RURAL SPRING GEOMETER MOTHS (LEPIDOPTERA, GEOMETROIDEA LEACH, 1815) IN KOSOVO AND METOHIA (SERBIA)

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ABSTRACT

This paper shows the presence of the rural geometer moths in 15 localities of Kosovo and Metohia (Serbia). A review of existing data regarding the area of Kosovo and Metohia is given. Through research, the presence of 48 species was revealed. Between them, five species are reported as new for the fauna of Kosovo and Metohia: Plagodis pulveraria (Linnaeus, 1758), Scotopteryx luridata (Hufnagel, 1767), Catarhoe cuculata (Hufnagel, 1767), Anticlea badiata (Denis & Schiffermuller, 1775) and Anticlea derivata (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775).

Keywords: Lepidoptera, Geometridae, Kosovo and Metohia (Serbia).

INTRODUCTION

The order Lepidoptera Linnaeus 1758, with 45 superfamilies, represents one of the larger order of insects. Among them, the superfamily of geometry moths (Geometroidea Leach, 1815), with 999 species in Europe, belongs to the number of species in the more significant group of Lepidoptera (Nieukerken et al., 2011). In Serbia, this group of insects is represented by more than 350 species (Dodok, 2006). With this in mind, it is clear that the fauna of this group is insufficiently explored in Serbia.

The first faunistic data on the geometer moths in Kosovo and Metohia are found in the work of Rebel (1917). At that time, during the First World War, part of Metohija was connected to Montenegro (“Neumontenegro”). The area of Ţljeb Mt., Novo Selo (north of Peć) and the surroundings of Peć, Ribarić and Ćečevo Brdo were investigated. The presence of 95 species was established and this result represents a pioneering contribution of the author.

Vukčević (1954) published next data on the geometry moths in Kosovo and Metohia. Among the identified species of plant diseases and pests, the author also lists the winter moths species Operophtera brumata L. and Erannis defoliaria (Clerck, 1759). Đorđije Đorović, from the Forestry Institute in Peć, specialized in studying the defoliators of oak. Among the numerous representatives of defoliators, Đorović identified 25 species of Geometridae (Đorović, 1974, 1976, 1979, 1980 and 1992).

After this period, practically no one specialized in the study of geometry moths in Kosovo and Metohia. In the period from 1972 to 1999, Predrag Jakšić collected specimens of this group. Some of the data are published (Jakšić, 2016; Jakšić & Ristić (1999) 2001). (Tomić et al., 2002). One part of his data, comprising 80 species, is included in a study of the family of this group in Serbia (Tomić et al., 2002). In addition, several other authors have contributed to the knowledge of this group, as indicated in the References.

As can be seen from this review, the fauna of this group of Lepidoptera is still insufficiently studied in Serbia. Likewise, the fauna of urban and rural areas, which usually contains synanthropic species, has remained under-researched. In addition, previous research was carried out for the most part during the summer period.

Bearing these facts in mind, we thought it would be important to study the urban and rural spring fauna of geometry moths in a few localities of Kosovo and Metohia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Specimens of the studied species were collected in the territory of Kosovo and Metohia in a period from 1974 to 2019. Collection was carried out at the following sites (Tab. 1). Altitude and site coordinates are determined according to Google Earth, available on the Internet.

Collection was carried out at night, using a 160 W bulb (Mercury vapour Lamp, 160 W, BB Link Lighting). Preparation of the collected material and the production of permanent microscope slides of the genital armatures were carried out by standard procedure. Genital armatures were recorded as needed on a Nikon binocular microscope using a digital Nikon camera with an AF-S Micro Nikkor Lens.

Species determination was based on wing parameters and analysis of genital armatures, if necessary. The literature given in

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BIOLOGY
the References was used for determination based on the wing parameters.

The classification of Lepidoptera at the levels of order, superfamily and family is according to Nieukerken et al. (2011). Taxonomy and nomenclature of examined species was done according to Müller et al. (2019). Species ID numbers and systematic order are done according to Karsholt & Razowski (1996). Species determination was carried out on the basis of contemporary literary sources.

