 2024).



main publicly available in the future) such as *Observation* ([www.observation.org](http://www.observation.org)), *iNaturalist* ([www.inaturalist.org](http://www.inaturalist.org)) or *BiodiversidadVirtual* ([www.biodiversidadvirtual.org](http://www.biodiversidadvirtual.org)).

The KMZ files from the links below (for use in *GoogleEarth* or

*GoogleMaps*) may assist to locate the main gaps (black squares in the map).

Anywhere within 5 km from the coordinates will fit the 10 x 10 km cell. Please contact us in case of any doubt (instagrammers may find more in @ATLAMAR\_2025).

[https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1HnOMYo\\_dfw7ZTuLtkAL8FoCB1XYYb-k&usp=sharing](https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1HnOMYo_dfw7ZTuLtkAL8FoCB1XYYb-k&usp=sharing)  
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/14AEsnT0sQUUR1cuyUINqd-tG4JecBYU-/view?usp=sharing>



Sample images of some of the formerly unprospected 10 km cells during the unusually dry spring of 2023 (sites in the provinces of Toledo, Cuenca and Ciudad Real in central Spain).





## A Lepidopterological gem in the Louvre

Vazrick Nazari, [vazrick.nazari@unipd.it](mailto:vazrick.nazari@unipd.it)

While visiting the Louvre museum in Paris prior to the SEL Congress in Orléans, I came across a fascinating object in one of the rooms<sup>1</sup> that housed scientific instruments from the Renaissance period during the reigns of Louis XIV to Louis XVI.

The object in question is a stone table, held up by a sculpture of two golden angels. The table top is a mosaic alabaster and glazed bronze artwork consisting of various well-executed images of Lepidoptera, mostly identifiable to species, and four caterpillars. Many of the species depicted are so well represented that they are readily identifiable, however, some seem to be more schematic than the others.

Among the identifiable butterfly species depicted are *Papilio machaon* (x2), *Vanessa cardui*, *Aglais io*, *Aglais urticae*, *Thecla be-*

*tulae*, and various other nymphalids and lycaenids. The moths include *Abraxas grossulariata*, *Tyria jacobaeae*, *Arctia caja* (x2), and several other species. The caterpillars are also identifiable, one of them being the cinnabar moth's caterpillar.

According to the information on the Louvre Museum collections database<sup>2</sup>, the table was manufactured around 1765 in Florence,

Italy and acquired by the Louvre museum in 1901. It is interesting however that the *Zygaena* species depicted in the scene is *Z. ephialtes*, a species found in France but not around Florence (Gerhard Tarmann, pers. comm.).

### Footnotes:

<sup>1</sup> Sully room 609 "Objets d'art", Nicolas et Marcelle Landau

<sup>2</sup> <https://collections.louvre.fr/en/ark:/53355/cl010113783>



Overview of the stone table in the Louvre museum Paris.



Close-ups on the Lepidoptera species of the stone table in the Louvre.





Close-ups on the Lepidoptera species of the stone table in the Louvre.





# Illustrated Guide to the Moths of Kenting National Park

Shen-Horn Yen, shenhornyen@gmail.com

Kenting National Park is the first national park established in Taiwan in 1982. It is located in Hengchun peninsula, the southmost corner of Taiwan. The fauna and flora of this area do not only represent the southmost biota of the Central Mountain Range, which harbors more species allied to the highlands from eastern Himalaya to southern China, but also exhibit strongly link to northern Philippines and northern Indo-China. The species composition of this area, therefore, is quite distinct from other lowland parts of Taiwan.

The moth fauna of this national park was very little investigated. Only few species were ever recorded and described by Embrik Strand (1876-1947) during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and most of the specimens received from Hans Sauter (1871-1943) are mostly now deposited in SDEI (Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut).

