
Five hundred and twenty species of the family Noctuidae (Lepidoptera) have been recorded in Serbia until now. More precisely, 516 species belonging to 217 orders and 19 subfamilies had been recorded up to 2002 (Vasić, 2002). According to this author, this number represents 41.25% of noctuids recorded in Europe. Furthermore, four additional species found in Eastern Serbia are mentioned by Stojanović (2002a). Also, Stojanović (2002b) cites the discovery of a new species from the genus *Nola*, which according to some classifications (Rákosy, 1996) belongs to the family Noctuidae. However, the author ranks it...

The present communication reports the finding of Cryphia amasina (Draudt, 1931) (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae, Bryophili-nae), a species for the fauna of Serbia. Specimens of Cryphia amasina were found in the Fruška Gora National Park, which is located in the North Serbian province Vojvodina. This finding is a result of the more comprehensive entomological research conducted by the author in this area since 2001. Different collecting methods (including bulb traps, malaise traps, butterfly nets, and caterpillar breeding) were used in the research. The specimens of Cryphia amasina were caught using a light trap with a 150W bulb in the morning hours.

The locality of finding is marked on the map with UTM grids (Fig. 1a). The side of a quadrant on the given map is 10 km long. The locality is marked as DR00. The altitude is about 340 m.

One male (Figs. 1b, 1d, and 1f) was found in the area of Fruška Gora (Ledinci-Stokuća) on July 18, 2004. Another male (Figs. 1c, 1e, and 1g) was found at the same place on July 28, 2001.

The specimens were indentified on the basis of genital armatures of male specimens and using the key published by Hacker (1989). The shown specimens and preparations are deposited in the collection of D. Stojanović (Novi Sad). The main characteristics of the species Cryphia amasina are given below.

Distribution: Near Eastern species. In Europe known to date in Greece, Bulgaria, Romania and Macedonia (Beshkov, 2000). Thurner (1964) cites a list of the genus Cryphia found in Macedonia.

Bionomy: This species occurs in localities with mixed oak woods and wet meadows. Its great similarity to Cryphia muralis (Forster, 1771) has often caused wrong determinations. Previous determinations of Cryphia muralis for Serbia should therefore be checked. Flight period: June-August, one generation.

Description of male genital armature (Fig. 1d, 1e): Cucullus elongated, extended on the top. Saccus elongated with short, dentate processus ventralis. A knobbed extension present between the saccus and the cucullus. Aedeagus a large, elongated, sharp tooth (Figs. 1f, and 1g).

Acknowledgements: At this time I would like to thank Prof. Dr. Smiljka Šimić, Prof. Dr. Ljubodrag Mihajlović, and M. Sc. Dragiša Savić for their useful advice and valuable assistance.