

**Distributional notes and a checklist of click beetles
(Coleoptera: Elateridae) from Hungary**

O. MERKL^{1*} & J. MERTLIK²

¹*Hungarian Natural History Museum, H-1088 Budapest, Baross u. 13, Hungary.*

E-mail: merkl@zoo.zoo.nhmus.hu

²*Na kotli 1174, CZ-500 09 Hradec Králové, Czech Republic.*

E-mail: mertlik@elateridae.com

Abstract – First records of *Ampedus hjorti* (RYE, 1905), *Ampedus quercicola* (BUYSSON, 1887), *Athous apfelbecki* REITTER, 1905, *Athous zebei* BACH, 1854, *Brachygonus ruficeps* (MULSANT et GUILLEBEAU, 1855), *Cidnopus platiai* MERTLIK, 1996, *Cidnopus ruzenae* (LAIBNER, 1977), *Ectinus aterrimus* (LINNAEUS, 1761), *Limoniscus violaceus* (P. W. J. MÜLLER, 1821), *Megapenthes lugens* (REDTENBACHER, 1842), *Oedostethus quadripustulatus* (FABRICIUS, 1792), *Reitterelater bouyoni* (CHASSAIN, 1992), *Reitterelater dubius* PLATIA et CATE, 1990, *Zorochros flavipes* (AUBÉ, 1850), *Zorochros meridionalis* (LAPORTE DE CASTELNAU, 1840) and *Zorochros stibicki* LESEIGNEUR, 1970 for the fauna of Hungary are given. Twelve species are deleted from the Hungarian faunal list. A checklist of the Elateridae of Hungary (131 species) is presented.

Key words – Coleoptera, Elateridae, checklist, Hungary.

INTRODUCTION

Since KUTHY's (1897) volume on Coleoptera in the *Fauna Regni Hungariae* no complete list of the Elateridae of Hungary has been published. KUTHY mentioned 148 species (including *Drapetes cinctus* (PANZER, 1796) in the family Eucnemidae) known to occur in Hungary, but many of his records refer to former Hungarian regions now belonging to Slovakia, the Ukraine, Romania, Serbia and Croatia. A number of species listed by him are not expected to occur in present-day Hungary, either because they belong to the fauna of the higher regions of the Carpathian Mountains or because they are species with a more southern distribu-

* Corresponding author.

tion. Other species actually do occur in Hungary, but the localities mentioned by KUTHY are outside the present borders of the country.

In this paper an updated checklist of the 131 Hungarian species of the family Elateridae is presented. Sixteen species are recorded from the country for the first time, whereas 12 species considered to occurring within its boundaries by previous authors are now deleted from the Hungarian faunal list.

Abbreviations of collections – FHK = coll. FERDINAND HOLLY, Kyselka, Czech Republic; HNHM = Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary; IJN = coll. IVO JENIŠ, Náklo, Czech Republic; JMHK = coll. JOSEF MERTLIK, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic; JPHK = coll. JAN PELIKÁN, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic; LSL = coll. LUKÁŠ SEKERKA, Liberec, Czech Republic, NHMZ = Natural History Museum of Bakony Mountains, Zirc, Hungary (curator: CSABA KUTASI).

Notes on locality listings – Hungarian counties and the metropolitan area of Budapest are in bold type. Notes on the Hungarian labels have been translated, wherever pertinent. Doubtful records are indicated as such in brackets.

NOTES ON SOME SPECIES OF CARDIOPHORUS

The nomenclatorial tangle associated with the black-bodied and red-legged species of *Cardiophorus* ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829, has resulted in a confusing usage of the various names. The species without a grey sutural band on the elytra is *Cardiophorus erichsoni* BUYSSON, 1901, but it was listed under *C. vestigialis* ERICHSON, 1840 in LAIBNER (2000). This species is quite common in Hungary.

The species with a grey sutural band on the elytra formed by diagonally directed hairs is *Cardiophorus vestigialis* ERICHSON, 1840, but it was recorded as *C. rufipes* (GOEZE, 1777) and *C. maritimus* DOLIN, 1971, in LAIBNER (2000). This species is quite rare in Hungary.

After checking the available original specimens on which literature records are based, some of the published data can be corrected as follows:

Published name	Reference	Correct name
<i>C. rufipes</i> (GOEZE, 1777)	MERKL (1991)	<i>C. vestigialis</i> ERICHSON, 1840
<i>C. rufipes</i> (GOEZE, 1777)	ÁDÁM (1986)	<i>C. erichsoni</i> BUYSSON, 1901
<i>C. rufipes</i> (GOEZE, 1777)	PILLICH (1914)	<i>C. erichsoni</i> BUYSSON, 1901
<i>C. rufipes</i> (GOEZE, 1777)	KAUFMANN (1914b)	<i>C. erichsoni</i> BUYSSON, 1901
<i>C. erichsoni</i> BUYSSON, 1901	ENDRÓDI (1983)	<i>C. vestigialis</i> ERICHSON, 1840
<i>C. vestigialis</i> ERICHSON, 1840	MERKL & HORVATOVICH (2000)	<i>C. erichsoni</i> BUYSSON, 1901
<i>C. atramentarius</i> ERICHSON, 1840	ÁDÁM (1986)	<i>C. discicollis</i> (HERBST, 1806)

Cardiophorus ebeninus (GERMAR, 1824) – **Budapest:** Bpest. Umgb. [= environs of Budapest], Kamaraerdő, leg. H. DIENER (1 female, HNHM). – **Veszprém:** Berhida, 1953, Dr. R. LENCI (1 male, HNHM); Királyszentisván, Ugri-hegy, sziklagyep [= rock sward], talajcsapda [= pitfall trap], 29.IV. to 13.V.1998 and 10.VI. to 24.VI.1998, Cs. KUTASI (3 specimens, NHMZ); Vilonya, Külső-hegy, sziklagyep [= rock sward], talajcsapda [= pitfall trap], 15.IV. to 29.IV.1998 and 29.IV. to 13.V.1998, Cs. KUTASI (3 specimens, NHMZ). – This species is included in the list of Hungarian Elateridae by KUTHY (1897), based on a specimen collected by himself in Budapest. However, this specimen is a male of *Cardiophorus dolini* MARDJANIAN, 1985. Nevertheless, *Cardiophorus ebeninus* does occur in the country, as testified by the eight specimens mentioned above, which are from present-day Hungary. KASZAB (1937) also mentioned this species, but the original specimens have been lost.