For the need of reviewing the priority of conservation policy of

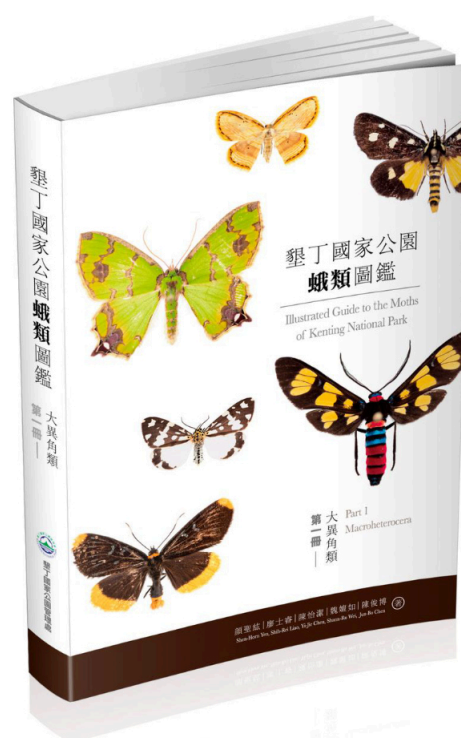
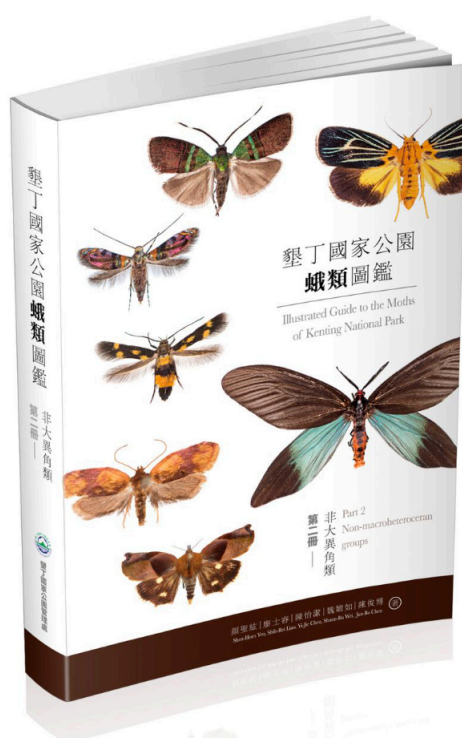
Kenting National Park, Dr. Shen-Horn Yen's team in National Sun Yat-Sen University, Taiwan has started to survey the moth fauna since 2019. From 2019-2022, around 1200 species, including many new and undescribed species were confirmed. Two illustrated books for the general public were also published in 2021 and 2022, respectively.

The part 1 includes chapters of moth phylogeny, habitat types, study history of Kenting moths, and pictures and diagnoses of adults and immature stages of 150 species representing 13 families of Macroheterocera. In the part 2, 150 species belonging to 58 non-macroheteroceran families are included plus chapters on various aspects of moth biology.

In part 1, *Ophthalmis lincea intermedia* Jordan, 1912 (Noctuidae, Agaristinae) is re-confirmed as a native and rare species in Taiwan. *Urapteroides astheniata* (Guenée, 1857) is newly recorded in Taiwan but the

species may not be resident in Taiwan due to the absence of *Endospermum*, the larval hostplant. In part 2, the following species are newly recorded from Taiwan, e.g. *Epicroesa thiasarcha* Meyrick, 1907 (Heliadiniinae), *Tatobotys auralialis* Hampson, 1897 (Crambidae), *Hyalobathra miniosalis* (Guenée, 1854) (Crambidae), *Musotima suffusalis* Hampson, 1893 (Crambidae), *Falana sordida* Moore, 1882 (Erebidae), *Sphenarches zancistes* (Meyrick, 1905) (Pterophoridae) and *Cosmoclostis auxileuca* (Meyrick, 1907) (Pterophoridae). Meanwhile, part 2 also includes the first record of the immature stages of Neopseustidae, the first published records of immature stages of Nepticulidae and Heliozelidae in Taiwan, and the first record of Praydidae in Taiwan.

If any of the SEL members is interested in getting hard copies from Dr. Shen-Horn Yen, please contact him by e-mailing to shenhornyen@gmail.com





# Psychidae of the Palaearctic Region

## Edited by Wilfried R. Arnscheid & Michael Weidlich

### Vol. 1, parts I and II.

Wilfried R. Arnscheid, [w.r.arnscheid@gmx.de](mailto:w.r.arnscheid@gmx.de)

The book will be published in 2 volumes in English in the series "Proceedings of the Museum Witt" (Editor-in-Chief: Axel Hofmann) by "Akademischer Verlag München". Format DIN A 4, hardcover on the design from Axel Hofmann's *Zygaena* volumes.

Volume 1 covers the subfamilies Placodrominae, Typhoniinae (partim) and Oiketinae with all 33 genera and 218 species on more than 460 pages.

The content is divided into 2 parts:

Part I will have 5 chapters with the following topics - Introduction and overview of the life history of the Psychidae (phenotype, preimaginal stages, dispersal, polyphagy, predators and parasites, habitat and flight behaviour, oviposition); adult morphology; systematics, phylogeny, and outgroups; zoogeography and distribution; and research on Palaearctic bagworm moths in history.

Part II contains the 'Systematic treatment of the genera and species' (checklist; selected faunistic literature; references to volume 1; and index).

The book is entirely in colour, with 587 mostly large colour illustrations of living psychids, their caterpillars, larval cases and habitats, as well as 185 distribution maps. Also 18 large-sized colour plates with a total of 371 individual illustrations of the treated species with complete data, 100 of which are from type material, including 45 holotypes. 10 colour plates of male genitalia with 113

individual illustrations of all genera and selected species will also be featured.

Volume 1 is expected to be published in June or July 2024. The exact price will be between 120 and 150 Euros.

