

**Further new beetle species in the Hungarian fauna
(Coleoptera)**

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Abstracts – Fourteen species of Coleoptera belonging to seven families are recorded from Hungary for the first time. With 9 figures.

Key words – Anobiidae, Bruchinae, Chrysomelidae, Cryptophagidae, Curculionidae, Dermestidae, Donaciinae, Elateridae, Galerucinae, Oedemeridae, Pselaphinae, Staphylinidae, Hungary, new records.

INTRODUCTION

This is another paper listing first Hungarian records of beetle species, which will be incorporated into the checklist of Coleoptera of Hungary, under preparation by the first author.

The families and the 14 species are arranged in alphabetical order. The localities – also listed in alphabetical order – are grouped according to the Hungarian counties. Translation of Hungarian words written on the specimen labels and comments are in brackets. The number of specimens studied and the abbreviation of the depository are in parentheses.

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Abbreviations – CBS = collection of BÉLA SZELENCZEY, Győr, Hungary; CDS = collection of DEZSŐ SZALÓKI, Budapest, Hungary; HNHM = Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary (curator: OTTÓ MERKL); KFM = Kazinczy Ferenc Museum, Sátoraljaújhely, Hungary (curator: GÁBOR HEGYESSY).

ANOBIIDAE

Ptinus (Bruchoptinus) palliatus PERRIS, 1847 (Fig. 1) – Vas county: Sárvár, Kanotapuszta, ártéri maradványtölgyes [= floodplain oak forest], *Quercus robur* törzséről éjjel egyelve [= singled from trunk of *Quercus robur* at night], 2.V.2008, leg. TAMÁS NÉMETH & NIKOLA RAHMÉ (4 specimens, HNHM); Sárvár, Kanotapuszta, ártéri maradványtölgyes [= floodplain oak forest], éjszakai egyelés fatörzsekről [= from tree trunks at night], 10.V.2008, OTTÓ MERKL & TAMÁS NÉMETH (2 specimens, HNHM); Sárvár, Sitkei-erdő, éjszaka *Quercus robur* törzsén [= on trunk of *Quercus robur* at night], 11–12.V.2010 (2 specimens, CDS, 1, HNHM). Identified by T. NÉMETH, confirmed by J. BOROWSKI (Department of Forest Protection and Ecology, Faculty of Forestry, Warsaw University of Life Sciences, Warsaw, Poland).

CHRYSOMELIDAE: BRUCHINAE

Bruchidius foveolatus (GYLLENHAL, 1833) (Fig. 2) – Pest county: [Gödöllő,] Máriabesnyő, 16.X.1938., leg. JENŐ FODOR (1 specimen, HNHM). Vas county: Kőszeg, Hörmann-forrás, fűhálózás, egyelés [= swept & singled], 12.VI.2009, leg. ARANKA GRABANT, ZOLTÁN GYÖRGY, ATTILA KOTÁN, OTTÓ MERKL & TAMÁS NÉMETH (2 specimens, HNHM). Identified by Z. GYÖRGY. – This species was deleted from the Hungarian checklist of Bruchinae by GYÖRGY & MERKL (2005) because the original specimens mentioned by KASZAB (1967) from Pécs and Simontornya were lost, and the labelling reliability of the specimen from Siófok is highly doubtful. However, two specimens, a male and a female, were found on a collecting trip organised by the Hungarian Entomological Society in 2009 to the Kőszeg Mountains, western Hungary. A further old female specimen from Máriabesnyő was found in the material of the HNHM. This species is widely distributed in the Mediterranean, and known to occur in: Algeria, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Greece, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey (BOROWIEC & ANTON 1993). The known host plants are *Cytisus scoparius* (HOFFMAN 1945), *Spartium junceum* (DECALLE & LODOS 1989), and *Genista fasselata* (ANTON *et al.* 1997). In Hungary, the other species of the *B. foveolatus* species group is *B. sericatus* Germar, 1824). The two species can be separated as follows.

