

DIVERSITY OF BURNET MOTHS (LEPIDOPTERA: ZYGAENIDAE) ON MOUNTAIN KORITNIK, KOSOVO

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The aim of this paper is to present the first data on the diversity of the moth family Zygaenidae, on Koritnik Mountain in Kosovo. Although this mountain is a biodiversity hotspot, no study of Zygaenidae has ever been conducted. During our survey in 2021 and 2022, in ten localities, 11 Zygaenid species were recorded. Among them *Jordanita notata* (Zeller, 1847) is reported for the first time for Kosovo.

Key words: burnet moths, forester moths, distribution, *Jordanita notata*

Bytyçi, P., Zhushi-Etemi, F., Kabashi-Kastrati, S., Çadraku, H., & Koren, T.: Raznolikost ivanjskih ptičica (Lepidoptera: Zygaenidae) planine Koritnik, Kosovo. *Nat. Croat.*, Vol. 32, No. 1., 177-188, Zagreb, 2023.

Cilj ovog rada je prikazati prve podatke o raznolikosti porodice Zygaenidae planine Koritnik na Kosovu. Iako je ta planina središte biološke raznolikosti, ivanjske ptičice nikad nisu istraživane. Tijekom našeg istraživanja 2021. i 2022. na deset lokaliteta zabilježeno je 11 vrsta porodice Zygaenidae. Jedna od njih, *Jordanita notata* (Zeller, 1847), zabilježena je po prvi puta za Kosovo.

Ključne riječi: ivanjske ptičice, rasprostranjenost, *Jordanita notata*

INTRODUCTION

Representatives of the family Zygaenidae Latreille, 1809, are day-flying moths, which are known as burnets (subfamily Zygaeninae) and foresters (subfamily Procridinae). In most of the Balkan countries, the general distribution of the zygaenid moths is well studied: Albania (NAHIRNIĆ & BESHKOV, 2018; VRENOZI *et al.*, 2019; 2020), North Macedonia (MICEVSKI *et al.*, 2018; NAHIRNIĆ & BESHKOV, 2018; NAHIRNIĆ-BESHKOVA *et al.*, 2021); Montenegro (Jakšić *et al.*, 2019; Jakšić & Nahirnić-Beshkova, 2020), Serbia (Jakšić, 2016), Croatia (RAZOV *et al.*, 2017; KOREN, 2021). As for the Republic of Kosovo, the data are

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still incomplete and most records date from the beginning of the 20th century (REBEL, 1917; REBEL & ZERNY, 1931); more recent data are very scarce (JAKŠIĆ, 1986; 2006).

Zygaenidae are excellent indicators of environmental changes (NAHIRNIĆ *et al.*, 2019) and show biological similarities with butterflies which are also good indicators of biodiversity in Europe (VAN SWAAY *et al.*, 2013; NAHIRNIĆ *et al.*, 2019). Zygaenidae react very quickly to the presence of chemical substances (pesticides) and soon disappear from contaminated habitats (TARMANN, 2009; NAHIRNIĆ *et al.*, 2019). Accordingly, they can be used as a good model organism to establish a biodiversity baseline for an area that can be compared to future states.

The aim of this study is to present the first results on Zygeanidae studies on Mt Koritnik and to contribute to a better knowledge of moth diversity in Kosovo.

Mt Koritnik is located in the south of Republic of Kosovo and stretches along the state border with Albania. The highest part of the mountain, above 1470 m, with an area of 818 ha, is designated a strict nature protection area. The reserve is a high limestone mountain area, characterized by special geomorphological and biodiversity values. The special feature of this mountain is the presence of the largest area (nearly 2000 ha) of Heldreich's pine forest (*Pinus heldreichii*) in the Balkans.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material for this study was collected during June, July and August in 2021 and 2022, in different habitats on Mt Koritnik (Tab. 1). The collected and preserved specimens were identified at the National Museum of Natural History in Sophia in Bulgaria and at the Department of Biology of the Faculty of Natural Science, University of Prishtina.