Volume 2 will deal with the remaining part of the *Typhoniinae*, the *Eumasiinae*, and the species previously grouped in the subfamilies *Naryciinae*, *Taleporiinae*, *Psychinae* and *Epichnopteriginae*.

Wilfried R. Arnscheid & Michael Weidlich  
(eds)

## PSYCHIDAE OF THE PALAEARCTIC REGION Volume I

Wilfried R. Arnscheid

Placodrominae, Typhoniinae (partim),  
Oiketinae







Figs 55-57. Caterpillars of several species of herb-feeding Bagworms, especially of the subfamily Oiketicinae or the tribe Epichnopterigini appear sometimes in great numbers. Often hundreds or thousands of caterpillars live on sunny meadows or dry slopes mostly in mountainous areas. At this xerothermic habitat in the Spanish Pyrenees at an altitude of 1500 m which is only as large as a football field a population of thousands of caterpillars exist. Mostly the female ones are to be found at the flowers. The male caterpillars prefer the ground of the meadow and often feed at grass (Spain: Lleida, Port del Cantó, 1500 m, 16.vi.2012). Photos: W. R. Arnscheid.



Figs 112-116. Males of *Epichnopteryx montana* have detected the larval case of a female. The female have left the pupal shell but never leave the larval case. The males compete for the privilege of mating with the female which is unable to make a selection in mating and may accept any male that attempts copulation (France: Savoie, Monterminod, 30.iii.2018). Photos: M. Billard.



Fig. 58. The neonate caterpillars of *Psilocophala pyrenaella* are starting in their new life. Their first larval cases are carried upright. They are covered with fine particles of soil and excrements. Later they use exclusively plant debris (France: Savoie, Lanslevillard, 20.viii.2017). Photo: M. Billard.

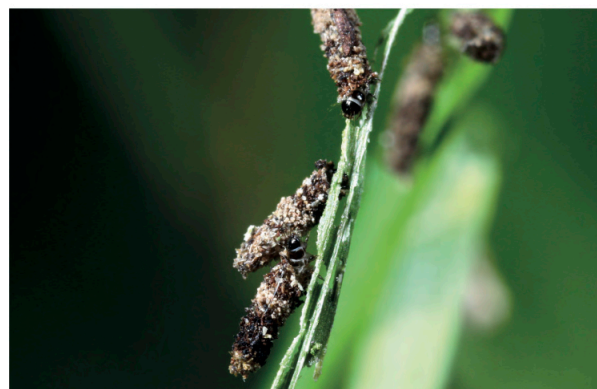
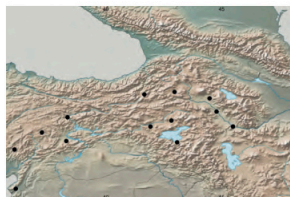
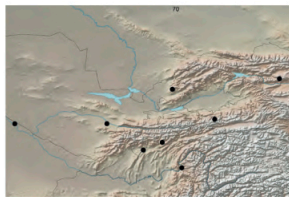


Fig. 59. First instar caterpillars of *Epichnopteryx sieboldii* feed at their frequentest foodplant, grass. Also the larval cases of this species are first covered with mineral debris. Later they changed to narrow grass blades which are covered longitudinally on the silky bag (France: Savoie, Monterminod, 11.v.2018). Photo: M. Billard.



Figs 119, 120. A female of *Duflica cf. caspari* awaits her mate sitting on her larval case. The females of the genus leave the pupal shell. However, they are flightless (France: Savoie, Allion de Vieux, 2.vi.2019). Photos: M. Billard.



Map 118. Distribution of *Oiketicoides minuta*.Map 119. Distribution of *Oiketicoides plotnikovi*.***Oiketicoides minuta* (Kozhanchikov, 1956) plate 12, figs 810-812**

*Amictoides minuta* Kozhanchikov, 1956: 408. Type locality: Armenia (?), Araks Valley. Holotype in ZIN.

**Diagnosis.** Small species. Wingspan 20-23 mm, forewings short, slender, costal margin straight or slightly concave in the basal third, apex and termen roundish. Frons and vertex with long yellowish brown hair. Antennae relatively long, of two thirds of forewing length, with 30-31 segments. Pecten short. Thorax small and tiny, densely covered with long yellowish-brown hair. Abdomen very slender, protruding distinctly the hindwings. Male genitalia. Tegumen slightly pointed, broadly folded laterally. The valvae not protruding

the distal end of the tegumen. Clasper of the sacculus broad, more sclerotized, covered with 7-8 short spines. Cucullus slender, directed downwardly. Saccus short, lobe-shaped caudally. Female. Unknown. Larval case. Unknown.

**Distribution.** First described after a couple of males from the border area between Turkey and Armenia. It is probably endemic but widespread in the eastern and south-eastern part of the Anatolian peninsula.