The authors were unable to trace the identity of “*Cardiophorus melanarius* ILLIGER”, mentioned by Endrődi (1983).

SPECIES NEW TO HUNGARY

Ampedus hjorti (RYE, 1905) – **Pest:** Nagymaros, Szt. Mihály-hegy, southern slope, 400 m, oak forest, in rotten wood of hollow oak trunk, 19. IV. 1996, J. MERTLIK (1 male, JMHK). – **Zala:** Rezi, fénycsapda [= light trap], 12. VIII. 1978, unknown collector (1 specimen, NHMZ). – The species is also known from Germany, Poland, Denmark, Sweden, Lithuania, Latvia, Slovakia (LAIBNER 2000), Austria (CATE 2004), Ukraine (ROUBAL 1936), Greece (PLATIA & GUDENZI 2000b) and Iran (CATE *et al.* 2002). First records for Hungary.

Ampedus quercicola (BUYSSON, 1887) – **Baranya:** Abaliget, 22.–30. IV. 1989, A. SIEBER (1 male, in coll. MAX SIEBER); Pécs, Misina, 24. X. 1953, Z. KASZAB (1 specimen, HNHM). – **Fejér:** Isztimér, Tűzköves-völgy, *Melitti-Fagetum*, kérgézés [= peeling off bark], 26. X. 1995, Cs. KUTASI (1 specimen, BMZH). – **Veszprém:** Porva, 2. IV. 1983, A. PODLUSSÁNY (1 specimen, BMZH). – The species is also known from Denmark, Great Britain, Spain, France, Germany, Romania, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Tunisia (ZEISING & SIEG 1992), Austria, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland (CATE 2004), Ukraine (DOLIN 1988: 90, misidentified as *Ampedus karpathicus* (BUYSSON, 1885)), Czech Republic and Slovakia (LAIBNER 2000). First record for Hungary.

Athous apfelbecki REITTER, 1905 – **Békés:** Gyula, Remetei-erdő, 90 m, fűhálózás [= sweep-netting], 3. VII. 1963, ENDRÓDY-Y[OUNGA] (1 specimen, HNHM). – **Csongrád:** Földeák, 26. VI. 1979, I. SZARUKÁN (1 specimen, HNHM); Szeged, 15. VII. 1926, V. STILLER (1 specimen, HNHM); Szeged, 20. VIII. 1933, E. CSIKI (1 specimen, HNHM); Szeged, 20. VI. 1934, V. STILLER (1 specimen, HNHM); Szeged, 4. VII. 1937, V. STILLER (1 specimen, HNHM); Újszeged, 29. VI. 1934, J. Erdős (1 specimen, HNHM). – **Győr-Moson-Sopron:** Dunakiliti, Öreg-Duna partja [= side of the main branch of the Danube River], talajcsapda [= pitfall trap], 19. VI. to 10. VII. 1994, O. MERKL (1 specimen, HNHM); Győr, E. BOKOR (1 specimen, HNHM); Kimle, Istvánpuszta, kopogtatás [= beating], 19. VII. 1989, GY. SZÉL (1 specimen, HNHM). – The species is also known from Serbia, Bulgaria (REITTER 1905) and Romania (CATE 2004). First records for Hungary.

Athous zebei BACH, 1854 – **Baranya:** Orfű, V. 1988, F. HOLLY (2 males, FHK, 1 male, JMHK). – The species is also known from a number of European countries, mainly in the central part, northern Italy (PLATIA 1994), western Ukraine (DOLIN 1982), Macedonia and Crete (MERTLIK, unpublished). First record for Hungary.

Brachygonus ruficeps (MULSANT et GUILLEBEAU, 1855) – **Pest:** Gödöllő, Máriabesnyő, 17. V. 1925, J. FODOR (1 specimen, HNHM). – **Somogy:** Barcs, V. STILLER (1 specimen, HNHM). – The species is also known from the Iberian Peninsula, France, Italy, Southern and Central Europe,

Carpathian Ruthenia, the Caucasus (LAIBNER 2000), Bulgaria and Romania (CATE 2004). First records for Hungary.

Cidnopus platiai MERTLIK, 1996 – **Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok**: Tiszasüly, 1956, Dr. LENCZI (1 female, HNHM). – The species was described from Eastern Slovakia (MERTLIK 1996a). First record for Hungary.

