

Book Review

Pyraloidea de la España Peninsular e Islas Baleares. Tx. Revilla. 2025. 225 pp.
ISBN: 978-84-19966-62-9. Published by the author. Hardcover, A4 size. Obtainable from the author (txema.revilla@gmail.com) for €85 plus post and packing.

This book covers more than 500 species of the superfamily Pyraloidea that have been recorded in Peninsular Spain and the Balearic Islands. The text is in Spanish, with Forward and Acknowledgements also in English. A short introduction covers the biology of the group and the characters distinguishing the two families, Pyralidae and Crambidae. Three pages show the diversity of Pyraloidea in particular habitats with small pictures of mounted specimens scattered over habitat photos. A chapter on Systematics indicates that 14 of the 20 subfamilies of Pyraloidea are known in the Iberian Peninsula. All 20 subfamilies (5 Pyralidae, 15 Crambidae) are illustrated with one or two examples, including a number of non-European species.

In the main part of the book each species receives a few lines, including the type locality, known host-plants and distribution on world scale and in Spain. Sometimes there is more information, such as a relevant reference. Species with questionable occurrence in the area are mentioned in notes inserted between related accepted species, sometimes accompanied by a picture. In this section there are additional figures of some species not figured on the plates and comparison figures usually showing right forewings of closely related or difficult species such as *Acrobasis* and *Scoparia/Eudonia*. A short chapter of rejected species follows.

There are 28 plates showing all the accepted species in mounted position, enlarged, but not always to the same scale. Most species have a single example, occasionally there are two where there is sexual or other dimorphism. Plates 29 to 60 show male genitalia, 61 to 73 female genitalia.

Finally there is an extensive bibliography including references up to 2024.

The quality of the photos of whole moths is excellent but additional figures of more variable species such as *Ancylosis arenosella* would have been useful. The lack of any indication of scale, especially as the scale varies between photos on the same plate is a disadvantage but I found it did not detract from the value of the book.

The genitalia figures are of high quality and reproduced at a good size. The majority are from Victor Redondo. There are 192 males figured and 76 females. These have mostly been chosen to illustrate differences between species that are not reliably separated by external characters but some species that could usefully have been figured are not. For example there are figures of male genitalia of only four *Ephestias*.

The book does not claim to cover Portugal, indeed Portugal is rarely mentioned, however almost all of the 296 species currently recognised from Portugal are present in Spain. One Portuguese species apparently not yet found in Spain is *Pyrallis regalis*.

This is the only book illustrating all the Iberian Pyraloidea in a single volume. Of course there will be occasions when further research is needed to secure a positive identification, but I strongly recommend it to anyone studying Pyraloidea anywhere in the Iberian Peninsula or Balearic Islands.

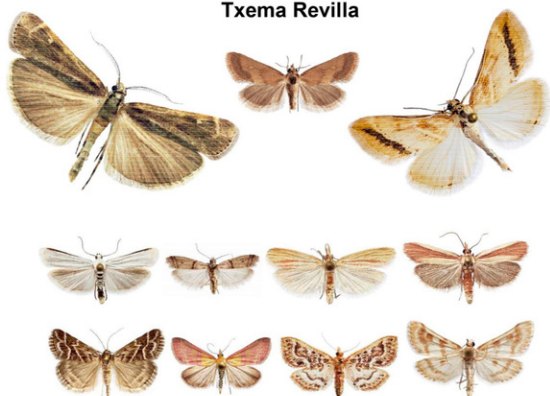
Martin Corley

Cover and three sample pages

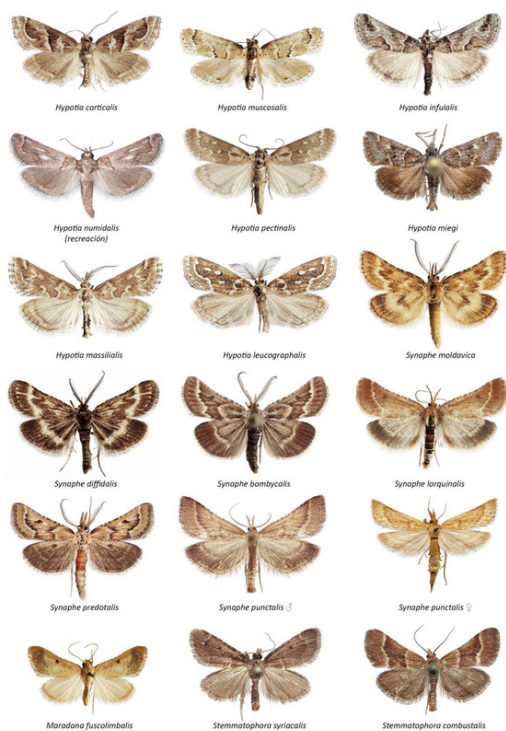


PYRALOIDEA DE LA ESPAÑA PENINSULAR E ISLAS BALEARES

Txema Revilla



LAMINA 01



Dioryctria aulloi Barbey, 1930 (lam.: 8, 37, 65)

Descrita de España (Andalucía, Sierra de las Nieves).
 Planta nutricia en España, pinsapo (*Abies pinsapo*), probablemente otras pináceas en el norte de África (Leraut, 2014). El adulto de aspecto similar a otras *Dioryctria*, vuela de junio a septiembre.
 Knöke, S. (2007) ha publicado un extenso trabajo sobre este género en Europa.

Distribución: Norte de África y España en las provincias de Málaga y Cádiz (Sierra de las Nieves, Sierra Bermeja, Sierra de Grazalema).

Dioryctria sylvestrella Ratzeburg, 1840 (lam.: 8, 37)

Descrita de Alemania (Ratisbona).
 Planta nutricia pináceas *Pinus sylvestris*, *P. pinaster*, *P. halepensis*, *P. strobus* (Leraut, 2014). El adulto vuela de junio a septiembre.

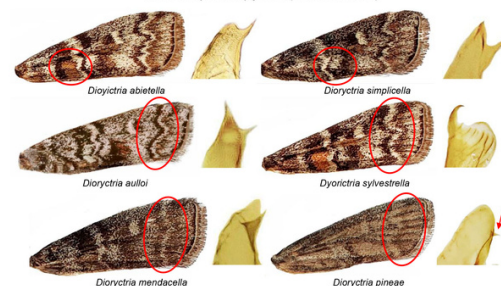
Distribución: Desde Europa hasta Rusia. Extendida por la Península.

Dioryctria mendacella (Staudinger, 1859) (lam.: 8, 38, 65)

Descrita de España (Chiclana).
 Planta nutricia pináceas *Pinus pinea*, *P. pinaster*, *P. halepensis*, (Leraut, 2014). El adulto vuela de julio a septiembre.

Distribución: Norte de África y desde Portugal a Turquía. Extendida por la Península.

Género *Dioryctria*, ala y genitalia (extremo de la valva)



Dioryctria robinella (Millière, 1865) (lam.: 8)

Descrita de Francia (Ardèche).
 Planta nutricia ciprés *Cupressus sempervirens* (Leraut, 2014). El adulto vuela de junio a agosto.

LAMINA 29

