

Faunistic survey of moths (Lepidoptera) in the Chejlava National Nature Reserve, western Bohemia

Faunistický průzkum nočních motýlů (Lepidoptera) v národní přírodní rezervaci Chejlava, západní Čechy

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Abstract. The faunistic survey of large nocturnal moths (Lepidoptera: Heterocera) in the Chejlava National Nature Reserve (western Bohemia) was conducted during 2024–2025. In total, 243 species and 3,619 individuals belonging to 12 moth families were recorded. Eight species are listed in the national Red List of threatened invertebrates: *Korscheltellus fusconebulosa* (De Geer, 1778), *K. lupulina* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Eupithecia actaeata* Walderdorff, 1869, *Drymonia ruficornis* (Hufnagel, 1766), *Odontotia carmelita* (Esper, 1799), *Peridea anceps* (Goeze, 1781), *Harpyia milhauseri* (Fabricius, 1775), and *Endromis versicolora* (Linnaeus, 1758). In addition, *Euplagia quadripunctaria* (Poda, 1761) is protected under the European legislation (NATURA 2000). Several regionally significant species were also documented, occurring only sporadically and rarely in the Plzeň (Pilsen) Region, for instance *Colostygia olivata* ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775), *Parectropis similaria* (Hufnagel, 1767), *Sabra harpagula* (Esper, 1786), *Nothocasis sertata* (Hübner, 1817), and *Apeira syringaria* (Linnaeus, 1758). The recorded species richness and community composition demonstrate a high conservation value of the Chejlava NNR.

Key words: faunistics, Plzeň (Pilsen) Region, biodiversity conservation, beech forest, protected area

INTRODUCTION

The Chejlava National Nature Reserve (hereinafter referred to as the “Chejlava NNR”) is located in the southern district of the Plzeň (Pilsen) Region, within the cadastral territory of the Měcholupy town in faunistic square No. 6447 (PRUNER & MÍKA 1996). The total area of the NNR, established in 1988, is 26.38 ha. The subject of protection comprises well-preserved species-rich beech forests of a primeval character, which locally transition into scree forests and alder woodlands. Selected surveys focused on fungi (SOUKUP 1981, ZELENÝ 2013), mosses (SOVA 2013), lichens (SÝKOROVÁ 1995, PEKSA 2013), vascular plants (SOFRON & VONDRÁČEK 1975, SOVA 2013), molluscs (LOŽEK 1959, HOUDEK 1999), spiders (FENCLOVÁ 2004), beetles (DOLEŽAL 2005, BENEDIKT & BENEDIKTOVÁ 2013), true bugs and hoverflies (DOLEŽAL 2005), reptiles (BENEDIKTOVÁ & KOPEČKOVÁ

2013), birds (BUFKA 1992, VOLF et al. 2013), and mammals (KOPEČKOVÁ & BENEDIKTOVÁ 2013) including bats (BARTONIČKA 2013) were conducted from the area of interest. Occasional data concerning butterflies of the Chejlava NNR were recorded by Ivo Těťál in 1981–1982, namely: *Pieris napi* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Gonepteryx rhamni* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Polygonia c-album* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Pararge aegeria* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Lycaena virgaureae* (Linnaeus, 1758), and one moth species: *Arctia caja* (Linnaeus, 1758). First systematic faunistic survey of macro-moths from the Chejlava NNR is presented in this article.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The survey was conducted from April 2024 to September 2025. The study targeted macro-moth assemblages which traditionally include the fami-

lies Hepialidae, Limacodidae, Drepanidae, Geometridae, Notodontidae, Erebidae, Nolidae, Noctuidae, Lasiocampidae, Endromidae, Saturniidae, and Sphingidae (Potočský et al. 2018). The survey was carried out at sites 1–5 in 2025. In 2025, the sampling continued at site 1 and was newly conducted at site 6 (Fig. 1). In total, the locality was visited 15 times on the following dates: 5.iv.2024, 5.v.2024, 11.vi.2024, 9.vii.2024, 1.viii.2024, 30.viii.2024, 25.ix.2024, 12.x.2024; 3.v.2025, 27.v.2025, 1.vii.2025, 24.vii.2025, 18.viii.2025, 13.ix.2025, 3.x.2025). A brief description and location of each site are provided below.

Site 1 (St 1), GPS: 49°32'5.416"N 13°33'17.537"E – waterlogged habitat dominated by deciduous trees.

Site 2 (St 2), GPS: 49°32'10.968"N 13°33'17.784"E – upper slope position, partially overgrown with lime trees.

Site 3 (St 3), GPS: 49°32'20.688"N 13°33'23.256"E – scree deciduous forest.

Site 4 (St 4), GPS: 49°32'10.968"N 13°33'32.544"E – deciduous forest with beech, lime and an admixture of coniferous trees.

Site 5 (St 5), GPS: 49°32'1.566"N 13°33'17.537"E – beech forest with an admixture of other deciduous trees, located at the edge of an access road.

Site 6 (St 6), GPS: 49°32'4.222"N 13°33'28.247"E – beech forest with an admixture of other deciduous trees, predominantly maple and lime trees.

The main methods of sampling the macro-moths were the use of portable light traps (sites 1, 2, 3, 4, 6) and a traditional use of white sheet illuminated with UV light source (site 5). Ultraviolet diodes with a spectral range of 395–405 nm were used for por-

table light traps. The traps were installed at dusk, at least three days before or after the full moon, and emptied during early morning. An additional irregular sampling using the white sheet was conducted at site 5 in 2024. A clear blended mercury lamp (Philips 160 W) was used as the light source for the white sheet sampling. Each site was selected to avoid possible light competition between individual light sources (TRUXA & FIEDLER 2012).

For species identification, monographs (MACEK et al. 2007, 2008, 2012) as well as online resources (LEPIFORUM 2026, WHEELER 2026) were used. When necessary, species were determined based on diagnostic characters of the genitalia, which were cold-macerated for 8 hours in a 10% potassium hydroxide (KOH) solution. For microscopic examination, Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope equipped with Canon EOS 2000D camera and additional Promicra Pro-MSILL Illuminator lighting were used, and images were processed using the QuickPHOTO software. The nomenclature and system follow the recent checklist by LAŠTŮVKA et al. (2023). Species characteristics are according to MACEK et al. (2007, 2008, 2012). The recorded species were evaluated according to the national Red List (HEJDA et al. 2017), the Act No. 114/1992 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection, and the European Natura 2000 legislation. We used unconstrained, unimodal detrended correspondence analysis (DCA) to evaluate patterns in species composition among sampling sites and to identify the main gradients structuring the assemblages. We down-weighted rare species, and species abundances were log-transformed. For visualization, we used a scatterplot in the ordination diagram based on the 40 best-fitting species. We also present a scatterplot illustrating the relationships among the sampling sites (ŠMILAUER & LEPŠ 2014).

Individual records in the species list below are presented in the following order – scientific name, author(s) of the description, sampling site, date, and the number of sampled individuals in parentheses.

Abbreviations: gen. prep. – species determined based on genitalia characteristics; NNR – National Nature Reserve; NR – Nature Reserve; NT – near threatened; PLA – Protected Landscape Area; St – site; VU – vulnerable.

