

**A new soft-winged flower beetle
in the Hungarian fauna, with a national checklist
of Malachiidae (Coleoptera)**

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Abstract – *Protapalochrus flavolimbatus* (MULSANT et REY, 1853) is recorded from Hungary for the first time. A checklist of Malachiidae of Hungary (33 species) is given. With 2 figures.

Key words – *Protapalochrus flavolimbatus*, Malachiidae, Hungary, new record, checklist.

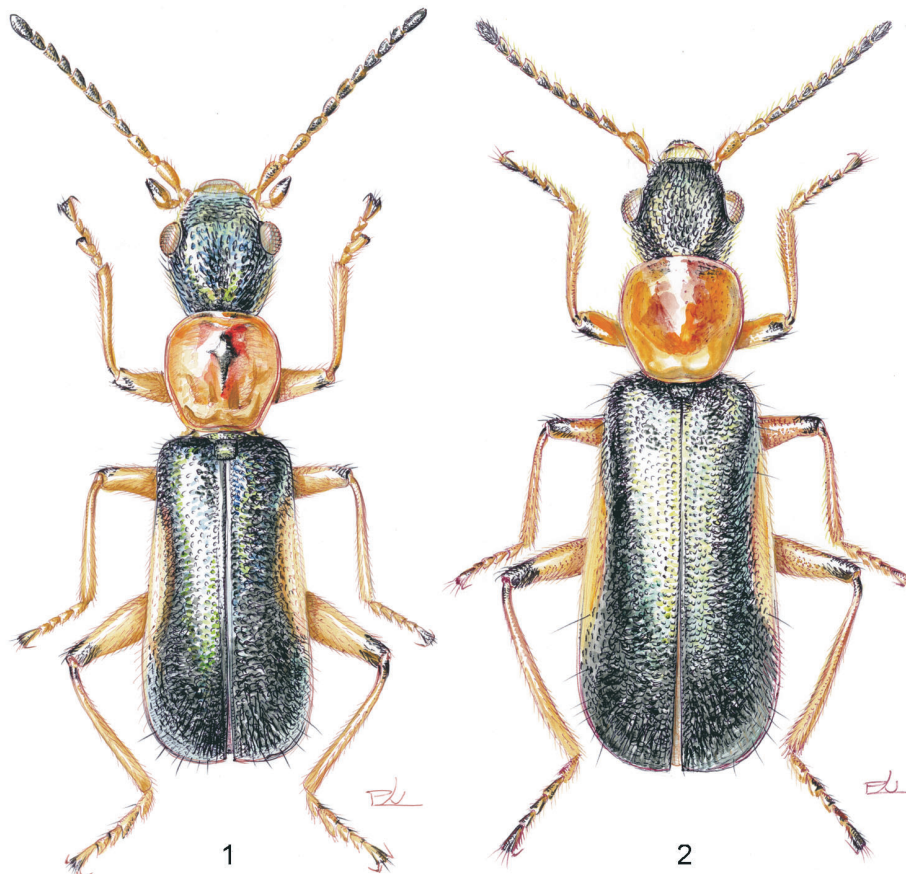
Protapalochrus flavolimbatus (MULSANT et REY, 1853) is a Mediterranean species known from the Spanish mainland, the Balearic Islands, the French mainland, Corsica, the Italian mainland, the Greek mainland, the North Aegean Islands, Crete, Cyprus (CONSTANTIN 2004), Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia (ABEILLE DE PERRIN 1891) and the Caucasus (SOLODOVNIKOV 1994, 1995). This is the westernmost member and type species of the genus (EVERS 1987).

In 2001 and 2002, several specimens were collected by the senior author in two nearby spots, about five kilometres apart, in the Danube-Tisza mid-region, in the central part of Hungary. While carrying out a national R & D project focusing on the endemic cerambycid *Dorcadion cervae* J. FRIVALDSZKY, 1892, the two authors visited both localities in 23 June 2005, but the species was not found at that time. The first locality (Akasztó: Égési-dűlő) is a moderately dry grassland with sparsely planted poplar trees, surrounded by reeds and a channel, and grazed by sheep. The second locality (Akasztó: Sütő) is an abandoned arable field with wetter depressions overgrown by various species of rush and sedge, and surrounded by vineyards on sandy ground. The soil is moderately saline (sodic) in both localities.