**Bionomics.** Localized but not rare on pastures, meadows, and rocky slopes from 500-2200 m from end of July to September.

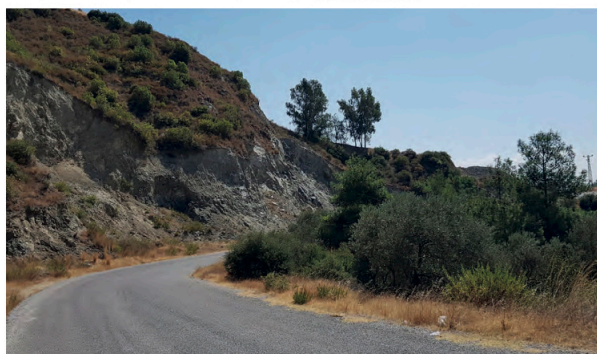


Fig. 395. In contrast to the most other *Oiketicoides* species *O. minuta* have a broader ecological range. The species occur at xerothermic habitats near the coast-line as well as on alpine pastures and rocky slopes in High Mountain areas (Turkey: Hatay, Döle District, Ballıöz, 8.x.2020). Photo: F. Can.



Fig. 396. *Oiketicoides plotnikovi* (Kyrgyzstan: Inner Tian-Shan, Moldo-Too Mts., 24.vii.2017). Photo: E. Komarov.

***Oiketicoides plotnikovi* (Kozhanchikov, 1956) plate 12, figs 813, 814**

*Amictoides plotnikovi* Kozhanchikov, 1956: 410. Type locality: Tajikistan, Gissar Range. Holotype in ZIN.

**Diagnosis.** Wingspan 22-27 mm. Wings short, costal margin almost straight, slightly concave at the base. Apex roundish, termen oblique. Pale yellowish grey, semi-transparent. Mixed covered with greyish brown long hair-like scales, lanceolate and weak bifurcated scales. A characteristic s-shaped short whitish band at the last third of the forewings. The costal margin darker brownish and more densely scaled. Hindwings as forewings. Frons and vertex densely covered with light brown hair. Antennae of nearly half forewing length,

with very long 30-32 segments and widely separated pecten. Abdomen protruding distinctly the hindwings, conical and densely covered with yellowish-grey hair. Male genitalia. Very slender in general appearance. Resembles *O. acutipennis*, but tegumen slenderer, cucullus longer, slender. Clasper of the sacculus covered with 5-6 very short spines.