Cidnopus ruzenae (LAIBNER, 1977) – **Bács-Kiskun**: Ágasegyháza, homokbuckás [= sand hills], talajcsapda [= pitfall trap], 6. III.–12. V. 1978, HÁMORI (1 female, HNHM); Bócsa, 20. IV. 1957, SZÉKESSY (1 male, HNHM); Bócsa, homokbuckás [= sand hills], egyelés [= capturing by hand], 16. IV. 1979, MERKL (1 male, HNHM); Bócsa, *Junipero-Populetum albae*, 3. IV. 1997, ANDREA MOLNÁR (1 male, HNHM); Bugac, 17. IV. 1979, PODLUSSÁNY (1 male, HNHM); Bugac, Ósborókás, fűhálózás [= sweep-netting], 16. IV. 1979, ÁDÁM et PODLUSSÁNY (2 males, HNHM); Fülöpháza, homokbuckás [= sand hills], egyelés [= capturing by hand], 25. III. 1979, ÁDÁM (2 males, HNHM); Fülöpháza, Fehér-hegy, *Potentillo-Festucetum vaginatae*, 10. IV. 1983, ÁDÁM & MERKL (1 male, HNHM); Kalocsa, SPEISER (1 female, HNHM); Kelebia, 21. IV. 1953, Erdős, (1 female, HNHM); [Kiskun]Félegyháza, PEREGI (1 male, HNHM); Kunbaracs, Daruhát, *Pinetum nigrae* cultum, 3. VII. 1983, ÁDÁM (1 male, HNHM); Kunfehértó, Holdrutás-erdő [= forest], fűhálózás [= sweep-netting], 18. IV. 1979, ÁDÁM & HÁMORI (1 male, HNHM); Kunfehértó, Holdrutás-erdő [= forest], talajcsapda [= pitfall trap], 28. III.–10. V. 1979, L. TÓTH (1 female, HNHM); Kunszentmiklós, Apajpuszta, egyelés [= capturing by hand], 8. IV. 1977, ÁDÁM (2 males, 1 female, HNHM); Tabdi, turjános [= marshland], égeres [= alder forest], fűhálózás [= sweep-netting], 11. V. 1977, ÁDÁM (1 female, HNHM). – **Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén**: Hollóháza, Május-hegy, 13. VII. 1954, J. PAPP (1 male, HNHM). – **Budapest**: Budapest, E. BOKOR (1 male, HNHM); Budapest, 10. IV. 1873, unknown collector (1 male, identified by SZOMBATHY as *L. cylindricus*, HNHM); Csepel, I. PEREGI (2 males, HNHM); János-hegy, 22. V. 1928, H. DIENER (1 male, HNHM); Káposztásmegyer, 18. IV. 1920, R. STREDA (1 male, 1 female, HNHM); Káposztásmegyer, 24. III. 1926, unknown collector (2 males, 1 female, HNHM); Káposztásmegyer, 100 m, homokos rét [= sandy meadow], gödörből [= from soldier's foxhole], 25. IV. 1982, O. MERKL (2 males, HNHM); Káposztásmegyer, 100 m, homokos rét [= sandy meadow], gödörből [= from soldier's foxhole], 11. IV. 1982, O. MERKL (1 female, HNHM); Újpest, R. MEUSEL (1 male, HNHM). – **Csongrád**: Szeged, 8. IV. 1920, STILLER (male holotype of *Limoniuss aeruginosus* f. *limbatus* STILLER, 1926, HNHM); Szeged, 10. IV. 1926, STILLER (1 male paratype of the same, HNHM). – **Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok**: Kisújszállás, 1. V. 1963, Erdős, (1 female, HNHM). – **Pest**: Csévharaszt, homokbuckás [= sand hills], fűhálózáva [= sweep-netted], 6. V. 1982, O. MERKL (1 male, HNHM); Csévharaszt, Pótharasztpuszta, *Pinetum silvestris cultum*, 10. IV. 1983, ÁDÁM & MERKL (1 male, HNHM); Dabas, Gyón, 2. IV. 1905, KERTÉSZ (1 male, HNHM); Esztergom, E. BOKOR (2 males, HNHM); Dömsöd, Apaj, 6. IV. 1990, I. JENIŠ (1 female, IJN); Gödöllő, 14. V. 1916, H. DIENER (1 female, HNHM); Gödöllő, 2. IV. 1961, A. PODLUSSÁNY (2 males, HNHM); Gödöllő, Máriabesnyő, IV. 1930, J. FODOR (3 males, HNHM); Gödöllő, Máriabesnyő, 16. IV. 1967, A. PODLUSSÁNY (2 males, HNHM); Gödöllő, Máriabesnyő, 15. IV. 1968, A. PODLUSSÁNY (1 male, HNHM); Inárcs, 1. IV. 1954, SZÉKESSY (4 males, HNHM); Ócsa, Öregturján, 24. IV. 1952, KAKASSNÉ (1 female, HNHM); Ócsa, Turjáni-erdő [= forest], DK [= south-east], talajról, egyelve [= captured from the ground], 24. IV. 1952, Z. KASZAB (1 female, HNHM); Ócsa, Turjáni-erdő [= forest], DK [= south-east], fűhálózáva [= sweep-netted], 24. IV. 1952, I. KOVÁCS (1 female, HNHM); Órbottyán, Őrszentmiklós, nyáras [= stand of poplar trees], 19. IV. 1927, K. SAJÓ (1 male, HNHM); Piliscsaba, 22. VII. 1909, unknown collector (1 male, HNHM); Ráckeve, 11. VI. 1954, A. PODLUSSÁNY (1 male, HNHM); Szigetbecse, 100 m, csatornapart [= bank of a canal], fűhálózáva [= sweep-netted], 9. IV. 1983, O. MERKL (2 males, HNHM); Szigetbecse, Duna-gát, 100 m, egyelve [= capturing by hand], 8. IV. 1984, O. MERKL (2 males, HNHM); Szigetbecse, akácós [= stand of *Robinia pseudoacacia*], egyelve [= capturing by hand], 8. IV. 1985, O. MERKL (1 male, HNHM); Szigetbecse, homokos rét [= sandy meadow], egyelés [= capturing by hand], 4. IV. 1999, O. MERKL (1 male, HNHM);

Szigetbecse, 100 m, nyáras [= poplar stand], fűhálózás [= sweep-netting], 15. IV. 1992, O. MERKL (1 male, HNHM); Szigetcsép, I. PEREGI (1 male, HNHM); Szigetszentmiklós, 30. IV. 1936, E. CSIKI (1 female, HNHM); Szigethalom, 16. IV. 1962, RETEZÁR (1, male, HNHM); Szigetszentmiklós, fűhálózás [= sweep-netting], 5. V. 1991, O. MERKL (1 female, HNHM); Taksony, 19. IV. 1976, A. PODLUSSÁNY (1 male, HNHM); Tatárszentgyörgy, 1. V. 1955, coll. J. PAPP (1 female, HNHM). – **Somogy**: Balatonöszöd, F. EHMANN (1 female, HNHM). Siófok, LICHTNECKERT (1 male, HNHM). Somogy county [not delimited further], 1903, unknown collector (1 female, HNHM). – **Toina**: Bátorapuzta, 25. III. 1921, DUDICH (1 male, 2 females, HNHM). – The species is also known from Bulgaria, Slovakia, Poland (TARNAWSKI 2000) and Czech Republic (Moravia) (DUSANEK 1999). These are the first confirmed records for Hungary, although MERKL (2001) already mentioned the species from Hungary, with reference to literature data of *Cidnopus aeruginosus* (OLIVIER, 1790). All previous published records of *Cidnopus aeruginosus* from Hungary refer to *C. ruzenae*.