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The species is unmistakable among the Hungarian malachiids (Figs 1–2). In KASZAB's (1955*b*) key it would run to *Apalochrus femoralis* ERICHSON, 1840 (*Apalochrus* ERICHSON, 1840 is a senior objective synonym of *Paratinus* ABEILLE DE PERRIN, 1891, see MAYOR 2003), which has black pronotum and unicoloured green or bluish elytra. *Protapalochrus flavolimbatus* has reddish pronotum and a distinctive yellow and green pattern of the elytra. Moreover, the second fore tarsomere of the male in the genus *Protapalochrus* EVERS, 1987 possesses a comb.

Material – Hungary, Bács-Kiskun county: Akasztó, Égési-dűlő, swept, 27. V. 2001, leg. D. SZALÓKI (2 males, one female); same locality and collector, 2. V. 2002 (one male); Akasztó, Sütő, swept, 3. VII. 2002, leg. D. SZALÓKI (4 males, 5 females). UTM code: CS 67. Most of the specimens are deposited in the collection of D. SZALÓKI, and one pair from the last series is in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.



Figs 1–2. *Protapalochrus flavolimbatus* (MULSANT et REY, 1853), 1 = male, 2 = female

CHECKLIST OF HUNGARIAN MALACHIIDAE

Although Malachiidae is considered by some authors as a subfamily Malachiinae of the family Melyridae, CONSTANTIN (2004) in the Fauna Europaea and most of the other European authors treat it as a separate family, and this concept is followed here. KASZAB (1955*b*) produced an identification key to the species of the Carpathian Basin (or more exactly, the “historical” Hungary). The names put in square brackets in his book mean that these species are found in the former Hungarian regions now belonging to Slovakia, the Ukraine, Romania, Serbia and Croatia, but not in present-day Hungary. HORVATOVICH (1969) published a long list of localities of the “Malacodermata” of the Carpathian Basin, and his paper should be regarded as the last comprehensive account of the Hungarian Malachiidae. Five species mentioned in KASZAB (1955*b*) and HORVATOVICH (1969) should be deleted from the Hungarian fauna. Specimens of *Troglops cephalotes* (OLIVIER, 1790), *Ebaeus gibbus* (DRAPIEZ, 1819) and *Clanoptilus elegans* (OLIVIER, 1790) are available from Siófok, and a specimen of *Ebaeus coeruleescens* ERICHSON, 1840 is from Zirc. However, these specimens are from the collection of FERENC LICHTNECKERT, which was improperly curated after his death. He lived in Siófok, but had great many beetles from all over the world, including parts of the Carpathian Basin now belonging to the neighbouring countries, and many unlabelled specimens were later tagged with printed “Siófok Lichtneckert” or “Zirc Lichtneckert” labels. Therefore these data should be regarded unreliable until these species are found in other localities in Hungary. *Troglops silo* ERICHSON, 1840 was mentioned by KASZAB (1955*b*) from Pécs, based on the highly unreliable record of KAUFMANN (1914), but no original specimen is available. Occurrence of this southern Mediterranean species in Hungary is quite unlikely.

Ceratistes dilaticornis (GERMAR, 1824) was considered to occur in Hungary by CONSTANTIN (2004). However, KASZAB (1955*a, b*) mentioned in both publications that he had seen correctly identified specimens from Croatia only. The specimens from the Carpathians and Transylvania (now in Romania) proved to be *Ceratistes cervulus* REITTER, 1894.

Clanoptilus durandi (PARDO-ALCAIDE, 1970) was recorded by PARDO-ALCAIDE (1970) from “Hongrie”, but the locality (Herkulesbad, now Bâile Herculane) is in fact in the Banat region of Romania, and other geographical names (“Transylvanie”, “Hung. mér.”) mentioned by him also refer to present-day Romania.

Clanoptilus spinipennis (GERMAR, 1824) was mentioned by KASZAB (1955*b*) without square brackets, but according to HORVATOVICH (1969) no specimens from present-day Hungary are exist; all localities of the specimens deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum are in Croatia.

Synonymy is restricted to names mentioned in the Hungarian literature. The genera are in a sequence proposed by SERGEI TSHERNYSHEV (personal communication). The subgenera and species are in alphabetical order. Hungarian names are proposed for all the 33 species.