For each specimen, the genitals were isolated by being boiled in 10% KOH solution, after which the excess organic material was removed and stored in genital micro vials that were pinned to the specimen they originated from. The identification of the specimens was based on NAUMANN *et al.* (1999).

Tab. 1. Studied localities, habitat types, geographic coordinates and altitudes.

Nr	Locality- EU NATURA 2000	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude (m a.s.l.)
S1	Zhur 1. Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia)	N 42°10'05"	E 20°38'49"	585
S2	Zhur 2. Agriculturally improved, re-seeded and heavily fertilized grassland, in area of oak forest (<i>Quercus frainetto</i> woods)	N 42°09'24"	E 20°39'21"	835
S3	Brezne 1. Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia)	N 42°08'08"	E 20°38'54"	949
S4	Brezne 2. <i>Quercus frainetto</i> woods	N 42°08'19"	E 20°37'41"	1167
S5	Brezne 3. Dry grasslands	N 42°07'41"	E 20°36'49"	1395
S6	Rapçe. Temperate thickets and scrub (<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands)	N 42°4'46"	E 20°36'31"	1226
S7	<i>Fagus</i> woodland and Beech forests near the water springs	N 42°04'52"	E 20°36'20"	1245

Nr	Locality- EU NATURA 2000	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude (m a.s.l.)
S8	Subalpine Mediterranean Pinus woodland and High oro-Mediterranean pine forests)	N 42°5'8"	E 20°35'36"	1624
S9	Recently felled areas (<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> (L.) Scop) & <i>Salix caprea</i> L.)	N 42°4'52"	E 20°35'24"	1720
S10	Recently felled areas (<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> (L.) Scop) & <i>Salix caprea</i> L.)	N 42°4'55"	E 20°35'3"	1866

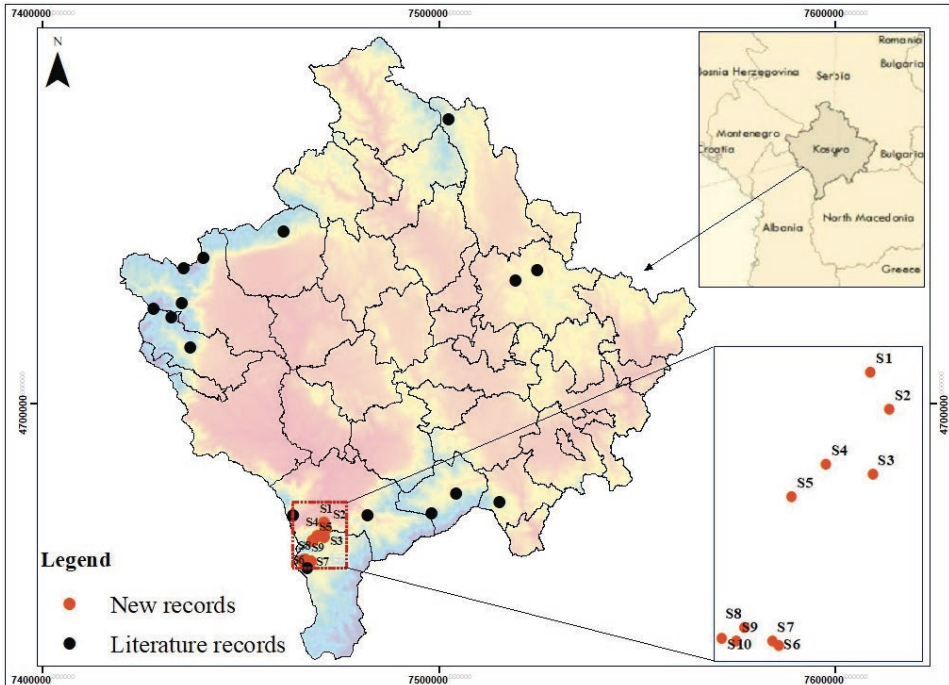


Fig. 1. Records of Zygaenidae in Kosovo from literature (black dots) and records from our study (red dots).