- Forelegs yellowish red, with basal half of fore femora black, other legs black. Antennomeres 1–4 of females, 2–3 of males partly yellowish red, other antennomeres black. Basal half of pronotum not parallel-sided: sides narrowing anteriorly from the base. Pubescence of pronotum not patterned. Body length 1.3–2.2 mm

Bruchidius sericatus GERMAR, 1824

- All legs entirely black. Antennomeres 2–3 of both females and males partly yellowish red, other antennomeres black. Basal half of pronotum not parallel-sided: sides narrowing anteriorly from the middle. Pubescence of pronotum forming two denser (appearing lighter) spots along transversal midline. Body length 1.5–2.4 mm

Bruchidius foveolatus (GYLLENHAL, 1833)

CHRYSOMELIDAE: DONACIINAE

Donacia reticulata GYLLENHAL, 1817 (Fig. 3) – Pest county: Fót, Újfalu, 120 m, nedves rét, gyékényről fűhálózza [= wet meadow, sweep-netted from bulrush], 31.V.1975, leg. OTTÓ MERKL (5 specimens, HNHM). Identified by G. POZSGAI (Zalaegerszeg, Hungary). – This species is distributed in Southwestern Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Netherlands, Italy, Slovenia, Austria, Croatia) and North Africa (Algeria). Up to now, one old specimen from Ludbreg (Croatia, coll. APFELBECK) was preserved in the HNHM. The record from Besztercebánya (now Banská Bystrica in Slovakia) (PETRICSKÓ 1883) is probably based on misidentification. According to PETITPIERRE (2000) its host plants are *Sparganium ramosum*, *Typha* and *Carex* species. This Hungarian locality is the easternmost occurrence of the species.

CHRYSOMELIDAE: GALERUCINAE

Orestia alpina (GERMAR, 1824) – Fejér county: Gánt, Fáni-völgy, rostálva [= sifted], 11.IV.1961, leg. SEBESTYÉN ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA (3 specimens, HNHM); Gánt, Fáni-völgy, rostálva [= sifted], 7.VII.1961, leg. ZOLTÁN KASZAB (3 specimens, HNHM). Identified by B. GRUEV (Plovdiv, Bulgaria). – This species is distributed in the mountains of Albania, Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Italy (Mt. Gargano, Alpi Giulie), Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania (Banat), Serbia and Slovenia. The occurrence of this typical mountainous species in the centre of Hungary seems to be quite astonishing. The locality, however, is being in the hearth of Vértes Hills, where deep valleys create special climatic conditions. The beech forest of Fáni-völgy [= Fáni Valley] is cool and shadowed, and gives home not only to subalpine floral elements, as Hart's-tongue fern (*Asplenium scolopendrium* L.), or Alpine kidney vetch (*Anthyllis vulneraria* L. *alpestris* (KIT.) ASCH. et GRAEBN.) but to the

glacial relict Hungarian bear's ear (*Primula auricula* L. *hungarica* (BORBÁS) SOÓ) as well. Although the area is being under strong mountainous influence the occurrence of *Orestia alpina* is still abstruse.

CRYPTOPHAGIDAE

Micrambe woodroffei JOHNSON, 2007 (= *M. villosus* of authors, not HEER, 1841) – Veszprém county: Balatoncsicsó, Csicsói-erdészház [= forester's lodge], fényre [= at light], 22.VI.1992, leg. OTTÓ MERKL (1 specimen, HNHM). Identified by C. JOHNSON (Manchester, United Kingdom).

CURCULIONIDAE

Elytrodon bidentatus STEVEN, 1929 – Békés county: Gyula, Szentháromság temető [= Trinity cemetery], 21.XI.2009, leg. ANDRÁS MÁRKUS (1 specimen, HNHM). Identified by A. PODLUSSÁNY.