Malachiidae FLEMING, 1821 – Soft-winged flower beetles –
Bibircsesbogár-félék

Anthocomus ERICHSON, 1840

Celidus MULSANT et REY, 1867

Anthocomus (Celidus) coccineus (SCHALLER, 1783) – őszi bibircsesbogár

= *rufus* HERBST in FÜESSLY, 1783

= *sanguinolentus* FABRICIUS, 1787

Neotrotus ABEILLE DE PERRIN, 1891

Anthocomus (Neotrotus) equestris (FABRICIUS, 1781) – kétszínű
bibircsesbogár

= *bipunctatus* HARRER, 1784

Omphalius ABEILLE DE PERRIN, 1891

Anthocomus (Omphalius) thalassinus (ABEILLE DE PERRIN, 1883) –
debreceni bibircsesbogár

Paremballus ABEILLE DE PERRIN, 1891

Anthocomus (Paremballus) fasciatus (LINNAEUS, 1758) – sárgaszalagos
bibircsesbogár

Charopus ERICHSON, 1840

Charopus concolor (FABRICIUS, 1801) – egyszínű bibircsesbogár

Charopus flavipes (PAYKULL, 1798) – erdei bibircsesbogár

Charopus philoctetes ABEILLE DE PERRIN, 1885 – kaukázusi bibircsesbogár

Charopus thoracicus MORAWITZ, 1861 – homoki bibircsesbogár

Ebaeus ERICHSON, 1840

Ebaeus appendiculatus ERICHSON, 1840 – ragadozó bibircsesbogár

= *mediterraneus* ABEILLE DE PERRIN, 1882

Ebaeus ater KIESENWETTER, 1863 – parányi bibircsesbogár

Ebaeus flavicornis ERICHSON, 1840 – sárgacsápú bibircsesbogár

Ebaeus pedicularius (FABRICIUS, 1777) – tetvész bibircsesbogár

= *praeoccupatus* GEMMINGER, 1870

Hypebaeus KIESENWETTER, 1863

Hypebaeus flavipes (FABRICIUS, 1787) – sárgalábú bibircsesbogár

- Attalus** LAPORTE DE CASTELNAU, 1833
Abrinus MULSANT et REY, 1867
Attalus (Abrinus) analis (PANZER, 1796) – sárgavégű bibircsesbogár
- Sphinginus** MULSANT et REY, 1867
Sphinginus coarctatus (ERICHSON, 1840) – fényes bibircsesbogár
- Colotes** ERICHSON, 1840
Colotes hampei REDTENBACHER, 1874 – pontozott bibircsesbogár
- Axinotarsus** MOTSCHULSKY, 1853
Axinotarsis marginalis (LAPORTE DE CASTELNAU, 1840) – feketefüggős bibircsesbogár
Axinotarsis pulicarius (FABRICIUS, 1775) – barnafüggős bibircsesbogár
Axinotarsis ruficollis (OLIVIER, 1790) – vöröstorú bibircsesbogár
- Cerapheles** MULSANT et REY, 1867
Cerapheles terminatus (MÉNÉTRIÉS, 1832) – nőszírom-bibircsesbogár
- Clanoptilus** MOTSCHULSKY, 1853
Clanoptilus affinis (MÉNÉTRIÉS, 1832) – kék bibircsesbogár
Clanoptilus ambiguus (PEYRON, 1877) – alföldi bibircsesbogár
Clanoptilus geniculatus (GERMAR, 1824) – sárgaarcú bibircsesbogár
Clanoptilus marginellus (OLIVIER, 1790) – szegélyes bibircsesbogár
Clanoptilus strangulatus (ABEILLE DE PERRIN, 1885) – feketecsápú bibircsesbogár
= *vulneratus* (ABEILLE DE PERRIN, 1891)
- Cordylepherus** EVERS, 1985
Cordylepherus viridis (FABRICIUS, 1787) – zöld bibircsesbogár
- Malachius** FABRICIUS, 1775
Malachius aeneus (LINNAEUS, 1758) – nagy bibircsesbogár
Malachius bipustulatus (LINNAEUS, 1758) – kétfoltos bibircsesbogár
Malachius rubidus ERICHSON, 1840 – vöröslő bibircsesbogár
Malachius scutellaris ERICHSON, 1840 – pirosszárnyú bibircsesbogár
- Apalochrus** ERICHSON, 1840
= *Paratinus* ABEILLE DE PERRIN, 1891
Apalochrus femoralis ERICHSON, 1840 – feketecombú bibircsesbogár
- Protapalochrus** EVERS, 1987
Protapalochrus flavolimbatus (MULSANT et REY, 1853) – déli bibircsesbogár
- Troglops** ERICHSON, 1840
Troglops albicans (LINNAEUS, 1767) – szívnyakú bibircsesbogár

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