RESULTS

A total of 243 species and 3,619 individuals of macro-moths from 12 families were identified. Most species are widely distributed, however, several species important for biodiversity conservation were also recorded. Several moths are included in the Red List, namely: NT: *Korscheltellus fusconebulosa*, *Eupithecia actaeata*, *Drymonia ruficornis*, and *Pe-*

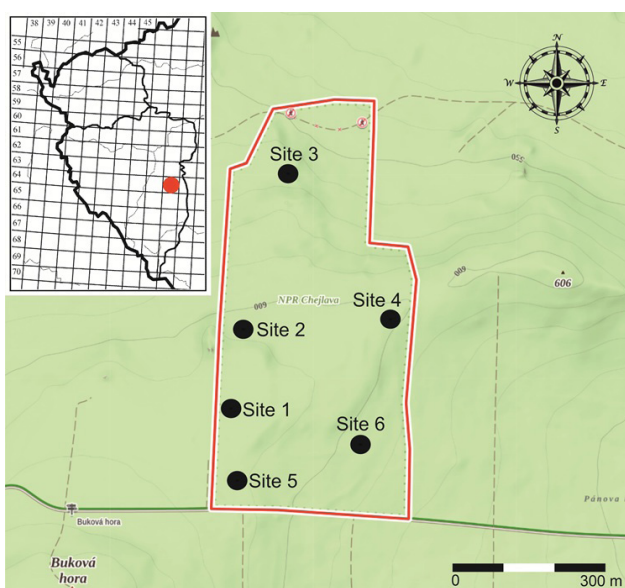


Fig. 1. Map of the Chejlava NNR, with marked sites 1–6. Source: Mapy.com (modified).

Obr. 1. Mapa NPR Chejlava s označením stanovišť 1–6. Zdroj: Mapy.com (upraveno).

ridea anceps; VU: *Korscheltellus lupulina*, *Endromis versicolora*, *Odontotia carmelita*, and *Harpyia milhauseri*. Furthermore, *Euplagia quadripunctaria* is included in the list of species protected under the NATURA 2000.

Results of unimodal DCA analysis indicate that site 5 differs from the others in terms of the recorded species. Other sites form two clusters (sites 1 and 6; sites 2, 3, and 4), indicating species or habitat similarity among these sites (Fig. 2).

Species list

HEPIALIDAE

Triodia sylvina (Linnaeus, 1761) – St 3: 30.viii.2024 (2). St 6: 18.viii.2025 (1).

Korscheltellus lupulina (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 5: 11.vi.2024 (1). St 6: 27.v.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (2).

Korscheltellus fusconebulosa (De Geer, 1778) – St 1: 11.vi.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (2).

LIMACODIDAE

Apoda limacodes (Hufnagel, 1766) – St 2: 9.vii.2024 (2). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (2). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 6:

1.vii.2025 (1).

DREPANIDAE

Watsonalla binaria (Hufnagel, 1767) – St 1: 3.v.2025 (1).

Watsonalla cultraria (Fabricius, 1775) – St 1: 9.vii.2024 (5), 1.viii.2024 (1), 3.v.2025 (29), 1.vii.2025 (5), 24.vii.2025 (4). St 2: 5.v.2024 (1), 9.vii.2024 (35), 1.viii.2024 (2), 30.viii.2024 (2). St 3: 5.v.2024 (1), 9.vii.2024 (31), 30.viii.2024 (4). St 4: 5.v.2024 (5), 1.viii.2024 (2). St 5: 5.v.2024 (3). St 6: 3.v.2025 (46), 27.v.2025 (1), 1.vii.2025 (20), 24.vii.2025 (6).

Drepana falcata (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 6: 3.v.2025 (1).

Sabra harpagula (Esper, 1786) – St 1: 24.vii.2025 (3), 18.viii.2025 (1). St 5: 5.v.2024 (1). St 6: 27.v.2025 (1), 24.vii.2025 (4).

Thyatira batis (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 18.viii.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (2). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 5: 5.v.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (2), 24.vii.2025 (1).

Habrosyne pyritoides (Hufnagel, 1766) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (1).

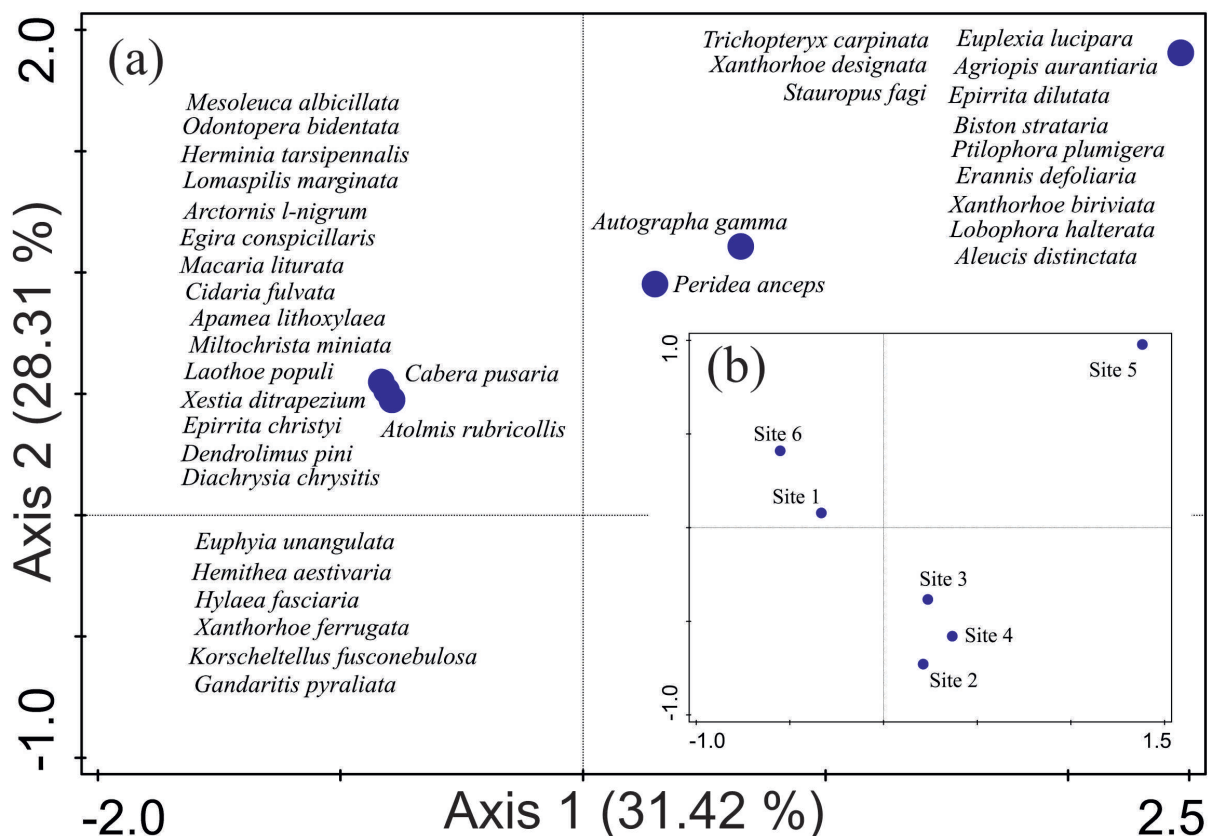


Fig. 2. Scatterplot based on the results of a unimodal detrended correspondence analysis showing (a) the 40 best-fitting macro-moth species and (b) the scatterplot of sites distributed within the ordination space (eigenvalues: Axis 1: 31.42 %; Axis 2: 28.31 %).