RESULTS

During our research 11 Zygaenidae species were recorded, among them five Procridinae and six Zygaeninae. Procridinae were represented by 2 species of the genus *Adscita* and three species of the genus *Jordanita*, whereas Zygaeninae were represented with 6 species of the genus *Zygaena*. For each species, the locality number and dates of observations are given.

The systematics of Zygaenidae in this publication follows the last revisions of the group (EFETOV, 2001; EFETOV *et al.*, 2022; HOFMANN & TREMEWAN, 2017):

Subfamily Procridinae

Genus *Adscita* Retzius, 1783

Subgenus *Adscita* Retzius, 1783

Adscita (*Adscita*) *geryon* (Hübner, 1813)



Fig. 2. Surveyed localities on Mt. Koritniku. S1) Zhur 1. Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia), 28.08.2022 (Photo by F. Millaku); S2) Zhur 2. Agriculturally improved, re-seeded and heavily fertilized grassland, in area of oak forest (*Quercus frainetto* woods, 28.06.2022 (Photo by F. Millaku); S3) Brezne 1. Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia), 30.06.2022 (Photo by F. Millaku); S4) Brezne 2. *Quercus frainetto* woods, 30.06.2022 (Photo by F. Millaku); S5) Rapçe, Temperate thickets and scrub (*Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands), 30.06.2022 (Photo by F. Millaku); S6) Fagus woodland and Beech forests near the water spring, 30.06.2022 (Photo by F. Millaku); S9) and S10) Recently felled areas (*Epilobium angustifolium* (L.) Scop) & *Salix caprea* L.), 30.06.2022 (Photo by F. Millaku).

Subgenus *Tarmannita* Efetov, 2000*Adscita* (*Tarmannita*) *mannii* (Lederer, 1853)**Genus *Jordanita* Verity, 1946****Subgenus *Roccia* Alberti, 1954***Jordanita* (*Roccia*) *budensis* (Speyer & Speyer, 1858)**Subgenus *Tremewania* Efetov & Tarmann, 1999***Jordanita* (*Tremewania*) *notata* (Zeller, 1847)**Subgenus *Solaniterna* Efetov, 2004***Jordanita* (*Solaniterna*) *subsolana* (Staudinger, 1862)**Subfamily Zygaeninae****Genus *Zygaena* Fabricius, 1775****Subgenus *Mesembrynus* Hübner, 1819***Zygaena* (*Mesembrynus*) *purpuralis* (Brünnich, 1763)**Subgenus *Agrumenia* Hübner, 1819***Zygaena* (*Agrumenia*) *carniolica* (Scopoli, 1763)*Zygaena* (*Agrumenia*) *loti* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)**Subgenus *Zygaena* Fabricius, 1775***Zygaena* (*Zygaena*) *ephiates* (Linnaeus, 1767)*Zygaena* (*Zygaena*) *filipendulae* (Linnaeus, 1758)*Zygaena* (*Zygaena*) *lonicerae* (Scheven, 1777)**Procridinae***Adscita* (*Adscita*) *geryon* (Hübner, 1813): locality S5 (14.vi.2021; 28.vii.2022), S6 (14.vi.2021), S7 (14.vi.2021), S8 (13.vi.2021), S9 (14.vi.2021), S10. (14.vi.2021; 28.vii.2022).*Adscita* (*Tarmannita*) *mannii* (Lederer, 1853): locality S1 (10.vi.2021), SP2 (10.vi.2021), SP3 (10.vi.2021; 28.V.2021, 16.vi.2022), SP4 (10.vi.2021; 28.V.2021, 16.vi.2022), SP5 (28.V.2021; 16.vi.2022), SP6 (28.V.2021), SP7 (28.V.2021; 16.vi.2022), S9 (28.V.2021; 16.vi.2022).*Jordanita* (*Roccia*) *budensis* (Speyer & Speyer, 1858) (Speyer & Speyer, 1858): locality S3 (22.v.2021), S4 (22.v.2021), S5 (22.v.2021), S6 (22.v.2021), S7 (22.v.2021; 17-30.vi.2022), S9 (30.vi.2022), S10 (22.v.2021; 17-30.vi.2022)*Jordanita* (*Tremewania*) *notata* (Zeller, 1847): locality S6 (26.vii.2021; 28.vi.2022), S7 (26.vii.2021; 28.vi.2022), S10 (28.vi.2022).*Jordanita* (*Solaniterna*) *subsolana* (Staudinger, 1862) (Staudinger, 1862): locality S2 (21.vi.2021), S3 (21.vi.2021), S4 (21.vi.2021; 24.vii.2021), S5 (21.vi.2021; 24.vii.2021), S6 (21.vi.2021), S7 (21.vi.2021; 24.vii.2021), S9 (24.vii.2021; 25.vii.2022).**Zygaeninae***Zygaena* (*Mesembrynus*) *purpuralis* (Brünnich, 1763): locality S3 (11.vii.2021: 27.vii.2022), S4 (11.vii.2021: 27.vii.2022), S5 (11.vii.2021; 27.vii.2022), S6 (16.vii.2021; 29.vii.2022), S7 (11.vii.2021: 29.vii.2022), S10 (29.vii.2022).