**Distribution.** Widespread in central Asia and recorded from Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

**Bionomics.** Frequent at alpine meadows and pastures from 1800-2800 m from July to October.

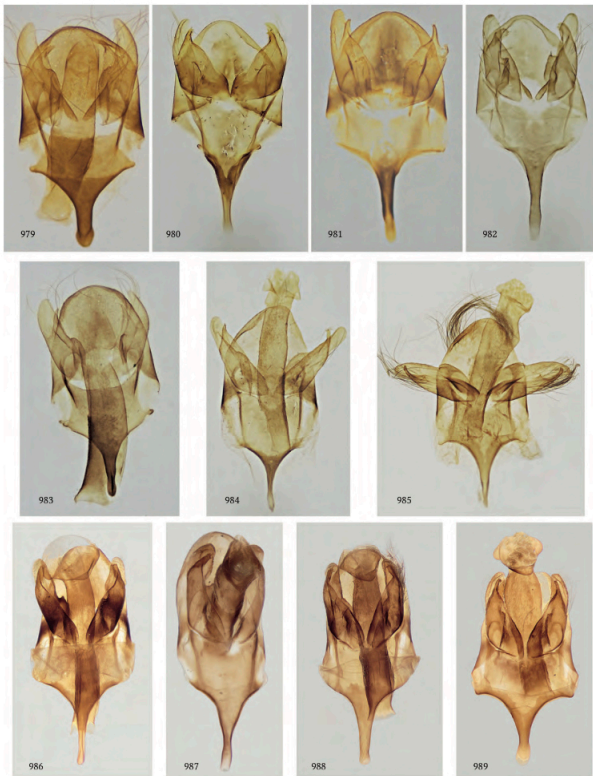
- ○ ○ *Acanthopsyche varsovicus* HT ♂. Tajikistan: Gissar, 1700-2000 m, 29.vi.1981 (ZIN).
- ● ○ *Acanthopsyche demarcata* HT ♂. Uzbekistan: Bukhara, 2.ix.1928, Gerasimov (ZIN).
- ○ ● *Acanthopsyche nigripilosa* ♂. China: Tien Shan, Mitte Juni (ZSM).
- ○ ○ *Acanthopsyche nigripilosa* ♂. Kazakhstan: Ili-Gebiet, Anfang Juni (ZSM).
- ● ○ *Acanthopsyche squamopilosa* ♂. Uzbekistan: Chirchik (Alai), 24.v.1972 (SMNK).
- ○ ● *Acanthopsyche staudingeri* ♂. Tajikistan: Javros, Kaftan, 25.iv.1981 (SMNK).
- ○ ○ *Acanthopsyche staudingeri* ♂. Tajikistan: Hissar mts., Warsobskoje ushtchejje, 28.v.1986 (SMNK).
- ● ○ *Palaeoacanthopsyche uralensis* ♂. Bulgaria: 1897, Haberdauer (ZSM).
- ○ ● *Canephora hirsuta* ♂. Switzerland: Valais, Dorénaz, Folliat, 5.vii.1995, P. Hättenschwiler. (SMNK)
- ○ ○ *Canephora hirsuta* ♂. Germany: Baden-Württemberg, Rastatt, Sandweier, 5.vii.1978, A. Biebing (SMNK).
- ● ○ *Canephora puengeleri* ♂. Japan: Honshu, Nagano Pref., Ueda-city, 2.vi.2016, S. Niitsu (coll. S. Niitsu).
- ○ ● *Canephora puengeleri* ♂. Korea: Jeju, Seongsan-eup, 9.iv.2021, S.J. Roh (coll. S.J. Roh).
- ○ ○ *Pachythelia villosella* ♂. Croatia: Sveti Juraj near Senj, E.v.2009, W.R. Arnscheid (SMNK).
- ● ○ *Pachythelia villosella* ♂. Italy: Ferrara di Monte Baldo, E.v.2009, W.R. Arnscheid (SMNK).
- ○ ● *Pachythelia villosella* ♂. Lebanon: Dahr El-Ein near Tripoli, 28.iv.1989, A. Kairouz (SMNK).
- ○ ○ *Pachythelia villosella quadratica* ♂. Turkey: Adana, 30 km N Kozan, 16.vi.2009, S. Huber (SMNK).
- ● ○ *Pachythelia villosella quadratica* ♂. Turkey: Adana, 30 km N Kozan, 16.vi.2009, S. Huber (SMNK).
- ○ ● *Moffattia plumicauda* ♂. Pakistan: SW-Himalaja, Indus-Kohistan, Kaghan-Tal, Shimu, 1700-2200 m, 5.xi.1977, J. de Freina (ZSM).
- ○ ○ *Urobarba longicauda* ♂. Afghanistan: Sarobi, 1100 m, 11.x.1973, D.Stengel (ZSM).
- ● ○ *Urobarba longicauda* ♂. Afghanistan: Westlich Selalabad, x.1965, E. Vartian (ZSM).
- ○ ● *Manatha taiwana* ♂. Japan: Okinawa Island, Okinawa Pref., Naha city, 16.iv.2012, S. Niitsu (coll. S. Niitsu).