Obr. 2. Bodový graf založený na výsledcích unimodální detrendované korespondenční analýzy (DCA), zobrazující (a) 40 nejlépe charakterizujících druhů nočních makrolepidopter a (b) bodový graf s rozmístěním stanovišť (Site 1–6) v ordinačním prostoru (vlastní hodnoty: osa 1 (Axis 1): 31,42 %; osa 2 (Axis 2): 28,31 %).

GEOMETRIDAE

Cyclophora punctaria (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (1). St 2: 1.viii.2024 (15). St 3: 1.viii.2024 (14). St 4: 1.viii.2024 (12). St 6: 3.v.2025 (1), 18.viii.2025 (1).
Cyclophora linearia (Hübner, 1799) – St 1: 3.v.2025 (1), 18.viii.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (8). St 2: 5.v.2024 (1). St 3: 5.v.2024 (1). St 5: 5.v.2024 (2), 11.vi.2024 (1). St 6: 3.v.2025 (3), 18.viii.2025 (3).
Timandra comae Schmidt, 1931 – St 1: 9.vii.2024 (5). St 2: 9.vii.2024 (5). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 4: 1.viii.2024 (1).
Rhodostrophia vibicaria (Clerck, 1759) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (3).
Scopula nigropunctata (Hufnagel, 1767) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (2).
Scopula immutata (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 6: 24.vii.2025 (1).
Idaea fuscovenosa (Goeze, 1781) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (2). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (13).
Idaea straminata (Borkhausen, 1794) – St 3: 9.vii.2024 (1).
Idaea biselata (Hufnagel, 1767) – St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1).
Idaea aversata (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 9.vii.2024 (1), 1.vii.2025 (5), 24.vii.2025 (2), 18.viii.2025 (2), 13.ix.2025 (4). St 2: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (7), 1.viii.2024 (1). St 5: 11.vi.2024 (2). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (13), 24.vii.2025 (6), 18.viii.2025 (1).
Lobophora halterata (Hufnagel, 1767) – St 5: 5.v.2024 (1).
Nothocasis sertata (Hübner, 1817) (Fig. 3) – St 1: 25.ix.2024 (2). St 2: 25.ix.2024 (1).
Trichopteryx carpinata (Borkhausen, 1794) – St 5: 5.iv.2024 (1).
Aplocera plagiata (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 2: 1.viii.2024 (1).
Perizoma alchemillata (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 24.vii.2025 (1). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (2), 1.viii.2024 (1).



Fig./Obr. 3. *Nothocasis sertata*. Photo/Foto: J. Walter.

St 4: 9.vii.2024 (2), 1.viii.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (2), 24.vii.2025 (9).
Chloroclystis v-ata (Haworth, 1809) – St 6: 3.v.2025 (1).
Eupithecia abbreviata Stephens, 1831 – St 3: 5.iv.2024 (1). St 5: 5.iv.2024 (2).
Eupithecia tantillaria Boisduval, 1840 – St 3: 5.v.2024 (1). St 5: 5.v.2024 (1). St 6: 3.v.2025 (5).
Eupithecia lanceata (Hübner, 1825) – St 3: 5.iv.2024 (1).
Eupithecia actaeata Walderdorff, 1869 – St 6: 18.viii.2025 (1, gen. prep.).
Eupithecia subumbrata ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 6: 3.v.2025 (1, gen. prep.).
Eupithecia subfuscata (Haworth, 1809) – St 6: 13.ix.2025 (2, gen. prep.).
Operophtera brumata (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 2: 29.x.2024 (2). St 4: 29.x.2024 (1). St 5: 29.x.2024 (3).
Operophtera fagata (Scharfenberg, 1805) – St 4: 29.x.2024 (3). St 5: 29.x.2024 (10).
Epirrita dilutata ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 5: 29.x.2024 (5, gen. prep.).
Epirrita christyi (Allen, 1906) – St 1: 3.x.2025 (2). St 6: 3.x.2025 (4, gen. prep.).
Epirrita autumnata (Borkhausen, 1794) – St 1: 3.x.2025 (1). St 5: 29.x.2024 (5, gen. prep.).
Triphosa dubitata (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 4: 9.vii.2024 (1).
Philereme vetulata ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (1).
Cidaria fulvata (Forster, 1771) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1).
Thera obeliscata (Hübner, 1787) – St 6: 3.v.2025 (1), 18.viii.2025 (1).
Thera variata ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 5.v.2024 (1). St 3: 5.v.2024 (1). St 4: 5.v.2024 (1). St 5: 5.v.2024 (1). St 6: 27.v.2025 (1).
Cosmorhoe ocellata (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 3: 1.viii.2024 (1). St 4: 1.viii.2024 (1).
Gandaritis pyraliata ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (4). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (3).
Ecliptopera silaceata ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (1), 1.vii.2025 (1), 24.vii.2025 (4), 18.viii.2025 (5). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (2). St 6: 24.vii.2025 (4), 18.viii.2025 (1).
Ecliptopera capitata (Herrich-Schäffer, 1839) – St 1: 27.v.2025 (1), 1.vii.2025 (2), 24.vii.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (12). St 5: 11.vi.2024 (1). St 6: 27.v.2025 (3), 1.vii.2025 (3).
Chloroclysta siterata (Hufnagel, 1767) – St 1: 5.iv.2024 (2), 3.v.2025 (4), 27.v.2025 (2). St 2: 5.iv.2024 (1). St 3: 5.iv.2024 (1), 5.v.2024 (1), 1.viii.2024 (1). St 4: 5.iv.2024 (1), 25.ix.2024 (1). St 5: 5.iv.2024 (3), 5.v.2024 (3), 12.x.2024 (2). St 6:

3.v.2025 (9).
Dysstroma truncata (Hufnagel, 1767) – St 1: 25.ix.2024 (1), 13.ix.2025 (1), 3.x.2025 (1). St 2: 1.viii.2024 (1). St 3: 1.viii.2024 (6), 30.viii.2024 (1). St 4: 25.ix.2024 (1).
Colostygia olivata ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (2). St 3: 1.viii.2024 (1). St 6: 18.viii.2025 (3).
Colostygia pectinataria (Knoch, 1781) – St 1: 11.vi.2024 (1), 13.ix.2025 (6). St 3: 11.vi.2024 (1). St 5: 11.vi.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (3).
Lampropteryx suffumata ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 5.iv.2024 (1), 3.v.2025 (1). St 3: 5.iv.2024 (1). St 5: 5.iv.2024 (6), 5.v.2024 (1). St 6: 3.v.2025 (14).
Scotopteryx chenopodiata (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 9.vii.2024 (1), 24.vii.2025 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1).
Euphyia biangulata (Haworth, 1809) – St 1: 24.vii.2025 (1).
Euphyia unangulata (Haworth, 1809) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (2), 13.ix.2025 (1). St 6: 27.v.2025 (1), 1.vii.2025 (1).
Xanthorhoe biriviata (Borkhausen, 1794) – St 5: 5.iv.2024 (1).
Xanthorhoe designata (Hufnagel, 1767) – St 1: 18.viii.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (1). St 6: 24.vii.2025 (1), 18.viii.2025 (6), 13.ix.2025 (1).
Xanthorhoe spadicearia ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 18.viii.2025 (2). St 2: 1.viii.2024 (1). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 4: 1.viii.2024 (1). St 6: 27.v.2025 (1).
Xanthorhoe ferrugata (Clerck, 1759) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (10). St 6: 3.v.2025 (1), 1.vii.2025 (10).
Xanthorhoe quadrifasiata (Clerck, 1759) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (2), 1.vii.2025 (2), 24.vii.2025 (6). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1).
Xanthorhoe montanata ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (4). St 2: 11.vi.2024 (1).
Xanthorhoe fluctuata (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 5.v.2024 (1). St 2: 5.v.2024 (1). St 4: 5.v.2024 (1). St 5: 5.v.2024 (1). St 6: 18.viii.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (1).
Camptogramma bilineata (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (56), 1.vii.2025 (4), 18.viii.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (3). St 2: 11.vi.2024 (1), 9.vii.2024 (2), 1.viii.2024 (45). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (3), 1.viii.2024 (49). St 4: 11.vi.2024 (1), 9.vii.2024 (1), 1.viii.2024 (45). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (15), 24.vii.2025 (3).
Epirrhoe tristata (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 6: 1.vii.2025 (2).
Epirrhoe alternata (Müller, 1764) – St 1: 9.vii.2024 (8), 1.viii.2024 (3), 27.v.2025 (3), 1.vii.2025 (1), 24.vii.2025 (6), 18.viii.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (3). St 2: 9.vii.2024 (22), 1.viii.2024 (1). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (22), 1.viii.2024 (4). St 4: 11.vi.2024 (1), 9.vii.2024 (29), 1.viii.2024 (1). St 5: 5.v.2024 (1). St 6: 3.v.2025 (9), 27.v.2025 (1), 1.vii.2025 (1), 24.vii.2025 (10).
Earophila badiata ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 4: 5.v.2024 (1). St 5: 5.v.2024 (1).
Mesoleuca albicillata (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 27.v.2025 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1).
Hydriomena furcata (Thunberg, 1784) – St 2: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (1).
Geometra papilionaria (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 2: 9.vii.2024 (1), 9.vii.2024 (1). St 3: 1.viii.2024 (3).
Hemithea aestivaria (Hübner, 1789) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (4).
Siona lineata (Scopoli, 1763) – St 1: 11.vi.2024 (1).
Angerona prunaria (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (2), 13.ix.2025 (8). St 2: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 3: 11.vi.2024 (2). St 5: 11.vi.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (3), 13.ix.2025 (11).
Odontopera bidentata (Clerck, 1759) – St 1: 27.v.2025 (2). St 6: 3.v.2025 (1), 27.v.2025 (1).
Ennomos erosaria ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 18.viii.2025 (1). St 2: 9.vii.2024 (2), 30.viii.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1), 24.vii.2025 (2), 18.viii.2025 (2), 13.ix.2025 (1).
Selenia dentaria (Fabricius, 1775) – St 4: 5.v.2024 (1). St 5: 5.v.2024 (1).
Selenia lunularia (Hübner, 1788) – St 1: 24.vii.2025 (12).
Selenia tetralunaria (Hufnagel, 1767) – St 1: 5.iv.2024 (1), 3.v.2025 (1). St 2: 5.iv.2024 (1), 9.vii.2024 (1). St 3: 5.iv.2024 (1). St 5: 5.iv.2024 (3). St 6: 3.v.2025 (3), 1.vii.2025 (1).
Crocallis elinguaris (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 24.vii.2025 (2).
Campaea margaritaria (Linnaeus, 1761) – St 1: 18.viii.2025 (5), 13.ix.2025 (36). St 3: 11.vi.2024 (1). St 4: 11.vi.2024 (4). St 5: 11.vi.2024 (6). St 6: 18.viii.2025 (4), 13.ix.2025 (72).
Hylaea fasciaria (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 13.ix.2025 (1). St 6: 13.ix.2025 (4).
Pungeleria capreolaria ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 2: 1.viii.2024 (1).
Alsophila aescularia ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 5.iv.2024 (3). St 2: 5.iv.2024 (1). St 4: 5.iv.2024 (1). St 5: 5.iv.2024 (10).
Colotois pennaria (Linnaeus, 1761) – St 4: 12.x.2024 (1), 29.x.2024 (1). St 5: 12.x.2024 (2), 29.x.2024 (2).
Petrophora chlorosata (Scopoli, 1763) – St 3: 5.v.2024 (1). St 4: 5.v.2024 (1). St 6: 27.v.2025 (1).
Aleucis distinctata (Herrich-Schäffer, 1839) – St 5: 5.iv.2024 (1).
Lomographa temerata ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 6: 3.v.2025 (2).
Apeira syringaria (Linnaeus, 1758) (Fig. 4) – St 4:

30.viii.2024 (1).
Cepphis advenaria (Hübner, 1790) – St 4: 9.vii.2024 (1).
Opisthograptis luteolata (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 6: 13.ix.2025 (1).
Plagodis dolabraria (Linnaeus, 1767) – St 1: 13.ix.2025 (1). St 2: 5.v.2024 (1). St 3: 5.v.2024 (1). St 4: 5.v.2024 (1). St 5: 5.v.2024 (2). St 6: 3.v.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (1).
Cabera pusaria (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (2).
Cabera exanthemata (Scopoli, 1763) – St 4: 11.vi.2024 (1).
Lomaspilis marginata (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 24.vii.2025 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1).
Ligdia adustata ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 3: 5.v.2024 (1). St 6: 27.v.2025 (1).
Abraxas sylvata (Scopoli, 1763) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (3). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1).
Hypomecis roboraria ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (3), 13.ix.2025 (6). St 3: 11.vi.2024 (1). St 4: 11.vi.2024 (1). St 5: 11.vi.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (6), 13.ix.2025 (4).
Hypomecis punctinalis (Scopoli, 1763) – St 3: 5.v.2024 (1). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (2). St 5: 11.vi.2024 (1).
Macaria alternata ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 13.ix.2025 (1).
Macaria liturata (Clerck, 1759) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (1). St 6: 3.v.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (3).
Macaria wauaria (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 6: 1.vii.2025 (2).
Chiasmia clathrata (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 9.vii.2024 (1), 1.vii.2025 (1).
Lycia hirtaria (Clerck, 1759) – St 4: 5.iv.2024 (1).
Biston strataria (Hufnagel, 1767) – St 5: 5.iv.2024 (2).
Biston betularia (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 13.ix.2025 (1). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (2), 24.vii.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (1).
Erannis defoliaria (Clerck, 1759) – St 5: 29.x.2024

(1).
Agriopis aurantiaria (Hübner, 1799) – St 5: 29.x.2024 (1).
Peribatodes rhomboidaria ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (5). St 3: 1.viii.2024 (1). St 4: 1.viii.2024 (2). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (6), 24.vii.2025 (1), 18.viii.2025 (2).
Peribatodes secundaria ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (2). St 6: 24.vii.2025 (5).
Alcis repandata (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 11.vi.2024 (3), 1.vii.2025 (5), 13.ix.2025 (4). St 2: 11.vi.2024 (2), 9.vii.2024 (1). St 4: 11.vi.2024 (3), 9.vii.2024 (2). St 5: 5.iv.2024 (1), 11.vi.2024 (7). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (4).
Deileptenia ribeata (Clerck, 1759) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (5).
Parectropis similaria (Hufnagel, 1767) – St 5: 11.vi.2024 (1). St 6: 13.ix.2025 (1).
Ectropis crepuscularia ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 5.iv.2024 (1), 9.vii.2024 (2), 1.vii.2025 (2), 24.vii.2025 (1). St 2: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 3: 5.v.2024 (1). St 5: 5.iv.2024 (1).