Zygaena (Agrumenia) carniolica (Scopoli, 1763): locality S1 (11.vii.2021; 26-30.vi.2022), S2 (11.vii.2021; 26-30.vi.2022), S3 (11.vii.2021; 26-30.vi.2022), S4 (30.vi.2022), S5 (26-30.vi.2022), S6 (26-30.vi.2022), S7 (11.vii.2021; 26-30.vi.2022).

Zygaena (Agrumenia) loti ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775): S1 (11.vii.2021; 27.vi.2022), S3 (11.vii.2021; 27.vi.2022), S4 (11.vii.2021; 27.vi.2022), S5 (11.vii.2021; 27.vi.2022), S6 (11.vii.2021; 27.vi.2022), S7 (27.vi.2022), S10. (27.vi.2022).

Zygaena (Zygaena) ephialtes (Linnaeus, 1767): locality S2 (11.vii.2021; 27.vi.2022), S4 (11.vii.2021; 27.vi.2022), S5 (11.vii.2021; 27.vi.2022), S7 (11.vii.2021), S10 (27.vi.2022).

Zygaena (Zygaena) filipendulae (Linnaeus, 1758): locality S1 (26.vi.2022), S3 (26.vi.2022), S4 (26.vi.2022), S5 (11.vii.2021) S6 (11.vii.2021; 26.vi.2022), S7 (11.vii.2021; 26.vi.2022).

Zygaena (Zygaena) lonicerae (Scheven, 1777): locality S1 (13.vii.2021; 28-30.vi.22), S2 (13.vii.2021; 28-30.vi.22), S3 (13.vii.2021; 28-30.vi.22), S4 (13.vii.2021; 28-30.vi.22), S5 (13.vii.2021; 28-30.vi.22), S6 (13.vii.2021; 28-30.vi.22), S7 (13.vii.2021; 28-30.vi.22), S8 (13.vii.2021; 28-30.vi.22), S9 (13.vii.2021; 28-30.vi.22), S10 (13.vii.2021; 28-30.vi.22).

DISCUSSION

This work significantly contributes to knowledge of the Zygaenidae diversity of Mt Koritnik and represents the first recent study of this family in Kosovo. From the 11 recorded species, several of them can be considered rare or interesting records for Kosovo.

Adscita geryon (Hübner, 1813) is a species distributed from southern and central Europe, the Iberian Peninsula to southern Russia, Crimea and north-western Turkey and England (NAUMANN *et al.*, 1999). According to historical data, it was recorded on Mt Koritnik and Mt Pashtrik (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931). The present record is the first in Kosovo in the last 90 years. It is also present in the other countries in the region: Albania (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), North Macedonia (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), Montenegro (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), Serbia (NAHIRNIĆ *et al.*, 2012) and Croatia (ŠAŠIĆ *et al.*, 2016; KOREN, 2021).