Ectinus aterrimus (LINNAEUS, 1761) – **Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén**: Nagyhuta, Kőkapu, 10. VII. 1980, E. KISMARJAI (1 specimen, HNHM). – **Budapest**: Kamaraerdő, I. PEREGI (1 specimen, HNHM). – The species is also known from a number of European countries, mainly in northern and central parts (CATE 2004, DOLIN 1988, LAIBNER 2000), including Crete (MERTLIK, unpublished).

Limonicus violaceus (P. W. J. MÜLLER, 1821) – **Pest**: Nagymaros, Szt. Mihály-hegy, southern slope, 450 m, oak forest, in pupal cradles in secondary organic material in hollow trunk of cracked oak, together with two adults of *Ischnodes sanguinicollis* (PANZER, 1793), 19. IV. 1996, J. MERTLIK (6 specimens, JMHK); Szentendre, Király-völgy, faodúban lévő komposztban [= in compost found in tree hollow], [no collection date, but from the early 1990s], P. BARTHA (1 specimen, HNHM). – The species is also known from Germany (HORION 1953, HUSLER & HUSLER 1940), Spain (RECALDE & SÁNCHEZ-RUIZ 2002), France (LESEIGNEUR 1972), England (MENDEL & OWEN 1990), Denmark (MARTIN 1989), Poland (HORION 1953), Austria (HORION 1953, ZÁBRANSKÝ 1998), Slovenia (BRANCSIK 1871), Romania (HORION 1953), Croatia, Bosnia (ROUBAL 1924) and Estonia (WHITEHEAD 2003); doubtful in Italy (PLATIA 1994). First records for Hungary. LUCE (1996) gives a good comprehensive account on the conservational status of the species in Europe.

Megapenthes lugens (REDTENBACHER, 1842) – **Baranya**: Pécs, F. EHMANN (1 specimen, HNHM). – **Budapest**: Budapest, E. BOKOR (1 specimen, HNHM). – **Pest**: Budakeszi, V. 1897, H. DIENER (1 specimen, HNHM). – **Somogy**: Fonyód, V. STILLER (2 specimens, HNHM). – The species is also known from Central, Eastern and Southern Europe, the Caucasus and North Africa (PLATIA 1994). First records for Hungary.

Oedostethus quadripustulatus (FABRICIUS, 1792) – **Budapest**: Budafok, 8. VI. 1926, unknown collector (5 specimens, HNHM); Csepel, 14. VI. 1895, unknown collector (1 specimen, HNHM). – **Pest**: Esztergom, E. BOKOR (1 specimen, HNHM); Vác, 24. VI. 1923, L. BÍRÓ (1 specimen, HNHM); Vác, Tudósdomb, 23. VI. 1929, L. BÍRÓ (1 specimen, HNHM). – **Somogy**: Siófok, F. LICHTNECKERT [doubtful locality] (1 specimen, HNHM). – The species is also known from Central Europe, France, Italy (PLATIA 1994), England (MENDEL & CLARKE 1996), Ukraine and Russia (DOLIN 1982). First records for Hungary.

Reitterelater bouyoni (CHASSAIN, 1992) – **Baranya**: Villány Hills, NE from Máriagyüd, edge of oak forest, by beating branches of blooming oaks, 7. V. 2001, L. SEKERKA (1 male, LSL). – **Heves**: Noszvaj, Síkfőkút, cseres-tölgyes [= *Quercetum petraeae cerris*], fénycsapda [= light trap], 1. VII. 1992, V. MARKÓ (1 specimen, HNHM); Noszvaj, Síkfőkút, cseres-tölgyes [= *Quercetum petraeae cerris*], fénycsapda [= light trap], 13. V. 1993, V. MARKÓ (2 specimens, HNHM, 1 specimen, JMHK); Noszvaj, Síkfőkút, cseres-tölgyes [= *Quercetum petraeae cerris*], fénycsapda [= light trap], 16. VIII. 1993, V. MARKÓ (1 specimen, HNHM). – **Pest**: Isaszeg, 20. V. 1917, H. DIENER (1 specimen, HNHM). – The species is also known from France, Spain (SÁNCHEZ-RUIZ *et al.* 2003), Portugal

(PLATIA & SERRANO 2002), Austria, Italy (PLATIA & GUDENZI 2000a), Czech Republic and Slovakia (MERTLIK 1996b, 1998). First records for Hungary.

Reitterelater dubius PLATIA et CATE, 1990 – **Baranya**: Pécs, 1903, unknown collector (1 specimens, HNHM). – **Budapest**: Budapest, KUTHY (1 specimen, HNHM). – **Somogy**: Fonyód, V. STILLER (1 specimen, HNHM). – **Zala**: Rezi, fénycsapda [= light trap], 20. VII. 1977, unknown collector (1 specimen, HNHM). – The species is also known from Sweden, France, Czech Republic, Ukraine, Slovakia, Austria, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece and Asia Minor (PLATIA 1994). First records for Hungary.

Zorochros flavipes (AUBÉ, 1850) – **Somogy**: Siófok, F. LICHTNECKERT [doubtful locality] (1 specimen, HNHM). – Győr-Moson-Sopron: Sopron, MOCZARSKI (1 specimen, HNHM). – The species is also known from Central, Eastern and Southern Europe as well as from France (PLATIA 1994). First records for Hungary.