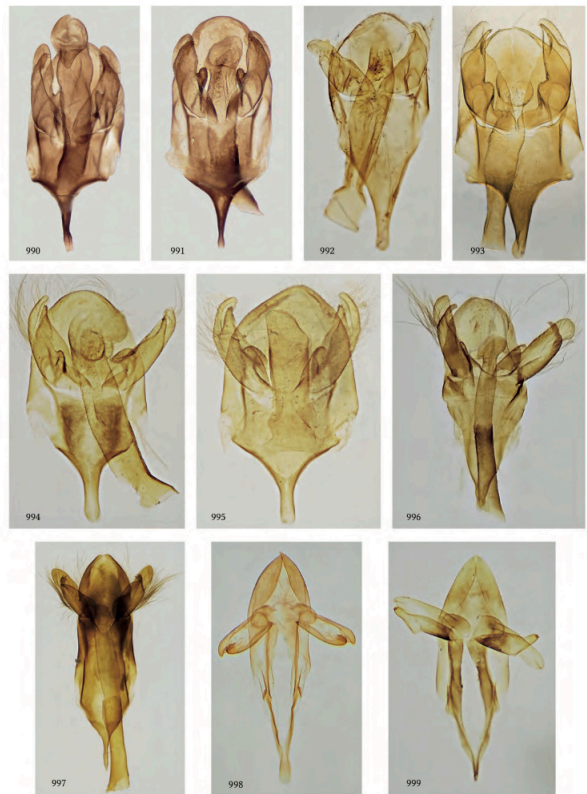




- ○ ○ *Pilocephala atrella* ♂. Spain: Pyr. orient., Puerto de Tosas, 1800 m, 7.vii.1967, E. Arenberger (SMNK).
- ● ○ *Pilocephala atrella* ♂. Andorra: Soldeu, 1500 m, E.vi.2012, W.R. Arnscheid (SMNK).
- ○ ● *Pilocephala atrella* ♂. France: Haute Garonne, Bagnères de Luchon, 1200 m, E.vi.2012, W.R. Arnscheid (SMNK).
- ○ ○ *Pilocephala silphella* ♂. France: Alpes Maritimes, Saorge, E.v.2010, W.R. Arnscheid (SMNK).
- ● ○ *Pilocephala colossa* ♂. Spain: Sierra de Gredos, 1800 m, Prad Grande, 28.vii.1936, H. Reisser (ZSM).
- ○ ● *Pilocephala matthesi* ♂. Portugal: Serra da Estrela, Manteigas, M.vii.2010, W.R. Arnscheid (SMNK).
- ○ ○ *Pilocephala leschenaulti* ♂. Spain: Huesca, Benasque, 1500 m, E.vi.2012, W.R. Arnscheid (SMNK).
- ● ○ *Pilocephala lessei* ♂. France: Haute Garonne, Bagnères de Luchon, vi.2012, W.R. Arnscheid (SMNK).
- ○ ● *Pilocephala malvinella* ♂. Spain: Sevilla, La Puebla del Río, 24.ii.2018, A. Iglesias (SMNK).
- ○ ○ *Pilocephala albida* ♂. France: Lot, Vallée du Vers, 2-4.vi.2015, W.R. Arnscheid (SMNK).
- ● ○ *Pilocephala albida* ♂. Spain: Andalusia, Chiclana, 1912, M. Korb (ZSM).
- ○ ● *Pilocephala albida* ♂. "Frankreich", C. Gatnar (ZSM).
- ○ ○ *Pilocephala lorquiniella* ♂. Spain: Andalusia, Algeciras, 1925, K. Predota (SMNK).
- ● ○ *Pilocephala lorquiniella* ♂. Spain: Andalusia, Granada, F. Daniel (ZSM).
- ○ ● *Pilocephala rutjan* PT ♂. Ukraine: Kherson, Tschernomorsky res., 12-17.iv.2001, E. Rutjan (SMNK).
- ○ ○ *Pilocephala zabeth* ♂. Spain: Huelva, El Rocio, ii.2009, W.R. Arnscheid (SMNK).
- ● ○ *Pilocephala zabeth* ♂. Spain: Ceuta, Embalse del Infierno, 23.iii.2019, Y. Monasterio (SMNK).
- ○ ● *Pilocephala wockei* ♂. Italy: Campagna romana, 9.v., F. Daniel (ZSM).
- ○ ○ *Pilocephala wockei* ♂. Italy: Romagna, Fumaiole i Sassoni, 1280 m, 29.iv.2012, E. Bertaccini (SMNK).
- ● ○ *Pilocephala vesubiella* ♂. Italy: Piedmont, Val Soua, Piampato, 1900 m, 28.vii.1970, H. Meier (SMNK).
- ○ ● *Pilocephala vesubiella* ♂. Italy: Liguria, Colle Melosa, 1700 m, 20.vii.2017, W.R. Arnscheid (SMNK).



979, *Acanthopsyche atra* GP3154, Russia; 980, *A. illensis* GP4185, China (phallus removed); 981, *A. nigraplaga* GP4193, Japan (phallus removed); 982, *A. ecksteini* GP4138, Italy (phallus removed); 983, *A. zelleri* GP3113, Croatia; 984, *A. theodori* GP4194, Kazakhstan; 985, *A. subatrata* GP4195, Kyrgyzstan; 986, *A. subnigra*, Kazakhstan (ZIN); 987, *A. tavalanus*, Tajikistan (ZIN); 988, *A. thernalica*, Russia (ZIN); 989, *A. trzveti*, Uzbekistan (ZIN).



990, *A. umbrosus*, Tajikistan (ZIN); 991, *A. varsobicus*, Tajikistan (ZIN); 992, *Palaeoacanthopsyche uralensis* GP3152, Ukraine; 993, *Canephora hirsuta* GP3075, Switzerland; 994, *Pachythelia villosella* GP4198, Italy; 995, *P. villosella quadratica* GP4199, Turkey; 996, *Chaloides junodii* GP4205, China, Taiwan; 997, *Eumeta variegata* GP4200, Laos; 998, *Oiketicius inquinata* GP4151, Israel; 999 (phallus removed), *O. febretea* GP3278, Spain (phallus removed).