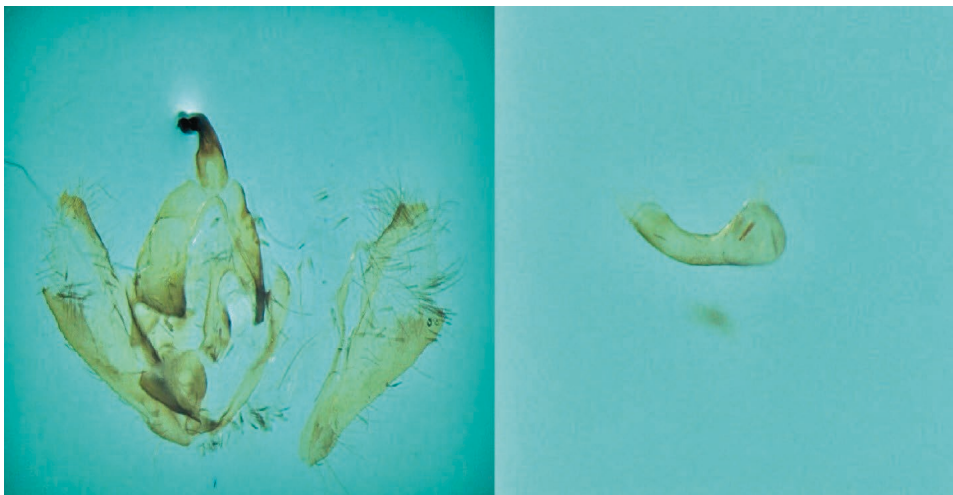


Fig. 3. Male genitalia of *Adscita geryon* recorded on Koritnik on 14.vi.2021, 28.vii.2022.

Adscita mannii (Lederer, 1853) is a species distributed from Spain, France across southern parts of central Europe, Italy, to the Balkans, Greece and Turkey (NAUMANN *et al.*, 1999). So far in Kosovo it was recorded in Pashtrik, Zhleb (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), and in Brezovicë in Sharr Mountain (JAKŠIĆ, 2006). It is a rather common species, present in all the surrounding countries: Albania (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), North Macedonia (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), Montenegro (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), Serbia (NAHIRNIĆ *et al.*, 2012), Croatia (KOREN, 2021).

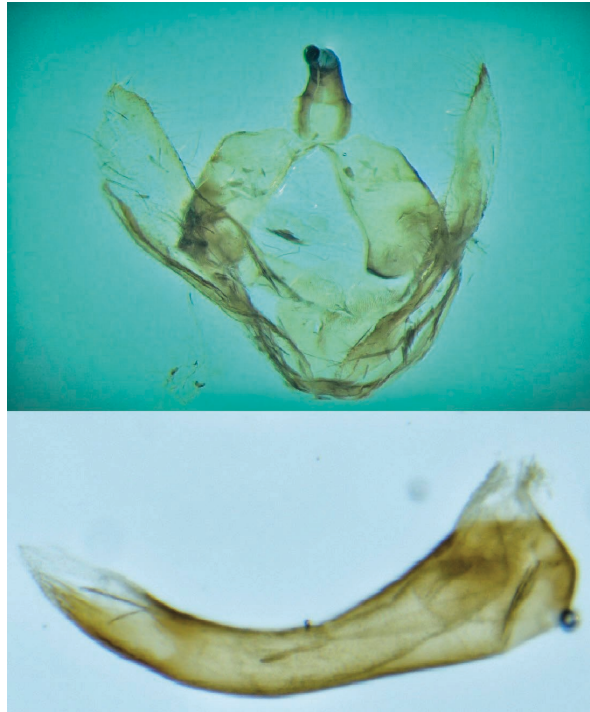


Fig. 4. Male genitalia of *Adscita mannii*, recorded on Koritnik on 10.vi.2021; 28.V.2021, 16.vi.2022

Jordanita budensis (Speyer & Speyer, 1858) has a very fragmented distribution, with isolated populations occurring in central Spain, southern France, Italy, Balkans, eastern Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, southern Russia, Caucasus, Transcaucasia and further East to eastern Asia (Amur, Mongolia) (NAUMANN *et al.*, 1999). This species was earlier recorded only at two localities in Kosovo, Mt Pashtrik (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), and in Sharri (JAKŠIĆ, 2006). It is considered a rare species. In the region it is present in North Macedonia (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), Bulgaria (NAHIRNIĆ *et al.*, 2021). The historical record from Croatia (MLADINOV, 1958) has not been confirmed in recent studies (KOREN, 2021).