Zorochros meridionalis (LAPORTE DE CASTELNAU, 1840) – **Baranya**: Almamellék, V. STILLER (1 specimen, HNHM). – **Budapest**: Budapest, Budafok, 29. IV. 1910, (6 specimens, HNHM); Budapest, Budai-hegység, J. FODOR (1 specimen, HNHM); Budapest, Duna-part, 13. IV. 1894, J. FODOR (3 specimens, HNHM); Budapest, Kurucles, 10. I. 1939, J. FODOR (4 specimens, HNHM); Umgb. Budapest [= environs of Budapest], H. DIENER (2 specimens, HNHM). – **Csongrád**: Szeged, Újszeged, árvíz [= flood], 12. III. 1933, J. Erdős (1 specimen, HNHM). – Győr-Moson-Sopron: Dunakiliti, Öreg-Duna partja, kövek, fák alól [= side of main branch of Danube River, beneath stones and logs], 13. V. 1994, O. MERKL (2 specimens, HNHM); Dunakiliti, Öreg-Duna partja, talajcsapda [= side of main branch of Danube River, pitfall trap], 19. VI. 1994 to 4. IX. 1994, O. MERKL (65 specimens, HNHM); Dunakiliti, Öreg-Duna partja, egyelés [= side of main branch of Danube River, captured by hand], 19. VIII. 1996, O. MERKL & O. FEGYVERES (1 specimen, HNHM); Dunasziget, Cikolasziget, száraz Duna-meder, egyelés [= dried bottom of Danube River, captured by hand], 8. VII. 1995, O. MERKL (3 specimens, HNHM); Dunasziget, Jakab-sziget, vízpart, fadarabok alól, egyelés [= waterside, captured from beneath logs], 8. VII. 1993, Gy. SZÉL (1 specimen, HNHM); Halászi, Magla-földek, 90 m, kavicsos tópart, parttaposás [= gravelly lakeshore, treading the ground], 9. VII. 1991, L. ÁDÁM (5 specimens, HNHM). – **Komárom-Esztergom**: Dömös, H. DIENER (3 specimens, HNHM); Pilisszentlélek, Pilis, 9. V. 1917, J. GYÓRFFY (4 specimens, HNHM). – **Pest**: Pilis, E. CSIKI (1 specimen, HNHM). – **Somogy**: Siófok, F. LICHTNECKERT [doubtful locality] (1 specimen, HNHM). – **Vas**: Csepreg: IX. 1930, D. RÉVY (1 specimen, HNHM). – The species is also known from Europe, the Caucasus and Asia Minor (PLATIA 1994). First records for Hungary.

Zorochros stibicki LESEIGNEUR, 1970 – **Budapest**: Kurucles, 10. I. 1939, J. FODOR (1 specimen, HNHM). – The species is also known from Italy, Germany, Austria, Southeast Europe and Turkey (LAIBNER 2000). Two specimens are known from Slovakia (Komárno) as well, which lies just across the Danube River from the Hungarian town of Komárom. First record for Hungary.

SPECIES DELETED FROM THE HUNGARIAN FAUNAL LIST

Agriotes paludum KIESENWETTER, 1859, was mentioned from Hungary by GURJEVA (1979), but no exact locality was given, and original specimens are not available. The record is probably based on mislabelled material or on specimens collected outside present-day Hungary.

Agriotes sordidus (ILLIGER, 1807) was mentioned by SZOMBATHY (1910), based on a specimen from Kalocsa. The same specimen was recorded by KUTHY (1897) as *Agriotes laichartingi* GREDLER, 1853, which is a synonym of *Agriotes litigiousus* ROSSI, 1792. However, both species

should be deleted from the Hungarian fauna, because the original specimen is *Agriotes medvedevi* DOLIN, 1960 (checked by V. DOLIN).

Ampedus aethiops (LACORDAIRE, 1835) was mentioned by ÁDÁM (1986) from Kalocsa, but this record is based on a misidentified specimen of *Ampedus pomorum* (HERBST, 1784) (checked by O. MERKL).

Ampedus nigrinus (HERBST, 1784) was mentioned by KAUFMANN (1914a: 17) from the Mecsek Mountains in the following sentence: "... nagy ritkán *E. nigrinus* és *E. Megerlei*, ezek azonban csak vén lombdők közelében" [...very rarely *E. nigrinus* and *E. Megerlei*, but only in the vicinity of very old deciduous forests]. This suggests that he collected it at least a few times. Unfortunately, not a single unicoloured black specimen of *Ampedus* was found in his collection deposited in the HHNM, so it cannot be decided which species he actually refers to (*Ampedus nigerrimus* is the most probable). The species is unknown from any other part of present-day Hungary.

Ampedus ochropterus (GERMAR, 1844) was reported by SOMORJAI & ÁDÁM (1996) from the Bükk National Park (Miskolc: Lillafüred), but this record is based on a misidentified specimen of *Ampedus cinnabarinus* (ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829) (checked by J. MERTLIK).

Ampedus tristis (LINNAEUS, 1758) was mentioned by KUTHY (1897) from Szeged, but the presence of this mountainous species in one of the driest and hottest parts of the Great Hungarian Plain is improbable. The record may be based on misidentified, mislabelled or accidentally introduced material. No original specimens are available.

Cidnopus aeruginosus (OLIVIER, 1790) was mentioned by ÁDÁM (1986), ENDRÓDI (1983), HORVATOVICH (1979), KUTHY (1897), MERKL (1998) and PILLICH (1914). While occurrence of this species is not improbable in Hungary, all original specimens of those published records are in reality *Cidnopus ruzenae* (LAIBNER, 1977) (see remarks in the new species section above).

Harminius undulatus (DE GEER, 1774) was mentioned by BÉRCI (1981) from the Hortobágy National Park (Egyek: Ohati-erdő), based on a misidentified specimen of *Stenagostus rhombeus* (OLIVIER, 1790) (checked by O. MERKL).

Liotrichus affinis (PAYKULL, 1800) was mentioned by KAUFMANN (1914a, b) from the Mecsek Mountains in the combination "*Selatosomus affinis*". It is quite unlikely that this species, known from the higher zones of the Carpathian Mountains could occur in low-lying range. The record is almost certainly based on a misidentification or the incorrect use of the name. No original specimen is available.

Melanotus dichrous (ERICHSON, 1841) was mentioned by KUTHY (1897) from Isaszeg, based on a misidentified specimen of *Melanotus tenebrosus* (ERICHSON, 1841) (checked by V. DOLIN).

Zoroachros ibericus (FRANZ, 1967) was mentioned by MERKL (1999) from the Aggtelek National Park (Szalonna: Bódva), but the material on which this record is based represents a misidentified (small) specimen of *Zoroachros quadriguttatus* (LAPORTE DE CASTELNAU, 1840) (checked by J. MERTLIK).