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Notodonta dromedarius (Linnaeus, 1767) – St 1: 5.v.2024 (1).
Drymonia dodonaea ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 3.v.2025 (1), 27.v.2025 (1). St 2: 5.v.2024 (2). St 3: 5.v.2024 (2). St 4: 5.v.2024 (1). St 5: 5.v.2024 (2). St 6: 3.v.2025 (1), 27.v.2025 (2), 13.ix.2025 (4).
Drymonia ruficornis (Hufnagel, 1766) – St 1: 5.iv.2024 (2), 3.v.2025 (9), 13.ix.2025 (1). St 3: 5.v.2024 (1). St 5: 5.v.2024 (2). St 6: 3.v.2025 (7).
Pterostoma palpina (Clerck, 1759) – St 4: 9.vii.2024 (1).
Ptilophora plumigera ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 5: 29.x.2024 (2).
Ptilodon capucina (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 5.v.2024 (1), 3.v.2025 (3), 1.vii.2025 (1), 24.vii.2025 (1). St 2: 5.v.2024 (1), 11.vi.2024 (1). St 4: 1.viii.2024 (2). St 6: 3.v.2025 (2), 24.vii.2025 (1).
Ptilodon cucullina ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (1), 1.vii.2025 (1), 24.vii.2025 (2). St 2:



Fig./Obr. 4. *Apeira syringaria*. Photo/Foto: J. Walter.



Fig./Obr. 5. *Peridea anceps*. Photo/Foto: J. Walter.

9.vii.2024 (2). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (5). St 5: 11.vi.2024 (1). St 6: 27.v.2025 (1), 1.vii.2025 (3), 24.vii.2025 (3).

Odontosia carmelita (Esper, 1799) – St 4: 11.vi.2024 (1).

Phalera bucephala (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (3), 13.ix.2025 (3). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (3).

Peridea anceps (Goeze, 1781) (Fig. 5) – St 1: 3.v.2025 (1). St 5: 5.v.2024 (1). St 6: 3.v.2025 (4).

Stauropus fagi (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 3.v.2025 (1). St 6: 3.v.2025 (1), 1.vii.2025 (3).

Harpyia milhauseri (Fabricius, 1775) (Fig. 6) – St 1: 3.v.2025 (6). St 4: 5.v.2024 (1). St 6: 3.v.2025 (1).

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Lymantria monacha (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 24.vii.2025 (5). St 2: 9.vii.2024 (6). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (7). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (3). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (4), 24.vii.2025 (8).

Lymantria dispar (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (8). St 3: 1.viii.2024 (4). St 4: 1.viii.2024 (7). St 6: 24.vii.2025 (3), 18.viii.2025 (3).

Calliteara pudibunda (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 5.v.2024 (1), 27.v.2025 (2), 13.ix.2025 (1). St 2: 5.v.2024 (2). St 3: 5.v.2024 (1). St 4: 5.v.2024 (2). St 5: 5.v.2024 (2). St 6: 3.v.2025 (2), 27.v.2025 (11), 13.ix.2025 (1).

Arctornis l-nigrum (Müller, 1764) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (6).

Mitochondria miniata (Forster, 1771) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (11). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (25), 24.vii.2025 (3).

Cybosia mesomella (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1).

Atolmis rubricollis (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (9), 13.ix.2025 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (19), 13.ix.2025 (1).

Lithosia quadra (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 24.vii.2025 (8). St 2: 9.vii.2024 (1), 1.viii.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (2), 24.vii.2025 (27).

Eilema sororcula (Hufnagel, 1766) – St 1: 5.v.2024 (1). St 2: 5.v.2024 (5). St 3: 5.v.2024 (2). St 5: 5.v.2024 (1).

Eilema complana (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 1.viii.2024

(1), 24.vii.2025 (3), 18.viii.2025 (4). St 6: 24.vii.2025 (5).

Eilema lurideola (Zincken, 1817) – St 1: 9.vii.2024 (1), 1.vii.2025 (53). St 2: 9.vii.2024 (2), 1.viii.2024 (1). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (4). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (45).

Eilema depressa (Esper, 1787) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (31), 30.viii.2024 (2), 1.vii.2025 (2), 24.vii.2025 (21), 18.viii.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (2). St 2: 9.vii.2024 (2), 1.viii.2024 (52), 30.viii.2024 (7), 25.ix.2024 (1). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (7), 1.viii.2024 (45), 30.viii.2024 (2). St 4: 1.viii.2024 (4), 30.viii.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (9), 24.vii.2025 (8), 13.ix.2025 (1).

Spilartia lutea (Hufnagel, 1766) – St 5: 11.vi.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (1).

Spilosoma lubricipeda (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 27.v.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (6). St 6: 13.ix.2025 (1).

Arctia caja (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (1), 24.vii.2025 (1). St 6: 18.viii.2025 (1).

Callimorpha dominula (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (1). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (2).

Euplagia quadripunctaria (Poda, 1761) (Fig. 7) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (7), 18.viii.2025 (2). St 2: 1.viii.2024 (8). St 3: 1.viii.2024 (1). St 6: 18.viii.2025 (2).

Paracolax tristalis (Fabricius, 1794) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (1).

Herminia tarsicrinalis (Knoch, 1782) – St 1: 13.ix.2025 (3).

Herminia grisealis ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1).

Herminia tarsipennalis Treitschke, 1835 – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (1). St 6: 27.v.2025 (1).

Hypena rostralis (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 6: 3.v.2025 (1).

Hypena proboscidalis (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (2), 30.viii.2024 (2), 1.vii.2025 (19), 24.vii.2025 (2), 18.viii.2025 (3), 13.ix.2025 (24). St 2: 11.vi.2024 (3), 1.viii.2024 (1), 30.viii.2024 (2), 25.ix.2024 (1). St 3: 11.vi.2024 (1). St 4: 11.vi.2024 (1). St 5: 11.vi.2024 (2). St 6: 27.v.2025 (1), 1.vii.2025 (1), 18.viii.2025 (8), 13.ix.2025 (40).

Rivula sericealis (Scopoli, 1763) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (1), 18.viii.2025 (2).



Fig./Obr. 6. *Harpyia milhauseri*. Photo/Foto: J. Walter.



Fig./Obr. 7. *Euplagia quadripunctaria*. Photo/Foto: J. Walter.

Scoliopteryx libatrix (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1).
Parascotia fuliginaria (Linnaeus, 1761) – St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1).
Laspeyria flexula ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (1). St 2: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1).
Catocala sponsa (Linnaeus, 1767) – St 2: 1.viii.2024 (1).
Catocala nupta (Linnaeus, 1767) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (4). St 4: 1.viii.2024 (5). St 6: 18.viii.2025 (3).

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Pseudoips prasinana (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (1), 3.v.2025 (3), 27.v.2025 (1). St 2: 5.v.2024 (4). St 3: 1.viii.2024 (2). St 5: 5.v.2024 (1).