Jordanita notata (Zeller, 1847) this species is distributed across western and central Europe, through the northern part of the Mediterranean region, up to Turkey and Transcaucasia (NAUMANN *et al.*, 1999). In the region it has somewhat limited distributions in Croatia (KOREN, 2021), Montenegro (JAKŠIĆ & NAHIRNIĆ-BESHKOVA, 2020), Albania (VRENOZI *et al.*, 2020), and Serbia (NAHIRNIĆ *et al.*, 2012). This is the first record of

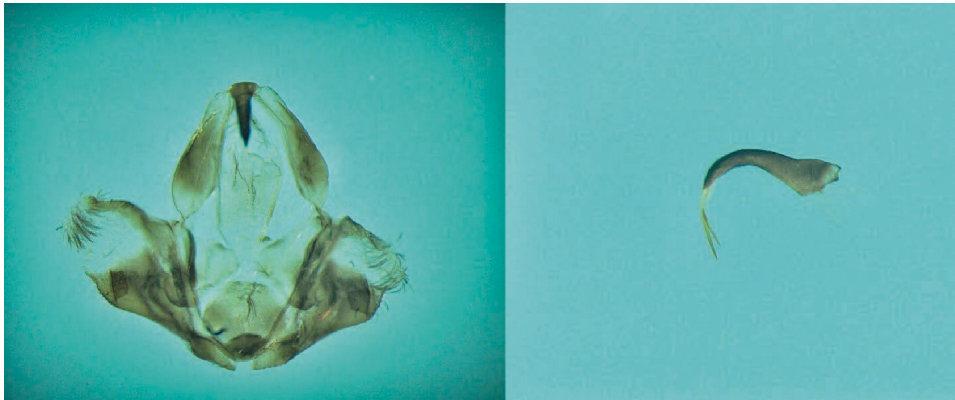


Fig. 5. Male genitalia of *Jordanita budensis* recorded on Koritnik on 22.v.2021; 17-30.vi.2022.



Fig. 6. Male genitalia of *Jordanita notata*, recorded on Koritnik on 26.vii.2021; 28.vi.2022.

Jordanita notata in Kosovo. It prefers semi-dry habitats and habitats with dry grass (JAKŠIĆ *et al.*, 2019) which are common in Kosovo, so further records are to be expected.

Jordanita subsolana (Staudinger, 1862), is distributed from southern Spain through the southern part of central Europe, Italy, the Balkan Peninsula and Greece to southern Russia and Ukraine, Turkey and Transcaucasia up to the Altai (NAUMANN *et al.*, 1999). Earlier this species was recorded at several localities in Kosovo: Mt Pashtrik (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), Rugova George, Milishevc, Bisticë e Deçanit, Prishtinë-Gërmi (JAKŠIĆ, 2006). In Kosovo this species inhabits grasslands and dry pastures, as recorded, as recorded in other research papers (KOREN, 2021; NAUMANN *et al.*, 1999). This species is also distributed in the other countries in the region: Albania (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), North Macedonia (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), Serbia (JAKŠIĆ, 2003; 2006; NAHIRNIĆ *et al.*, 2012), Croatia (ŠAŠIĆ *et al.*, 2016; KOREN, 2021).

Zygaena purpuralis (Brünnich, 1763) inhabits a wide range of habitats at an altitude up to 2000 m. It is distributed from the Pyrenees, the British Isles, through central and



Fig. 7. Male genitalia of *Jordanita subsolana* recorded on Koritnik on 21.vi.2021; 24.vii.2021.

southern Europe to Asia Minor, the Caucasus and southern Russia (NAUMANN *et al.*, 1999). In Kosovo it was previously recorded in a few localities in Zhleb (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), while in the publications from Jakšić (JAKŠIĆ, 2006), it is stated that this species was recorded in Sharr and in Kopaonik.