Ruteria major (A. et F. SOLARI, 1907) (Fig. 4) – Győr-Moson-Sopron county: Röjtök-muzsaj, Nagy-erdő, in rotten bark of *Quercus*, 7.II.2007, leg. BÉLA SZELENCZEY (1 specimen, HNHM). Identified by A. PODLUSSÁNY.

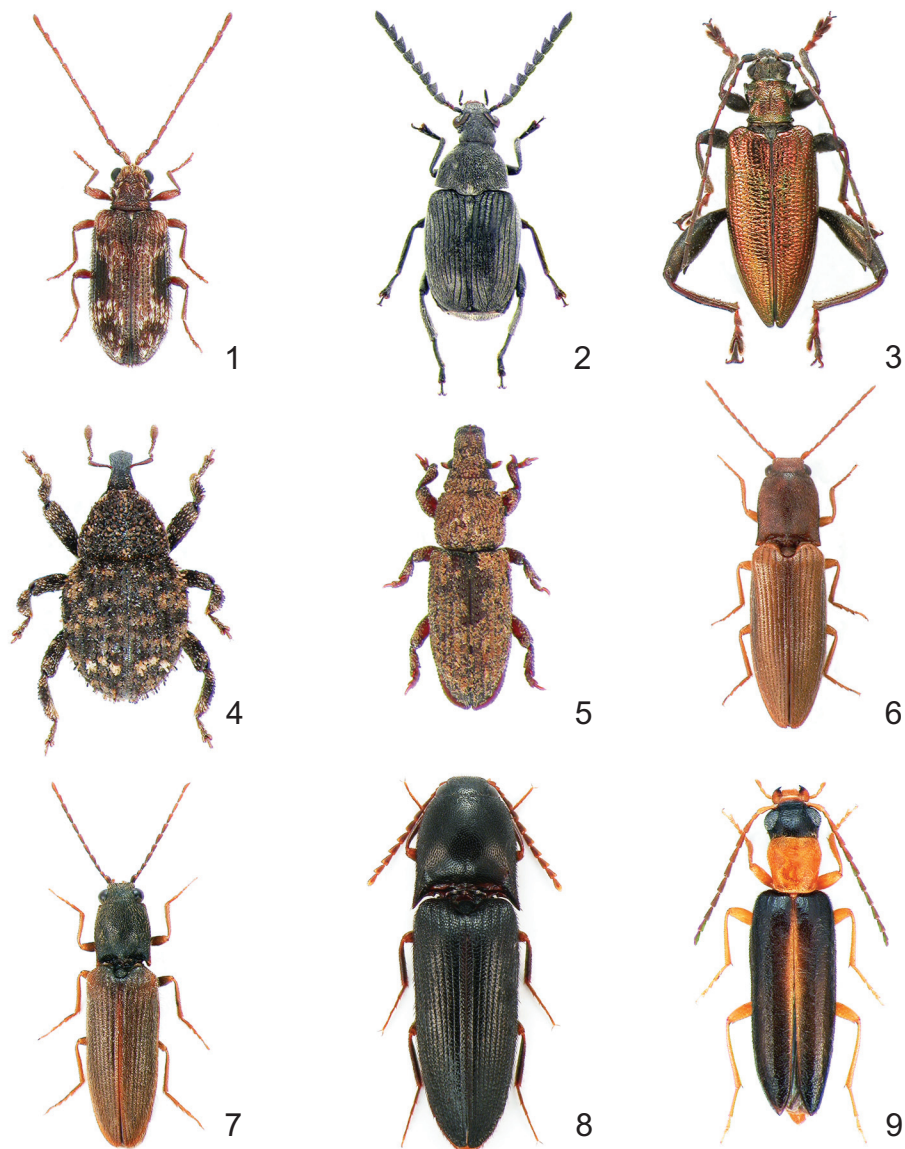
Choerorhinus squalidus FAIRMAIRE, 1857 (Fig. 5) – Pest county: Isaszeg, Lassú-völgy, éjjel [= at night], fatörzsekről egyelve [= singled from tree trunks], 9.VI.2009, leg. ATTILA KOTÁN, OTTÓ MERKL, TAMÁS NÉMETH & VALENTIN SZÉNÁSI (1 specimen, HNHM). Identified by A. PODLUSSÁNY.