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Abrostola triplasia (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 3: 9.vii.2024 (1).
Macdunnoughia confusa (Stephens, 1850) – St 2: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (7).
Diachrysia chrysitis (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 11.vi.2024 (1), 1.viii.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (2), 18.viii.2025 (1).
Diachrysia stenochrysis (Warren, 1913) – St 1: 13.ix.2025 (2).
Autographa gamma (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 24.vii.2025 (1). St 5: 11.vi.2024 (2), 12.x.2024 (1). St 6: 24.vii.2025 (1).
Autographa pulchrina (Haworth, 1809) – St 5: 11.vi.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (14), 13.ix.2025 (4).
Deltote pygarga (Hufnagel, 1766) – St 5: 11.vi.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (5).
Colocasia coryli (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 3.v.2025 (6), 27.v.2025 (8), 24.vii.2025 (6). St 2: 5.v.2024 (8), 9.vii.2024 (1), 1.viii.2024 (1). St 3: 5.v.2024 (16), 9.vii.2024 (1), 1.viii.2024 (1). St 4: 5.v.2024 (4). St 5: 5.v.2024 (9). St 6: 3.v.2025 (40), 27.v.2025 (13), 24.vii.2025 (15).
Acronicta rumicis (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 24.vii.2025 (1). St 2: 1.viii.2024 (1). St 3: 1.viii.2024 (1). St 6: 18.viii.2025 (1).
Cucullia verbasci (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 6: 13.ix.2025 (1).
Amphipyra pyramidea (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 2: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 3: 1.viii.2024 (1), 25.ix.2024 (1). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 6: 24.vii.2025 (1).
Amphipyra berbera Rungs, 1949 – St 1: 9.vii.2024 (1, gen. prep.). St 2: 30.viii.2024 (1, gen. prep.). St 4: 30.viii.2024 (3, gen. prep.). St 6: 13.ix.2025 (1, gen. prep.).
Amphipyra tragopoginis (Clerck, 1759) – St 1: 24.vii.2025 (1). St 2: 9.vii.2024 (2). St 3: 9.vii.2024

(1). St 4: 1.viii.2024 (1).
Allophytes oxyacanthae (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 3: 25.ix.2024 (1). St 4: 25.ix.2024 (4), 12.x.2024 (1). St 5: 12.x.2024 (2). St 6: 3.x.2025 (3).
Cryphia algae (Fabricius, 1775) – St 4: 1.viii.2024 (2).
Hoplodrina octogenaria (Goeze, 1781) – St 1: 9.vii.2024 (1), 1.vii.2025 (1). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1).
Hoplodrina blanda ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (1), 24.vii.2025 (1). St 2: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 3: 1.viii.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (2).
Hoplodrina ambigua ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 18.viii.2025 (1).
Rusina ferruginea (Esper, 1785) – St 1: 9.vii.2024 (4), 1.vii.2025 (39), 13.ix.2025 (3). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (19), 13.ix.2025 (3).
Trachea atriplicis (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1).
Euplexia lucipara (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 5: 11.vi.2024 (1).
Gortyna flavago ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 6: 13.ix.2025 (1).
Hydraecia micacea (Esper, 1789) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (1), 18.viii.2025 (1). St 2: 30.viii.2024 (1).
Photedes fluxa (Hübner, 1809) – St 1: 24.vii.2025 (4).
Apamea crenata (Hufnagel, 1766) – St 1: 11.vi.2024 (1).
Apamea monoglypha (Hufnagel, 1766) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (1), 1.vii.2025 (2). St 2: 11.vi.2024 (1), 9.vii.2024 (6), 30.viii.2024 (1). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (6), 1.viii.2024 (2). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (3), 24.vii.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (4).
Apamea lithoxylaea ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 1.vii.2025 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1).
Apamea sublustris (Esper, 1788) – St 1: 11.vi.2024 (2). St 3: 11.vi.2024 (1).
Mesapamea secalis (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (2, gen. prep.). St 2: 1.viii.2024 (1, gen. prep.). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (1, gen. prep.), 1.viii.2024 (7, gen. prep.). St 5: 1.viii.2024 (5, gen. prep.). St 6: 18.viii.2025 (2, gen. prep.).
Oligia strigilis (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1, gen. prep.), 13.ix.2025 (2, gen. prep.).
Oligia latruncula ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1, gen. prep.).
Tiliacea aurago ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 25.ix.2024 (1).
Cirrhia icteritia (Hufnagel, 1766) – St 4: 30.viii.2024 (1).
Agrochola litura (Linnaeus, 1761) – St 4: 30.viii.2024 (1).
Agrochola helvola (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 4: 25.ix.2024 (1). St 6: 3.x.2025 (2).

Agrochola macilenta (Hübner, 1809) – St 1: 12.x.2024 (2), 29.x.2024 (1), 3.x.2025 (1). St 2: 29.x.2024 (1). St 4: 12.x.2024 (1), 29.x.2024 (2). St 5: 12.x.2024 (1).

Sunira circellaris (Hufnagel, 1766) – St 1: 25.ix.2024 (5). St 2: 25.ix.2024 (1). St 4: 25.ix.2024 (1). St 5: 29.x.2024 (1).

Conistra vaccinii (Linnaeus, 1761) – St 1: 5.iv.2024 (2), 30.viii.2024 (1), 25.ix.2024 (1). St 2: 5.iv.2024 (2). St 3: 5.iv.2024 (1). St 4: 5.iv.2024 (4), 12.x.2024 (1), 29.x.2024 (1). St 5: 5.iv.2024 (5), 12.x.2024 (3).

Conistra rubiginea ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 2: 5.iv.2024 (1), 25.ix.2024 (1).

Conistra erythrocephala ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 2: 25.ix.2024 (1). St 5: 12.x.2024 (1).

Lithophane socia (Hufnagel, 1766) – St 1: 30.viii.2024 (1). St 3: 5.iv.2024 (1).

Lithophane ornitopus (Hufnagel, 1766) – St 1: 3.v.2025 (1). St 4: 25.ix.2024 (1).

Eupsilia transversa (Hufnagel, 1766) – St 1: 5.iv.2024 (1), 25.ix.2024 (3). St 3: 5.iv.2024 (1). St 5: 5.iv.2024 (2).

Cosmia trapezina (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (32), 1.vii.2025 (1), 24.vii.2025 (6). St 2: 9.vii.2024 (6), 1.viii.2024 (26). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (5), 1.viii.2024 (23). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (3), 1.viii.2024 (7). St 6: 24.vii.2025 (15).

Mniotype satura ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 13.ix.2025 (1). St 2: 30.viii.2024 (2).

Orthosia incerta (Hufnagel, 1766) – St 1: 5.iv.2024 (2). St 2: 5.iv.2024 (3). St 3: 5.iv.2024 (1). St 5: 5.iv.2024 (6).

Orthosia cerasi (Fabricius, 1775) – St 1: 5.iv.2024 (11). St 2: 5.iv.2024 (4). St 3: 5.iv.2024 (12). St 4: 5.iv.2024 (4). St 5: 5.iv.2024 (10). St 6: 3.v.2025 (2).

Orthosia cruda ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 5.iv.2024 (3). St 2: 5.iv.2024 (2).