# Changes to the list of members – Changements à la liste des membres – Änderungen zur Mitgliederliste (September 1, 2023 – June 30, 2024)

*Hossein Rajaei, SEL membership secretary, hossein.rajaei@smns-bw.de*

## **New members – Neue Mitglieder – Nouveaux membres**

In total during the last 10 months, 10 new members joined the SEL:

Mahrab Yazdanian (Finland)  
Pascal Dupont (France)  
Jannik Wagner (Germany)  
Zowi Oudendijk (Finland)  
Joana Meier (UK)  
Frédéric Hingue (France)  
Ilaria Latella (Italy)  
Per Markeskog (Sweden)  
Michael Ellsbury (USA)  
Bruno Rasmussen (France)

## **Resignations – Austritte – Démissions**

In total during the last 10 months, 17 members left SEL:

Werner Back (Germany)  
Ulf Buchsbaum (Germany)  
Guido De Prins (Belgium)  
Camiel Doorenweerd (USA)  
Jona Freise (Germany)  
Reinhard Gaedike (Germany)  
Javier Gaston Ortiz (Spain)  
Raymond Guenin (Switzerland)  
Chantal Holzhaue (Germany)  
Thomas Meineke (Germany)  
Bernhard Plössl (Austria)  
Tommaso Racheli (Italy)  
Anton Rau (Germany)  
Günter Swoboda (Germany)  
Henk ten Holt (Netherlands)  
Jeremy Holloway (England)  
Geoff Martin (England)

## **Deceased – Verstorben – Décédé**

Matti Ahola (Finland) (deceased in January 2023)  
Kimmo Silvonen (Finland) (deceased in October 2023)  
Eric Metzler (USA) (deceased on 12.12.2023)

**Statistics:** Currently (June 30, 2024), SEL membership is composed as follows:  
387 ordinary members and a total of 431 members.





# Money transfer from outside Germany

Wolfgang Eckweiler, Treasurer, [SEL-members@eckweiler.com](mailto:SEL-members@eckweiler.com)

Payment through local treasurers with their own cash accounts is no longer possible and only direct payments to the treasurer will be accepted. Of course, somebody else can transfer the contribution on your behalf. It is important to indicate in the subject for whom the payment is made.

## SEPA Direct Debit

In Germany, the direct debit system has proven its worth. Participants do not need to worry about paying their contributions on time. This is also possible in other countries of the SEPA payment area. Surely you pay your Internet or telephone bill this way. Please check with your bank if they accept SEPA direct debits. You will find a SEPA direct debit mandate to print out in this newsletter. Please fill out the form, sign it and send it by e-mail to [SEL-members@eckweiler.com](mailto:SEL-members@eckweiler.com) or by mail to Dr. Wolfgang Eckweiler, Gronauer Str. 40, D-60385 Frankfurt am Main, Germany.



## SEPA bank transfer

Members living in Europe in countries of the Single Euro Payments Area should use **SEPA bank transfer**: SEPA transfer uses only IBAN and BIC with currency in Euro.

However, some European banks try to execute the transfer as an **expensive SWIFT transfer**. Here further information is necessary.

Just the question about the address of our bank is a reference to this expensive "extra service".

**Please ask your bank for a SEPA transfer.**

## SWIFT bank transfer

A SWIFT bank transfer can be very expensive. If SEPA is possible, take care not to use SWIFT. For this "service" your bank wants more information, please select details you need:

**SEL SOCIETY FOR EUROPEAN  
LEPIDOPTEROLOGY**

c/o Dr. Wolfgang Eckweiler  
Gronauer Str. 40  
60385 Frankfurt

Deutsche Skatbank  
Zweigstelle der VR-Bank Altenburger Land  
Altenburger Str. 13  
04626 Smöln  
Germany  
E-Mail: [info@skatbank.de](mailto:info@skatbank.de)  
BIC (SWIFT): GENO DEF1 SLR  
[www.skatbank.de](http://www.skatbank.de)

## PayPal

Members living outside Europe, or having difficulties in paying their membership fee via SEPA bank transfer may use PayPal. They should check, however, that the full amount of the membership fee is paid on the PayPal account: [paypal@selep.eu](mailto:paypal@selep.eu)

**Take care:** The PayPal account looks like an E-Mail-Address, but if you use another E-Mail address, no money will arrive.

Members without a personal PayPal account should ask for a PayPal Invoice, please contact the treasurer: Wolfgang Eckweiler ([SEL-members@eckweiler.com](mailto:SEL-members@eckweiler.com)).

## SEPA-Lastschriftmandat SEPA Direct Debit Mandate



Name des Zahlungsempfängers / *Creditor name:*

**SEL Society for European Lepidopterology**

Anschrift des Zahlungsempfängers / *Creditor address*

Straße und Hausnummer / *Street name and number:*

**c/o Dr. W. Eckweiler, Gronauer Str. 40**

Postleitzahl und Ort / *Postal code and city:*

**60385 Frankfurt am Main**

Land / *Country:*

**Germany**

Gläubiger-Identifikationsnummer / *Creditor identifier:*

**DE67SEL00001211069**

Mandatsreferenz (vom Zahlungsempfänger auszufüllen) / *Mandate reference (to be completed by the creditor):*

**Mitgliedsnummer / membership number**

Ich ermächtige / Wir ermächtigen (A) den Zahlungsempfänger (Name siehe oben), Zahlungen von meinem / unserem Konto mittels Lastschrift einzuziehen. Zugleich (B) weise ich mein / weisen wir unser Kreditinstitut an, die vom Zahlungsempfänger (Name siehe oben) auf mein / unser Konto gezogenen Lastschriften einzulösen.