DERMESTIDAE

Attagenus (Attagenus) smirnovi ZHANTIEV, 1973 – Budapest: Óbuda, lakótelep [= housing estate], lakásban [= in flat], 3.III.1989, leg. OTTÓ MERKL (1 specimen, HNHM). Identified by A. HERRMANN (Stade, Germany).

ELATERIDAE

Athous carpatophilus (REITTER, 1905) (Fig. 6) – Győr-Moson-Sopron county: Duna-kiliti, Öreg-Duna partja, talajcsapda [= pitfall trap], 19.VI–10.VII.1994, leg. OTTÓ MERKL (1 specimen, HNHM). Identified by G. PLATIA (Cesena, Italy).



Figs 1–9. 1 = *Ptinus palliatus* PERRIS, 1847, 2 = *Bruchidius foveolatus* (GYLLENHAL, 1833), 3 = *Donacia reticulata* GYLLENHAL, 1817, 4 = *Rutera major* (A. et F. SOLARI, 1907), 5 = *Choerorhinus squalidus* FAIRMAIRE, 1857, 6 = *Athous carpatophilus* (REITTER, 1905), 7 = *Athous picipennis* (REITTER, 1905), 8 = *Ectamenogonus montandoni* (BUYSSON, 1888), 9 = *Xanthochroina auberti* (ABEILLE, 1876). Not to scale (photo by ZOLTÁN GYÖRGY & TAMÁS NÉMETH)

Athous picipennis (REITTER, 1905) (Fig. 7) – Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county: Zemplénagárd, Asztrap-dűlő, 12.VI.2007, leg. GÁBOR HEGYESSY (1 specimen, HNHM); Zemplénagárd, Asztrap-dűlő, 17.VII.2010, leg. GÁBOR HEGYESSY, TAMÁS NÉMETH & ATTILA PODLUSSÁNY (1 specimen, HNHM); Identified by G. PLATIA (Cesena, Italy) and T. NÉMETH.

Ectamenogonus montandoni (BUYSSON, 1888) (Fig. 8) – Győr-Moson-Sopron county: Dénesfa, fáslegelő [= woody pasture], 47°27'12.41"N, 17°02'26.94"E, lombhálózva tölgyről, szűrületkor [= netted from foliage of oak at sunset], 19.VII.2010, leg. BÉLA SZELENCZEY (1 specimen, CBS). Identified by B. SZELENCZEY.

OEDEMERIDAE

Xanthochroina auberti (ABEILLE, 1876) (Fig. 9) – Győr-Moson-Sopron county: Dénesfa, 47°27'2.41"N, 17°02'28.94"E, netting on *Quercus* sp., 23.VI.2008, leg. BÉLA SZELENCZEY (2 specimens, HNHM); Dénesfa, 47°27'12.41"N, 17°02'28.94"E, netting on *Quercus* sp., 3.VII.2009, leg. BÉLA SZELENCZEY (1 specimen, HNHM); Dénesfa, 47°27'12.41"N, 17°02'28.94"E, netting on *Quercus* sp., 28.VI.2010, leg. BÉLA SZELENCZEY (2 specimens, HNHM). Identified by T. NÉMETH, confirmed by V. ŠVIHLA (National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic). – The species is known to occur in the Mediterranean (Croatia, France, Greece, Italy, Spain, Lebanon, Turkey) (ŠVIHLA 2008). This surprising record in the northwestern part of Hungary represents the northernmost locality of the species.

STAPHYLINIDAE: PSELAPHINAE

Reichenbachia juncorum (LEACH, 1817) – Veszprém county: Bakonyháza, 24.IV.1993, leg. OTTÓ MERKL (1 specimen, HNHM). Identified by J. RUDNER (Szeged, Hungary).

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