Orthosia gothica (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 5.iv.2024 (11). St 2: 5.iv.2024 (11). St 3: 5.iv.2024 (1). St 4: 5.iv.2024 (2). St 5: 5.iv.2024 (3). St 6: 3.v.2025 (3).

Anorthoa munda ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 2: 5.iv.2024 (1).

Egira conspicillaris (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 24.vii.2025 (1). St 6: 3.v.2025 (1).

Lacanobia thalassina (Hufnagel, 1766) – St 4: 11.vi.2024 (2). St 6: 15.vi.2025 (1).

Lacanobia oleracea (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (2), 1.vii.2025 (1). St 2: 1.viii.2024 (2). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (1), 1.viii.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (2).

Mamestra brassicae (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 3: 1.viii.2024 (3).

Mythimna pudorina ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 2: 9.vii.2024 (1).

Mythimna conigera ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 6: 1.vii.2025 (2).

Mythimna impura (Hübner, 1808) – St 1: 24.vii.2025 (3). St 2: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (2).

Mythimna albipuncta ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (32). St 2: 1.viii.2024 (23). St 3: 1.viii.2024 (36). St 4: 1.viii.2024 (16). St 6: 18.viii.2025 (1).

Mythimna ferrago (Fabricius, 1787) – St 3: 1.viii.2024 (1). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (2). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1), 24.vii.2025 (1).

Agrotis clavis (Hufnagel, 1766) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (1). St 2: 1.viii.2024 (2). St 3: 1.viii.2024 (4). St 4: 1.viii.2024 (7). St 6: 18.viii.2025 (1).

Agrotis exclamationis (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 13.ix.2025 (4). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (8).

Agrotis ipsilon (Hufnagel, 1766) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (2).

Axyia putris (Linnaeus, 1761) – St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1).

Ochroleptura plecta (Linnaeus, 1761) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (6), 24.vii.2025 (1), 18.viii.2025 (1). St 2: 1.viii.2024 (15). St 3: 1.viii.2024 (5). St 4: 1.viii.2024 (2). St 5: 11.vi.2024 (1). St 6: 24.vii.2025 (1).

Diarsia mendica (Fabricius, 1775) – St 1: 13.ix.2025 (7). St 2: 11.vi.2024 (1). St 4: 11.vi.2024 (2). St 6: 27.v.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (10).

Diarsia brunnea ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 2: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (3), 13.ix.2025 (1).

Cerastis leucographa ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 5.iv.2024 (1).

Noctua pronuba (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 30.viii.2024 (2), 24.vii.2025 (1). St 2: 9.vii.2024 (1), 1.viii.2024 (2), 30.viii.2024 (2). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (1), 30.viii.2024 (2). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (2), 30.viii.2024 (3). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1), 18.viii.2025 (2), 13.ix.2025 (1).

Noctua interposita (Hübner, 1790) – St 2: 9.vii.2024 (1).

Noctua comes (Hübner, 1813) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (2). St 2: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (1), 1.viii.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (1), 24.vii.2025 (2).

Noctua fimbriata (Schreber, 1759) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (1), 24.vii.2025 (1). St 2: 9.vii.2024 (5), 1.viii.2024 (2), 30.viii.2024 (1). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (1), 30.viii.2024 (1). St 4: 1.viii.2024 (1), 30.viii.2024 (1).

Noctua janthina [Den. & Schiff.], 1775 – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (3). St 2: 9.vii.2024 (1), 1.viii.2024 (8). St 6: 24.vii.2025 (1), 18.viii.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (2).

Xestia c-nigrum (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (72), 18.viii.2025 (4). St 2: 1.viii.2024 (72). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (7), 1.viii.2024 (56), 30.viii.2024 (2). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (3), 1.viii.2024 (19), 30.viii.2024 (3). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (2), 18.viii.2025 (4), 13.ix.2025 (1).

Xestia ditrapezium ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1:

1.viii.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (2).

Xestia triangulum (Hufnagel, 1766) – St 1: 9.vii.2024 (1), 1.vii.2025 (1). St 2: 9.vii.2024 (3). St 3: 9.vii.2024 (2). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (5). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (8), 24.vii.2025 (1).

Xestia baja ([Den. & Schiff.], 1775) – St 1: 1.viii.2024 (5). St 2: 1.viii.2024 (15). St 3: 1.viii.2024 (15). St 6: 18.viii.2025 (3).

Eugnorisma depuncta (Linnaeus, 1761) – St 1: 30.viii.2024 (1), 24.vii.2025 (1), 18.viii.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (5). St 4: 1.viii.2024 (1), 30.viii.2024 (1). St 6: 18.viii.2025 (3), 13.ix.2025 (9).

Eugnorisma glareosa (Esper, 1788) – St 6: 13.ix.2025 (1).

LASIOCAMPIDAE

Malacosoma neustria (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 6: 1.vii.2025 (4).

Macrothylacia rubi (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 6: 27.v.2025 (1).

Poecilocampa populi (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 29.x.2024 (2). St 2: 29.x.2024 (1). St 4: 29.x.2024 (3). St 5: 29.x.2024 (4).

Dendrolimus pini (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 13.ix.2025 (1). St 6: 13.ix.2025 (4).

Euthrix potatoria (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 24.vii.2025 (1). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 6: 1.vii.2025 (3), 24.vii.2025 (1).

ENDROMIDAE

Endromis versicolora (Linnaeus, 1758) (Fig. 8) – St 4: 5.iv.2024 (1).

SATURNIIDAE

Aglia tau (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 3.v.2025 (2). St 6: 3.v.2025 (6).

SPHINGIDAE

Mimas tiliae (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 6: 27.v.2025 (1).

Laothoe populi (Linnaeus, 1758) – St 1: 18.viii.2025 (1). St 6: 27.v.2025 (1), 13.ix.2025 (1).

Sphinx pinastri Linnaeus, 1758 – St 1: 3.v.2025 (1).



Fig./Obr. 8. *Endromis versicolora*. Photo/Foto: J. Walter.

St 2: 11.vi.2024 (1), 1.viii.2024 (2). St 4: 9.vii.2024 (1). St 6: 27.v.2025 (1), 1.vii.2025 (3), 18.viii.2025 (2), 13.ix.2025 (2).

DISCUSSION

Within the inventory survey, a total of 243 macro-moth species were recorded. The relatively high species richness may reflect the structural heterogeneity of the reserve, including the presence of scree forests, waterlogged patches, and well-preserved beech stands. This number is also higher compared to beech and near-primeval beech forest habitats. In the beech primeval forest of the Diana NR in the Český les PLA, a total of 188 macro-moth species were recorded (WALTER et al. 2024). Similarly, 184 macro-moth species were found in the mixed forest stand with beech in the Přimda NR (WALTER et al. 2023). The site 5 appears to differ from the others. The ordination plot (Fig. 2) shows that several late autumn species were recorded there: *Epirrita dilutata*, *Erannis defoliaria* or *Ptilophora plumigera*. Sampling using a white sheet with a UV bulb proved to be more effective than portable light traps, especially in late autumn when moth activity is lower. Moreover, the bulb has a different spectral composition than diodes, which may also contribute to differences in species composition among the sites (INFUSINO et al. 2017). In terms of habitat characteristics, however, this site does not differ fundamentally from the others, and clear similarities in vegetation structure are evident among the sites. The similarity of sites 1 and 6 may also be due to the fact that sampling was conducted there also in 2025, and the assemblage composition may therefore be seasonally similar. The sites 2, 3, and 4, in contrast, were sampled only in 2024.