Hinweis: Ich kann / Wir können innerhalb von acht Wochen, beginnend mit dem Belastungsdatum, die Erstattung des belasteten Betrages verlangen. Es gelten dabei die mit meinem / unserem Kreditinstitut vereinbarten Bedingungen.

*By signing this mandate form, you authorise (A) the creditor (name see above) to send instructions to your bank to debit your account and (B) your bank to debit your account in accordance with the instructions from the creditor (name see above).*

*As part of your rights, you are entitled to a refund from your bank under the terms and conditions of your agreement with your bank. A refund must be claimed within 8 weeks starting from the date on which your account was debited.*

Zahlungsart / *Type of payment:*

☒ Wiederkehrende Zahlung / *Recurrent payment*

☐ Einmalige Zahlung / *One-off payment*

Name des Zahlungspflichtigen (Kontoinhaber) / *Debtor name:*

Anschrift des Zahlungspflichtigen (Kontoinhaber) / *Debtor address* (Angabe freigestellt / *Optional information*)

Straße und Hausnummer / *Street name and number:*

Postleitzahl und Ort / *Postal code and city:*

Land / *Country:*

IBAN des Zahlungspflichtigen (max. 34 Stellen) / *IBAN of the debtor (max. 34 characters):*

BIC (8 oder 11 Stellen) / *BIC (8 or 11 characters):*

Hinweis: Die Angabe des BIC kann entfallen, wenn der Zahlungsdienstleister des Zahlungspflichtigen in einem EU-/ EWR-Mitgliedsstaat ansässig ist.

*Note: The BIC is optional when Debtor Bank is located in a EEA SEPA country.*

Ort / *Location:*

Datum (TT/MM/JJJJ) / *Date (DD/MM/YYYY):*

Unterschrift(en) des Zahlungspflichtigen (Kontoinhaber) / *Signature(s) of the debtor:*





SEL  
Society for European  
Lepidopterology

Dr. Hossein Rajaei  
Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde  
Rosenstein 1  
D-70191 Stuttgart, Germany  
E-mail: hossein.rajaei@smns-bw.de

## ☐ Application for membership · *Aufnahmeantrag* · Bulletin de souscription

I hereby apply to become a member of SEL. I acknowledge the aims of SEL and agree to pay the annual dues.

*Ich beantrage die Mitgliedschaft bei SEL. Ich werde die satzungsmäßigen Ziele des Vereins beachten und die jährlichen Mitgliedsbeiträge bezahlen.*

Par la présente je souhaite devenir membre de la SEL., j'ai pris connaissance du règlement et des objectifs de l'association auxquels je souscris et accepte de régler ma cotisation annuelle.

## ☐ Changes · *Änderungen* · Changements

Please change and complete the details above in the list of members of the Society for European Lepidopterology, Karlsruhe.

*Bitte ändern und ergänzen Sie die obigen Angaben in der Mitgliederdatei der Society for European Lepidopterology.*

Veuillez modifier et compléter les informations ci-dessus dans la liste des membres du Society for European Lepidopterology, Karlsruhe.

Surname · *Name* · Nom

First Name/s, Title · *Vorname, Titel* · Prénoms, Titre

Date of Birth · *Geburtsdatum* · Date de naissance

Address · *Adresse* · Address

E-mail · *E-Mail* · Email

Phone Number · *Telefonnummer* · Numéro de téléphone

Profession · *Beruf* · Profession

I collect, identify, study · *Ich sammle, bestimme, bearbeite* · Je collecte, détermine, étudie

### Consent to data processing · *Einwilligung zur Datenverarbeitung* · Consentement au traitement des données

I agree that my personal data are stored and processed within the framework of the legal data protection regulations. In doing so, we strictly adhere to the privacy policy of the Society for European Lepidopterology.

*Ich stimme zu, dass meine personenbezogenen Daten im Rahmen der gesetzlichen Datenschutzbestimmungen gespeichert und verarbeitet werden. Dabei halten wir die strikt die Datenschutzrichtlinien der Society for European Lepidopterology ein.*

J'accepte que mes données personnelles soient stockées et traitées dans le cadre des dispositions légales de protection des données. Ce faisant, nous adhérons strictement à la politique de confidentialité de la Society for European Lepidopterology.

Date · *Datum* · Date

Signature · *Unterschrift* · Signature

The membership fee as an ordinary member (NOTA online) is € 50; as an ordinary member (NOTA printed) is 70 €; as an Student member (NOTA online) is 30 € per year. It should be transferred in January to avoid interruptions in receiving the journal NOTA. Members with a bank account in Germany should fill in and sign the SEPA form (see below). If you send money by bank transfer or Paypal, make sure that all bank fees are included in advance with the sum transferred.