CHECKLIST OF HUNGARIAN ELATERIDAE

In the subsequent checklist species with no localities from present-day Hungary in KUTHY (1897) or not mentioned by him are followed by references. These are based on reliably identified specimens from Hungarian localities. Efforts were made to locate all publications in which first records for Hungary were published, but it is not impossible that cryptic earlier literature sources have been overlooked.

Where no reference is given, KUTHY listed the species from localities within the present borders of Hungary. In the case of some species he gave general comments (“frequens”, “communis”, “in toto regno occurrit”) instead of exact localities – these statements are considered as being based partly on specimens from present-day Hungary.

Synonymy is restricted to names mentioned in the Hungarian literature. Subgenera are not indicated when only the nominal subgenus is represented in the Hungarian fauna. Hungarian names are proposed for all species and subfamilies.

Elateridae LEACH, 1815 – Click beetles – Pattanóbogár-félék

Pyrophorinae CANDÈZE, 1863 – Pikkelyespattanó-formák

Agrypnus ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829

= *Archontas* DES GOZIS, 1886

Agrypnus murinus (LINNAEUS, 1758) – egérszínű pikkelyespattanó

Drasterius ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829

Drasterius bimaculatus (ROSSI, 1790) – változékony pattanó

= *wachsmanni* REITTER, 1905

Lacon LAPORTE DE CASTELNAU, 1836

= *Adelocera* of authors, not LATREILLE, 1829

Lacon punctatus (HERBST, 1779) – pontozott pikkelyespattanó

Lacon querceus (HERBST, 1784) – tarka pikkelyespattanó

Cardiophorinae CANDÈZE, 1860 – Szívespattanó-formák

Cardiophorus ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829

Cardiophorus anticus ERICHSON, 1840: ÁDÁM (1986) – sárgalábú szívespattanó

Cardiophorus asellus ERICHSON, 1840 – homoki szívespattanó

Cardiophorus discicollis (HERBST, 1806) – korongfoltos szívespattanó

Cardiophorus dolini MARDJANIAN, 1985: DOLIN (1988) – Dolin-szívespattanó

Cardiophorus ebeninus (GERMAR, 1824) – ébenfekete szívespattanó

Cardiophorus erichsoni BUYSSON, 1901 – sötét szívespattanó

= *vestigialis* of authors, not ERICHSON, 1840

Cardiophorus gramineus (SCOPOLI, 1763) – pirosnyakú szívespattanó

- Cardiophorus nigerrimus* ERICHSON, 1840 – szenes szívespattanó
Cardiophorus ruficollis (LINNAEUS, 1758) – kékfényű szívespattanó
Cardiophorus vestigialis ERICHSON, 1840 – vöröslábú szívespattanó
 = *atramentarius* ERICHSON, 1840
 = *rufipes* of authors, not GOEZE, 1777

Dicronychus BRULLÉ, 1832

- Dicronychus cinereus* (HERBST, 1784) – szürke szívespattanó
Dicronychus equiseti (HERBST, 1784) – zsurló-szívespattanó
Dicronychus equisetioides LOHSE, 1976: ÁDÁM (1986) – ólmos szívespattanó
Dicronychus rubripes (GERMAR, 1824) – kis szívespattanó

Paracardiophorus SCHWARZ, 1895

- Paracardiophorus musculus* (ERICHSON, 1840) – pusztai szívespattanó

Dendrometrinae GISTEL, 1856 – Laposfejűpattanó-formák

Actenicerus KIESENWETTER, 1858

- Actenicerus sjaelandicus* (O. F. MÜLLER, 1764) – márványos pattanó

Anostirus C. G. THOMSON, 1859

- Anostirus castaneus* (LINNAEUS, 1859) – feketevégű pattanó
Anostirus purpureus (PODA, 1761) – tűzvörös pattanó

Athous ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829*Athous* ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829

- Athous (Athous) haemorrhoidalis* (FABRICIUS, 1801) – szurkos pattanó
Athous (Athous) vittatus (FABRICIUS, 1792) – vörössávós pattanó

Haplathous REITTER, 1905

- Athous (Haplathous) austriacus* DESBROCHERS DES LOGES, 1873: SZARUKÁN (1992) – osztrák pattanó
 = *circumscriptus* CANDÈZE, 1860

- Athous (Haplathous) subfuscus* (O. F. MÜLLER, 1764) – pej pattanó
Athous (Haplathous) zebei BACH, 1854: present paper – Zebe-pattanó

Orthathous REITTER, 1905

- Athous (Orthathous) apfelbecki* REITTER, 1905: present paper – Apfelbeck-pattanó

- Athous (Orthathous) bicolor* (GOEZE, 1777) – hosszúnyakú pattanó
 = *longicollis* OLIVIER, 1790