Abbreviations: m – Male, f – Female; K & M – Kosovo & Metohia (Косово и Метохија, Србија).

### RESULTS: LIST OF EXAMINED SPECIES

Superfam. Geometroidea Leach, 1815

**Fam. Geometridae Leach, 1815**


7581 *Neognopharmia stevenaria* (Boisduval, 1840): Pasjane, 19. April 2018., 1m.


7613 *Opisthograptis luteolata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Štrpce, 20. May 2018., 1m.

7618 *Therapis flavicaria* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Pridvorica, 5. May 2018., 1m.

7622 *Eilicrinia condiearia* (Hübner, 1790): Gornje Kusce, 7. May 2018., Genitalia checked, slide SR-3120 (Fig. 1).

### Tabela 1. List of examined places.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCALITY</th>
<th>ELEVATION (m)</th>
<th>COORDINATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Latitude φ (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bostane (Novo Brdo)</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>42° 36’ 47”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gornje Kusce (Gnjilane)</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>42° 29’ 48”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leposavič</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>43° 06’ 10”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parteš (Gnjilane)</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>42° 24’ 07”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasjane (Gnjilane)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>42° 24’ 25”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pridvorica</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>42° 55’ 22”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priština, Gazimestan</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>42° 41’ 20”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priština, Grmija</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>42° 40’ 30”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sevce (Šar-Planina)</td>
<td>1060</td>
<td>42° 12’ 48”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanišor (Gnjilane)</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>42° 29’ 30”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Štrpce (Šar-Planina)</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>42° 14’ 19”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velji Breg (Zubin Potok)</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>42° 55’ 54”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vrbeštica (Šar-Planina)</td>
<td>1011</td>
<td>42° 14’ 34”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zubin Potok</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>42° 54’ 52”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 1.** *E. condiearia* (Hübner, 1790): Gnjilane, Gornje Kusce, 7. May 2018., Male genitalia.

7636 *Ennomos erosaria* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Leposavič, 26. May 2018., 1m Genitalia checked, slide SR–3135 (Figs. 2a & 2b).

7642 *Selenia lunularia* (Hübner, [1788]): Gornje Kusce, 8. April 2018., 1m; Pasjane, 4. April 2018., 1f.

April 2018, 3m; Gnjilane, Stanišor, 5–22. April 2018, 3m, Genitalia checked. (Figs. 3a & 3b).

**Figure 2a.** *E. erosaria* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Leposavić, 26. May 2018., Male adult.

**Figure 2b.** *E. erosaria* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Leposavić, 26. May 2018., Male genitalia.

**Figure 3a.** *D. modesta* (Staudinger, 1879): Gnjilane, Gornje Kusce, 16. April 2018. Male, adult.

**Figure 3b.** *D. modesta* (Staudinger, 1879): Gnjilane, Gornje Kusce, 30. March 2018. Male, genitalia.


7663 *Colotois pennaria* (Linnaeus, [1760]): Sevce, 20. October, 1m; Strpe, 18. October 2018., 1f. So far, Đorović (1976, 1992) reported this species for K & M.

7671 *Apocheima hispidaria* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Gornje Kusce, 2. February 2018, 1 m; 17. February 2018., 1m; 15. March 2018., 1m. Đorović (1976 & 1979) reported this species for K & M.

7672 *Phigalia pilosaria* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Vrbeštica, 1. March 2018., 4m. Genitalia checked, slide SR-3125 (Figs.4a & 4b). Đorović (1976, 1979, 1992) reported this species for K & M.

**Figure 4a.** *P. pilosaria* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). Šar-Planina, Vrbetić, 1011m, 1. Mart, 2019. Male adult.
Figure 4b. *P. pilosaria* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). Šar-Planina, Vrbeštica, 1011 m, 1. Mart, 2019. Male genitalia.

7674 *Lycia hirtaria* (Clerck, 1759): Štrpce, 29. April 2018., 1m.

7694 *Agriopis bajaria* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Štrpce, 25. October 2018., 1m. This is the second data for this species on K & M, so far Đorović (1979) reported it for Dulje and Birač.