This species is also distributed in other countries in the region: Albania (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931; VRENOZI *et al.*, 2020), North Macedonia (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), Montenegro (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931; JAKŠIĆ & NAHIRNIĆ, 2020), Serbia (NAHIRNIĆ *et al.*, 2012), Croatia (ŠAŠIĆ *et al.*, 2016), and Bulgaria (NAHIRNIĆ *et al.*, 2021).

Zygaena carniolica (Scopoli, 1763), is a common species in the Balkan Peninsula (NAHIRNIĆ *et al.*, 2012), and inhabits limestone habitats (NAUMANN *et al.*, 1999). It is distributed in Europe, in north, south and central Spain, in Asia Minor and in Transcaucasia (NAUMANN *et al.*, 1999). In Kosovo this species was previously registered on Pashtrik (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), as well as in Mokna, Rugova George, Gërmi, Brezovicë and in Bistrica e Prizrenit (JAKŠIĆ, 2006).

This species is also distributed in other countries in the region: Albania (1931), North Macedonia (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), Montenegro (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931; JAKŠIĆ & NAHIRNIĆ, 2020), Serbia (NAHIRNIĆ *et al.*, 2012) and Croatia (ŠAŠIĆ *et al.*, 2016).

Zygaena loti (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) is a common species in the Balkan Peninsula (NAHIRNIĆ *et al.*, 2012). The distribution ranges from Spain in the Iberian Peninsula (locally and only in the north) across central and southern Europe to Siberia (NAUMANN *et al.*, 1999). In Kosovo this species is recorded on Pashtrik, Zhleb and Çakor (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931) as well as in Rugova Gorge, on Milishevc, in Brezovicë and Gërmi (JAKŠIĆ, 2006). In the region it is known from Albania (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931; VRENOZI *et al.*, 2020), North Macedonia (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), Montenegro (JAKŠIĆ & NAHIRNIĆ, 2022), Serbia (NAHIRNIĆ *et al.*, 2012), Croatia (ŠAŠIĆ *et al.*, 2016), Bulgaria (NAHIRNIĆ *et al.*, 2021).

Zygaena ephialtes (Linnaeus, 1767) is distributed from the western and northern Spain to central and southern Europe to the Urals and to Anatolia (NAUMANN *et al.*, 1999). According to the data from literature, this species is earlier recorded from Rugova

Gorge, Milishevc, Bistrica e Prizrenit Gorge, in several localities on Sharr Mountain as well as in Gërmi (JAKŠIĆ, 2006).

This species is also distributed in the other countries in the region: Albania (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), North Macedonia (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), Montenegro (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), Serbia (NAHIRNIĆ *et al.*, 2012), and Croatia (ŠAŠIĆ *et al.*, 2016).

Zygaena filipendulae is a common species throughout Europe, excluding the Atlantic coast of the Iberian Peninsula, northern Scandinavia and the Great Russian North (NAUMANN *et al.*, 1999). It is also present in Turkey, the Caucasus to Syria and Lebanon (NAUMANN *et al.*, 1999). This species is recorded for the first time in Kosovo from Pashtrik and Zhleb (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), whereas later on it was recorded by JAKŠIĆ (2006) in Bjeshket e Nemuna at the localities Milishevc and Rugova Gorge (JAKŠIĆ, 2006). This species is also distributed in the other countries in the region: Albania (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931; VRENOZI *et al.*, 2020), North Macedonia (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), Montenegro (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), Serbia (NAHIRNIĆ *et al.*, 2012), Croatia (ŠAŠIĆ *et al.*, 2016), and Bulgaria (NAHIRNIĆ *et al.*, 2021).