- Athous (Orthathous) kaszabi* DOLIN, 1986: DOLIN (1986) – Kaszab-pattanó

- Athous (Orthathous) silicensis* LAIBNER, 1975: MERKL (1999) – szilicei pattanó
- Calambus** C. G. THOMSON, 1859
Calambus bipustulatus (LINNAEUS, 1767) – kétfoltos pattanó
- Cidnopus** C. G. THOMSON, 1859
Cidnopus pilosus (LESKE, 1785) – szőrös pattanó
Cidnopus platiai MERTLIK, 1996: present paper – Platia-pattanó
Cidnopus ruzenae (LAIBNER, 1977): present paper – fémfekete pattanó
- Crepidophorus** MULSANT et GUILLEBEAU, 1853
Crepidophorus mutilatus (ROSENHAUER, 1847): CSIKI (1941) – odúlakó pattanó
- Ctenicera** LATREILLE, 1829
Ctenicera cuprea (Fabricius, 1781): TÓTH (1973) – rezes legyezőspattanó
Ctenicera pectinicornis (LINNAEUS, 1758) – zöld legyezőspattanó
Ctenicera virens (SCHRANK, 1781): KASZAB (1937) – sárgás legyezőspattanó
- Denticollis** PILLER et MITTERPACHER, 1783
Denticollis linearis (PAYKULL, 1800) – dülledtszemű pattanó
Denticollis rubens (PILLER et MITTELPACHER, 1783) – alhavasi pattanó
- Hemicrepidius** GERMAR, 1829
= *Pseudathous* MÉQUIGNON, 1930
Hemicrepidius hirtus (HERBST, 1784) – borzas pattanó
Hemicrepidius niger (LINNAEUS, 1758) – szerecsenpattanó
= *scrutator* HERBST, 1806
- Hypoganus** KIESENWETTER, 1858
Hypoganus inunctus (PANZER, 1795): SOMORJAI & ÁDÁM (1996) – téglavörös pattanó
= *cinctus* PAYKULL, 1800
- Limoniscus** REITTER, 1905
Limoniscus violaceus (P. W. J. MÜLLER, 1821): present paper – kék pattanó
- Limoni** ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829
= *Kibunea* KISHII, 1966
Limoni *minutus* (LINNAEUS, 1758) – fekete bokorpattanó
- Metanomus** BUYSSON, 1894
Metanomus infuscatus (ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829): SOMORJAI & ÁDÁM (1996) – füstös pattanó
- Neopristilophus** BUYSSON, 1894
Neopristilophus insitivus (GERMAR, 1824) – lapos pattanó
= *depressus* GERMAR, 1822, not ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1818
- Nothodes** LECONTE, 1861
Nothodes parvulus (PANZER, 1799) – bronzos bokorpattanó

Paraphotistus KISHII, 1966*Paraphotistus* KISHII, 1977= *Mosotalesus* KISHII, 1977*Paraphotistus (Paraphotistus) impressus* (FABRICIUS, 1792): SOMORJAI & ÁDÁM (1996) – szürkeshőzű pattanó*Setasomus* GURJEVA, 1985*Paraphotistus (Setasomus) nigricornis* (PANZER, 1799) – feketecsápú pattanó**Pheletes** KIESENWETTER, 1858*Pheletes aeneoniger* (DE GEER, 1774) – fényes bokorpattanó*Pheletes quercus* (OLIVIER, 1790) – barna bokorpattanó**Prosternon** LATREILLE, 1834*Prosternon chrysocomum* (GERMAR, 1843) – nagy kockáspattanó*Prosternon tessellatum* (LINNAEUS, 1758) – kis kockáspattanó= *holosericeum* OLIVIER, 1790**Pseudanostirus** DOLIN, 1964*Pseudanostirus globicollis* (GERMAR, 1843) – gömbnyakú pattanó**Selatosomus** STEPHENS, 1830*Selatosomus aeneus* (LINNAEUS, 1758) – fényes pattanó*Selatosomus cruciatus* (LINNAEUS, 1758) – keresztcs pattanó*Selatosomus gravidus* (GERMAR, 1843) – széles pattanó= *latus* FABRICIUS, 1801, not FÜESSLY, 1775**Stenagostus** C. G. THOMSON, 1859*Stenagostus rhombeus* (OLIVIER, 1790) – rombusznyakú pattanó= *villosus* GEOFFROY, 1790*Stenagostus rufus* (DE GEER, 1774) – nagy pattanó

Lissominae LAPORTE DE CASTELNAU, 1840 – Merevpattanó-formák

Drapetes DEJEAN, 1821*Drapetes cinctus* (PANZER, 1796) – kétcseppes merevpattanó= *biguttatus* PILLER et MITTERPACHER, 1783, not FABRICIUS, 1777

Melanotinae CANDÈZE, 1859 – Gyáspattanóformák

Melanotus ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829*Melanotus brunnipes* (GERMAR, 1824) – barnalábú gyáspattanó*Melanotus castanipes* (PAYKULL, 1800) – nyugati gyáspattanó

Melanotus crassicollis (ERICHSON, 1841): KASZAB (1937) – vállas gyászpattanó

Melanotus punctolineatus (PELERIN, 1829) – sávós gyászpattanó

= *niger* FABRICIUS, 1772, not LINNAEUS, 1758

Melanotus tenebrosus (ERICHSON, 1841): SOMORJAI & ÁDÁM (1996) – réti gyászpattanó

Melanotus villosus (GEOFFROY, 1785) – vöröslábú gyászpattanó

= *rufipes* HERBST, 1784, not GOEZE, 1777

Elaterinae LEACH, 1815 – Domborúfejűpattanó-formák

Adrastus ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829

Adrastus axillaris ERICHSON, 1841 – vállfoltos cserjepattanó

Adrastus lacertosus ERICHSON, 1841: SZOMBATHY (1910) – sötétbarna cserjepattanó

Adrastus limbatus (FABRICIUS, 1776) – ligeti cserjepattanó

Adrastus montanus (SCOPOLI, 1763) – hegyi cserjepattanó

= *humilis* ERICHSON, 1842

Adrastus pallens (FABRICIUS, 1792) – sárga cserjepattanó

Adrastus rachifer (GEOFFROY, 1785) – közönséges cserjepattanó

= *nanus* HERBST, 1806

Agriotes ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829

= *Agriodrastus* REITTER, 1911

Agriotes acuminatus (STEPHENS, 1830) – sötétvarratos pattanó

= *sobrinus* KIESENWETTER, 1858

Agriotes brevis CANDÈZE, 1863: ÁDÁM (1986) – rövidnyakú pattanó

Agriotes lineatus (LINNAEUS, 1767) – vetési pattanó

Agriotes medvedevi DOLIN, 1960: SZARUKÁN (1973) – sziki pattanó

Agriotes modestus KIESENWETTER, 1858 – szürke pattanó

= *incognitus* SCHWARZ, 1891

Agriotes obscurus (LINNAEUS, 1758) – sötét pattanó

Agriotes pallidulus (ILLIGER, 1807) – sápadt pattanó

Agriotes pilosellus (SCHÖNHERR, 1817) – erdei pattanó

= *elongatus* of authors, not MARSHAM, 1802

= *pilosus* PANZER, 1795, not LESKE, 1785

Agriotes proximus SCHWARZ, 1891 – csíkos pattanó

Agriotes rufipalpis (BRULLÉ, 1832): SOMORJAI & ÁDÁM (1996) – sárgaszájú pattanó

Agriotes sputator (LINNAEUS, 1758) – réti pattanó

Agriotes ustulatus (SCHALLER, 1783) – mezei pattanó

Ampedus DEJEAN, 1833

= *Elater* of authors, not LINNAEUS, 1758

Ampedus balteatus (LINNAEUS, 1758) – feketeöves pattanó

Ampedus cardinalis (SCHIÖDTE, 1865): ÁDÁM (1986) – kardinális-pattanó

Ampedus cinnabarinus (ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829) – cinóbervörös pattanó