7699 *Eraniss defoliaria* (Clerck, 1759): Zvečan, 26. October 2018., 1m; Bostane (Novo Brdo), 27. November 1982., 1m; 10. December 1982., 1m. Genitalia checked, slides SR-3128 and SR-3129. (Fig. 5).

Figure 5. *E. defoliaria* (Clerck, 1759), Bostane (Novo Brdo), 10. December 1982. Male genitalia.

7826 *Cabera exanthemata* (Scopoli, 1763): Štrpce, 20 May 2018., 1m.

7971 *Comibaena bajularia* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Leposavić, 24. May 2018., 1m Genitalia checked, slide SR-3136 (Figs. 6a & 6b).

Figure 6a. *C. bajularia* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Leposavić, 24. May 2018., Male adult.

Figure 6b. *C. bajularia* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Leposavić, 24. May 2018., Male genitalia.

8020 *Cyclophora quercimontaria* (Bastelberger, 1897): Pridvorica, 7. May 2018., 1m and 1f.
8036 Scopula immorata (Linnaeus, 1758): Parteš, 10 May 2018., 1f.
8045 Scopula omata (Scopoli, 1763): Šar-Planina Mt., Štrpce, 20. May 2019., 1m. Genitalia checked, slide SR-3116 (Fig. 7).

8051 Scopula decorata ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Pasjane, 6. June 2018., 1f. (Fig. 8). Genitalia checked, slide SR-3117.

8062 Scopula imitaria (Hübner, [1799]): Pridvorica, 13. May 2018., 1f. Rebel was (1917) first who reported this species for Metohia.
8309 Earophila badiata ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Štrpce, 29. April 2019., 8m.
8310 Anticlea derivata ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Pridvorica, 15. April 2018., 1f.
8338 Ecliptopera silaceata ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Štrpce, 20. May 2019., 1m.
8400 Horisme vitalbata ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Pridvorica, 10. May 2018., 1m; Štrpce, 20. May, 1m.
8411 Melanthia procellata ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): Pridvorica, 5-10. May 2018., 3m; 20. May – 6. June 2018., 6m; Šar-Planina, Štrpce, 20. May 2019. (Fig. 9).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Presented here are the 48 species of the Geometridae Leach, 1815 family recorded in Kosovo and Metohia. The specimens were collected from 15 localities during winter and spring in 1979., 1980., 1982., 2018. and 2019. Five species are reported as new for the fauna of Kosovo and Metohia: Plagodis pulveraria (Linnaeus, 1758), Scotopteryx luridata (Hufnagel, 1767), Catathoe cuculata (Hufnagel, 1767), Earophila badiata (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) and Anticlea derivata (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775).

Special attention was paid to the genus Scopula Schrank, 1802. Siivonen (2005) treated the drenovskii Sterneck, 1941 taxon as a subspecies of decorata ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). However, Can (2009) proved that this taxon is a valid
species (bona species). Alphéraky (1876) described the *orientalis*, which has recently been found in Romania by Dinca & Székely (2018). Since the original description was given in Russian, we kindly asked Dr Konstantin Efetov (Simferopol, Russia) to provide us with a translation which we present here:

« – Decora*ta* Brkh. Specimens from Taganrog are strongly lighter than German ones; transverse lines crossing middle of wings are slightly visible; lace-shaped pattern near outer margin is much more pale and does not rich upper angle of forewing. Size of specimens from Taganrog is similar to those of Northern Iran: 27–29mm, while German specimens: 20–23mm. According to my information specimens of this species are larger and lighter in the East than type from Western Europe and I propose to name the eastern form for example as varietas *Orientalis*. Moth is not rare; flying from end of May till September.»

Among the specimens examined in Kosovo and Metohia, 5 species of the *Scopula* Schrank, 1802 genus were found, but not the two aforementioned species.

Members of the Geometridae family are particularly sensitive to industrial pollution. This is why melanistic forms occur. Among the specimens collected, we found no melanistic forms. This serves to show that the environment is relatively well preserved.

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