

Euchromius bella (HÜBNER, 1796) – first record from Poland
(Lepidoptera: Crambidae)

Euchromius bella (HÜBNER, 1796) – pierwsze stwierdzenie w Polsce
(Lepidoptera: Crambidae)

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ABSTRACT: *Euchromius bella* (HÜBNER, 1796) was collected in Makowa, Przemyśl Hills. It is the first record of this species from Poland.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Crambidae, *Euchromius bella*, Poland, new records.

The genus *Euchromius* GUENÉE, 1845 comprises 12 species (SPEIDEL 1996), but only *E. ocella* (HAWORTH, 1811) species of this group has been reported from Poland (BUSZKO, NOWACKI 2000).

The Mediterranean species occurs locally in many European countries, from Spain, through France, Italy, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, Greece, Macedonia, Ukraine, to South Russia (NUSS et al. 2004). The moths occur in Central Europe in a single generation between June and September. Overwintering larvae of this species feed on dry leaves of *Picris*, *Hieracium*, as well as in *Scabiosa*-flowers (SLAMKA 2008).

Externally (Fot.) *E. bella* is similar to several other species of the genus *Euchromius*, mostly to *E. anapiellus* (ZELLER, 1847), but also to *E. vinculellus* (ZELLER, 1847). Good distinctive features are provided by



Fot. *Euchromius bella* collected in Makowa

Euchromius bella odłowiony w Makowej

SLAMKA (2008), sometimes correct determination requires the examination of genitalia. Male and female genitalia are illustrated in BŁESZYŃSKI (1965), SLAMKA (2008) and SCHOUTEN (1992).

Euchromius bella was attracted to light during the field research in the Przemyśl Hills. This is a migratory species, the closest populations are situated in the south of Slovakia.

Material examined

– Makowa (UTM grid: FA20), alt. 300 m a.s.l., 14 VII 2002 – 1♀, leg. A. GÓRNICKI, in the environment of xerothermic swards.

STRESZCZENIE

W pracy wykazano nowy dla fauny Polski gatunek z rodziny Crambidae – *Euchromius bella* (1 ex. ♀, Makowa, Pogórze Przemyskie, UTM: FA20, 14 VII 2002). Motyl znany z południowej części Europy od Hiszpanii po Rosję. Owady doskonałe są aktywne w jednym

pokoleniu od czerwca do sierpnia; zimuje larwa. Gąsienica żeruje na suchych liściach roślin z rodzaju *Picris* (goryczel), *Hieracium* (jastrzębiec), a także na kwiatach *Scabiosa* (driakiew). Zewnętrznie motyle są podobne do innych gatunków z rodzaju *Euchromius* GUENÉE, czasem wymagana jest determinacja na podstawie budowy aparatów kopulacyjnych.

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