Ampedus elegantulus (SCHÖNHERR, 1817) – csinos pattanó

Ampedus erythrogonus (P. W. J. MÜLLER, 1821) – sárgaszögletű pattanó

Ampedus forticornis (SCHWARZ, 1900): MERKL (1996) – vastagsápú pattanó

Ampedus glycerus (HERBST, 1784) – hosszúkás pattanó

= *elongatulus* FABRICIUS, 1787

Ampedus hjorti (RYE, 1905): present paper – Hjort-pattanó

Ampedus nigerrimus (LACORDAIRE, 1835) – fekete pattanó

Ampedus nigroflavus (GOEZE, 1777) – feketesárga pattanó

= *crocatus* LACORDAIRE, 1835

Ampedus pomonae (STEPHENS, 1830) – ráncosnyakú pattanó

Ampedus pomorum (HERBST, 1784) – rozsdás pattanó

= *ferrugatus* LACORDAIRE, 1835

Ampedus praeustus (FABRICIUS, 1792): KASZAB (1937) – rőtörös pattanó

Ampedus quadrisignatus (GYLLENHAL, 1817) – négyfoltos pattanó

Ampedus quercicola (BUYSSON, 1887): present paper – tölgyes-pattanó

Ampedus rufipennis (STEPHENS, 1830): SOMORJAI & ÁDÁM (1996) – vörös-szárnyú pattanó

= *satrapa* KIESENWETTER, 1858

Ampedus sanguineus (LINNAEUS, 1758) – vérvörös pattanó

Ampedus sanguinolentus (SCHRANK, 1776) – középfoltos pattanó

Ampedus sinuatus (GERMAR, 1844) – felemásnyakú pattanó

Betarmon KIESENWETTER, 1858

Betarmon bisbimaculatus (FABRICIUS, 1803) – kerekfoltos pattanó

= *ferrugineus* SCOPOLI, 1763, not LINNAEUS, 1758

Brachygonus BUYSSON, 1812

Brachygonus megerlei (LACORDAIRE, 1835) – Megerle-pattanó

Brachygonus ruficeps (MULSANT et GUILLEBEAU, 1855): present paper – sárgafejű pattanó

Dalopius ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829

Dalopius marginatus (LINNAEUS, 1758) – szegélyes pattanó

Ectinus ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829

Ectinus aterrimus (LINNAEUS, 1761) – kormos pattanó

Elater LINNAEUS, 1758= *Ludius* BERTHOLD, 1827= *Steatoderus* ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1836*Elater ferrugineus* LINNAEUS, 1758 – fűzfapattanó**Idolus** DESBROCHERS DES LOGES, 1875= *Agriotella* BROWN, 1933*Idolus picipennis* (BACH, 1852): SOMORJAI & ÁDÁM (1996) – vállfoltos pattanó**Ischnodes** GERMAR, 1844*Ischnodes sanguinicollis* (PANZER, 1793) – éknyakú pattanó**Megapenthes** KIESENWETTER, 1858*Megapenthes lugens* (REDTENBACHER, 1842): present paper – hegyesszárnyú pattanó**Podeonius** KIESENWETTER, 1858= *Anchastus* LECONTE, 1853*Podeonius acuticornis* (GERMAR, 1824): SOMORJAI & ÁDÁM (1996) – fűrészescsápú pattanó**Porthmidius** GERMAR, 1847*Porthmidius austriacus* (SCHRANK, 1781) – fakó pattanó**Procraerus** REITTER, 1905*Procraerus tibialis* (LACORDAIRE, 1835) – korhópattanó**Reitterelater** PLATIA et CATE, 1990*Reitterelater bouyoni* (CHASSAIN, 1992): present paper – Bouyon-pattanó*Reitterelater dubius* PLATIA et CATE, 1990: present paper – halvány pattanó**Sericus** ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829*Sericus brunneus* (LINNAEUS, 1758): MERKL (1996) – gesztenyebarna pattanó**Synaptus** ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829*Synaptus filiformis* (FABRICIUS, 1781) – talpas pattanó

Negastriinae NAKANE et KISHII, 1956 – Fövenypattanó-formák

Negastrius C. G. THOMSON, 1859*Negastrius pulchellus* (LINNAEUS, 1758): MERKL (1996) – tarka fövenypattanó*Negastrius sabulicola* (BOHEMAN, 1852) – díszes fövenypattanó**Oedostethus** LECONTE, 1853*Oedostethus quadripustulatus* (FABRICIUS, 1792): present paper – négyfoltos fövenypattanó

- Oedostethus tenuicornis* (GERMAR, 1824): SZOMBATHY (1910) – vékonycsápú fövenypattanó
- Quasimus** DES GOZIS, 1886
- Quasimus minutissimus* (GERMAR, 1817) – parányi pattanó
- Zorochros** C. G. THOMSON, 1859
- = *Zorochrus* C. G. THOMSON, 1864
- Zorochros demustoides* (HERBST, 1806): HORION (1953) – közönséges fövenypattanó
- = *dermestoides* GYLLENHAL, 1808, not LINNAEUS, 1767
- Zorochros flavipes* (AUBÉ, 1850): present paper – sárgalábú fövenypattanó
- Zorochros meridionalis* (LAPORTE DE CASTELNAU, 1840): present paper – szemecskés fövenypattanó
- Zorochros quadriguttatus* (LAPORTE DE CASTELNAU, 1840): MERKL (1996) – négyecseppes fövenypattanó
- Zorochros stibicki* LESEIGNEUR, 1970: present paper – Stibick-fövenypattanó

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