Most species recorded in the Chejlava NNR are mesophilous and associated with mixed forests (MACEK et al. 2007, 2008, 2012). With regard to more humid character of the locality, several hygrophilous species were also recorded (e.g. *Scopula immutata*, *Euthrix potatoria*, *Mythimna impura*, *M. pudorina*, *Autographa pulchrina*). Several xerothermophilous species were also occasionally found (e.g. *Idaea fuscovenosa*, *I. biselata*, or *Noctua interposita*), which are here associated with open scree habitats or other sparsely vegetated, sun-exposed sites that are present only locally within the reserve.

Comments on significant findings:

Korscheltellus fusconebulosa – this mesophilous species occurs with increasing frequency from lowlands to mountainous areas. The larvae develop on *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Dryopteris filix-mas*, and probably other Polypodiales, or alternatively on Junceae and Cyperaceae. In the Plzeň Region, the species has been recorded at several localities (AOPK

ČR 2026). It was recorded at sites 1 and 6.

Harpyia milhauseri – this mesophilous species occurs from lowlands to hilly areas. The larvae develop on oak, or alternatively on birch or beech. In the Plzeň Region, it is a relatively rare species with several records (AOPK ČR 2026). It was recorded at sites 1, 4, and 6.

Eupithecia actaeata – this mesophilous to hygrophilous species prefers coniferous, mixed, and deciduous forests. The larvae are monophagous on *Actaea spicata*. In the Plzeň Region, this represents an important record of a species recently confirmed only from the Diana NR in the Český les PLA (WALTER et al. 2023). It was recorded at site 6.

Colostygia olivata – this mesophilous to hygrophilous species prefers mixed to coniferous forests, forest edges, rocky valleys, slopes, etc. The larvae are polyphagous and feed on various herbaceous plants, especially *Galium* spp. In the Plzeň Region, it is a regionally significant species recorded only sporadically (AOPK ČR 2026). It was recorded at sites 1, 3, and 6.

Paractropis similaria – this mesophilous species prefers mixed to deciduous forests, shrubs, and parks, and is associated with the shrub layer. The larvae are polyphagous and feed on various deciduous trees such as oak, beech, birch, lime, etc. In the Plzeň Region, it is a regionally significant species recorded only at a few localities (AOPK ČR 2026). It was recorded at sites 5 and 6.

Sabra harpagula – this mesophilous species occurs from lowlands to hilly areas. The larvae develop on lime leaves. In the Plzeň Region, it is considered a rare species. It has been recorded at the locality Těchonická dráha (Klatovy district) and also in the vicinity of Domažlice and north of Zbiroh (AOPK ČR 2026). It was recorded at sites 1, 5, and 6.

Nothocasis sertata – this mesophilous species occurs in uplands to mountainous areas. The larvae develop on *Acer pseudoplatanus*. In Czechia, it is a local and rare species. In the Plzeň Region, the species has been recently documented by our survey after more than 40 years, representing only the second locality in the region. Historically, there is only a single record from Holoubkov dating from 1980–1981 (AOPK ČR 2026). It was recorded at sites 1 and 2.

Apeira syringaria – this mesophilous species occurs from lowlands to lower mountain elevations. The larvae develop on honeysuckle, privet, lilac, etc. In Czechia, it is a local species. In the Plzeň Region, it has been recorded for example in the Přimda NR (WALTER et al. 2024), Štáhlavice, and in the foothills of the Šumava Mts (AOPK ČR 2026). It was recorded at site 4.

CONCLUSIONS

From a lepidopterological perspective, the Chejlava NNR represents an important locality. During the two-year inventory survey, 243 species of macro-moths were recorded. Eight species are listed in the Red List, one species is included in the NATURA 2000, and five additional species are considered regionally significant. All these findings confirm a remarkable conservation value of the Chejlava NNR. A number of species are directly associated with *Fagus sylvatica*, for instance: *Watsonalla cultraria*, *Epirrita christyi*, and *Operophtera fagata*. There are also species (e.g. *Sabra harpagula*) associated with well-preserved lime stands which are relatively valuable in the recent landscape. Among the regionally significant species, *Nothocasis sertata* is tied to maple *Acer pseudoplatanus* stands. The monophagous *Eupithecia actaeata* which feeds on *Actaea spicata* is rare in the Plzeň Region. An appropriate management should focus on preserving the natural beech-dominated forest with an admixture of other tree species such as spruce, pine, maple, and lime, as well as on maintaining a diverse herb layer. Maintenance of the surrounding stands should also be carried out sensitively to prevent opening of forest stands around the Chejlava NNR. Such interventions could disrupt the local microclimate and increase its vulnerability to adverse weather conditions.

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SOUHRN

Faunistický průzkum tzv. velkých nočních motýlů (Lepidoptera: Heterocera) v národní přírodní rezervaci Chejlava (NPR Chejlava) v západních Čechách probíhal v letech 2024–2025. NPR Chejlava se nachází v Plzeňském kraji v okrese Plzeň-jih v katastrálním území obce Měcholupy. V minulosti zde byly provedeny průzkumy zaměřené zejména na houby, lišejníky, rostliny, brouky, pavouky, plazi, obojživelníky, ptáky a savce včetně netopýrů. Náš průzkum byl zaměřen na tzv. velké noční motýly, kam se tradičně řadí čeledi: Hepialidae, Limacodidae, Drepanidae, Geometridae, Notodontidae, Erebidae, Nolidae, Noctuidae, Lasiocampidae, Endromidae, Saturniidae a Sphingidae. Jedná se o první lepidopterologický průzkum této rezervace zaměřený na motýly s noční aktivitou. Motýli byli odchytáváni standardními metodami, zejména pak pomocí přenositelných světelných lapačů a odchylem na osvětlené bílé plátno. Celkem bylo vybráno šest stanovišť v rámci rezervace.

Zaznamenáno bylo 243 druhů/3619 jedinců motýlů náležících do 12 čeledí. Z celkového počtu se osm druhů řadí do červeného seznamu ohrožených druhů bezobratlých, jmenovitě: *Korscheltellus fusconebulo-*

sa, *K. lupulina*, *Eupithecia actaeata*, *Drymonia ruficornis*, *Odontosia carmelita*, *Peridea anceps*, *Harpypia milhauseri* a *Endromis versicolora*. *Euplagia quadripunctaria* je chráněn evropskou legislativou NATURA 2000. Byly zjištěny i regionálně významné druhy, které se v Plzeňském kraji vyskytují spíše sporadicky a vzácně, jmenovitě se jedná například o *Colostygia olivata*, *Parectropis similaria*, *Sabra harpagula*, *Nothocasis sertata* a *Apeira syringaria*. Zjištěný počet druhů a jejich skladba dokládají vysokou přírodovědeckou hodnotu této rezervace. Do budoucna by bylo vhodné ponechat lokalitu spontánnímu vývoji, zároveň však podpořit cenné lipové porosty zamezením případnému okusu zvěří. V okolí rezervace bude nutné v maximální možné míře omezit těžbu dřeva, aby nedošlo k otevření navazujících porostů a lokalita se potenciálně nestala citlivější na povětrnostní podmínky a nenarušilo se tak její vlhčí mikroklima.

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