Zygaena lonicerae (Scheven, 1777) is distributed across Ireland and Fennoscandia, to western China up to central and northern Spain through southern Europe to Turkey and the Caucasus (NAUMANN *et al.*, 1999). It is a common species that was earlier recorded at several localities in Kosovo; Vermosh Pejë (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), as well as Milishevc, Rugova Gorge, Zhleb, Prishtinë and on Mt Sharri (JAKŠIĆ, 2006). This species is also distributed in the other countries in the region: Montenegro (JAKŠIĆ & NAHIRNIĆ, 2020), Albania (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931; NAHIRNIĆ & BESHKOV, 2018), North Macedonia (REBEL & ZERNY, 1931; NAHIRNIĆ & BESHKOV, 2018), Serbia (NAHIRNIĆ *et al.*, 2012), Croatia (MLADINOV, 1976; ŠAŠIĆ *et al.*, 2016).

In respect to the Zygaenidae diversity of Kosovo, 17 species were known prior to this survey (REBEL, 1917; REBEL & ZERNY, 1931; JAKŠIĆ, 2006) and now, with the first record of *Jordanita notata*, the number has increased to 18. From those, eight species were not recorded during this survey: *Jordanita chloros* (Hübner, 1813), *J. globulariae* (Hübner, 1793), *Adscita albanica* (Naufock, 1926), *A. statices* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Zygaena transalpina* (Esper, 1780), *Z. osterodensis* (Reiss, 1921), and *Z. exulans* (Reiner & Hohenwarth, 1792). Some of them could also be expected on Mt. Koritnik with additional surveys in the parts of the mountain that were not included in this research.

If we compare the Zygaenidae diversity of Kosovo with that of other states in the region, 17 species are known in Albania and North Macedonia (NAHIRNIĆ & BESHKOV, 2018), 23 in Serbia (NAHIRNIĆ *et al.*, 2012) and 24 in Croatia (ŠAŠIĆ *et al.*, 2016). Accordingly, we can expect the number of species in Kosovo to increase with additional surveys.

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SUMMARY

Diversity of burnet moths (Lepidoptera: Zygaenidae) on Mountain Koritnik, Kosovo

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Representatives of the family Zygaenidae Latreille, 1809, are day-flying moths, which are known as burnets and foresters. The data for the diversity of this moth family for Republic of Kosovo are still scarce and incomplete. Most records of Zygaenidae in Kosovo date from the beginning of the 20th century (REBEL, 1917; REBEL & ZERNY, 1931), whereas the latest data are these from JAKŠIĆ (1986; 2006).

In this paper we presented the first data on diversity of the moth family Zygaenidae in the Koritnik Mountain in Kosovo. The survey was conducted during the period June–August in 2021 and 2022, in ten localities. Moths were collected during the day, with entomological net. Collected and preserved specimens were identified at the National Museum of Natural History in Sophia in Bulgaria and at the Department of Biology at the Faculty of Natural Science, University of Prishtina. Identifications were based on NAUMANN *et al.* (1999).

During our research 11 Zygaenid species were recorded, among them five Procridinae and six Zygaeninae.

The Procridinae species: *Adscita geryon* (Hübner, 1813); *A. mannii* (Lederer, 1853); *Jordanita budensis* (Speyer & Speyer, 1858); *J. notata* (Zeller, 1847) – new record for Republic of Kosovo; *J. subsolana* (Staudinger, 1862).

Zygaeninae species: *Zygaena purpuralis* (Brünnich, 1763); *Z. carniolica* (Scopoli, 1763); *Z. loti* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775); *Z. ephialtes* (Linnaeus, 1767); *Z. filipendulae* (Linnaeus, 1758); and *Z. loniceriae* (Scheven, 1777).

Together with *Jordanita notata* (Zeller, 1847), the new species recorded in our research, and 17 species known prior to this survey (REBEL, 1917; REBEL & ZERNY, 1931; JAKŠIĆ, 2006) the number of burnet moths in Kosovo came to 18. Seven species that were recorded earlier in other areas in Kosovo were missing in our survey. Some of them could also be expected in Mt. Koritnik with additional surveys in the parts of the mountain that were not included in this research.