

**Notes on Curculionoidea of Hungary (Coleoptera:
Anthribidae, Eirrhinidae, Curculionidae, Scolytidae)**

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Abstract – *Acalles petryszaki* DIECKMANN, 1982, *Aulacobaris kaufmanni* (REITTER, 1897), *Araeocerodes grenieri* (CH. BRISOUT, 1867), *Bagous claudicans* BOHEMAN, 1845, *Bagous lothari* CALDARA et O'BRIEN, 1998, *Bagous rufimanus* PÉRICART, 1989, *Coccotrypes dactyliperda* (FABRICIUS, 1801), *Lepidonotaris petax* (C. SAHLBERG, 1823), *Orthotomicus longicollis* (GYLLENHAL, 1827) and *Sitona (Charagmus) gressorius* (FABRICIUS, 1792) are recorded for the first time in Hungary. Occurrence of *Bagous bulgaricus* ANGELOV, 1989, *Bagous dieckmanni* GRATSHEV, 1993, *Camptorhinus simplex* SEIDLITZ, 1867, *Otiorhynchus (Podoropelmus) juglandis* APFELBECK, 1896 and *Smicronyx nebulosus* TOURNIER, 1874 in Hungary is confirmed. With seven figures.

Key words – Anthribidae, Curculionidae, Eirrhinidae, Scolytidae, Hungary.

A critical revision and re-identification of the Carpathian Basin material of the superfamily Curculionoidea (about 182,000 specimens deposited in 270 drawers) of the Hungarian Natural History Museum (HNHM) is underway for several years. This paper is devoted to publish the latest novelties encountered during the work in progress.

Anthribidae: Choraginae

Araeocerodes grenieri (CH. BRISOUT, 1867) – Budapest, 28. VI. 1916, E. CSIKI (HNHM). – While determining the species of the genus *Choragus* KIRBY, 1819, a specimen of this species was found. New to the fauna of Hungary. Its host plant is mainly *Quercus suber*, but it can develop in other species of *Quercus*, too. The species is known from North Africa, Central and South-Europe (STREJČEK 1990) and Finland. The pygidium of this species with its acute posterolateral angles is distinctive (Fig. 1).

Curculionidae: Bagoinae

Bagous bulgaricus ANGELOV, 1989 – Pest county: Dömsöd, Apajpuszta, 1. X. 1952, É. KOVÁCS (HNHM). – The species was already reported from Hungary by CALDARA & O'BRIEN (1998), who mentioned the following record: "Hungary: Hungaria county occ., Harkany, 9–14.5. 1982, leg. W. Richter". One specimen was found in the collection of the HNHM. The species is also known from Bulgaria and Greece.

Bagous claudicans BOHEMAN, 1845 – Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county: Vajdácaska, Kopaszlósarok, 6. X. 2005, G. HEGYESSY & A. PODLUSSÁNY (coll. A. PODLUSSÁNY & Kazinczy Museum, Sátoraljaújhely). Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county: Cibakháza, Holt-Tisza, 13. X. 2005, G. JENSER, A. PODLUSSÁNY & B. TALLÓSI (coll. A. PODLUSSÁNY & HNHM). – New to the fauna of Hungary. Wintering specimens were sifted from leaf litter of poplar trees at a distance of 2 to 3 meters from the waterside. It is not easy to distinguish from *Bagous collignensis* (HERBST, 1797), the aedeagi of the two species being nearly identical. *B. collignensis* is smaller (2.2–2.9 mm), its rostrum is dilated apically, while *B. claudicans* is larger (2.8–3.3 mm), its rostrum is parallel-sided apically, and its second tarsomere is somewhat longer than wide. The species is distributed in Northern, Western and Middle Europe. Its host plants are species of *Equisetum*.

Bagous dieckmanni GRATSHEV, 1993 – Bács-Kiskun county: Kalocsa, I. PEREGI (HNHM). Budapest: Budapest, J. HAJÓSS (HNHM). – CALDARA & O'BRIEN (1998) mentioned a specimen with a label "Ungheria" deposited in the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano. Four specimens were found in the collection of the HNHM. The species is also known from Russia and Slovakia.

Bagous lothari CALDARA et O'BRIEN, 1998 – Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county: Sátoraljaújhely, C. CHYZER. Budapest: Albertfalva, 31. V. 1916, H. DIENER; Tétény, J. HAJÓSS; Rákos, D. KUTHY; Sváb-hegy, 12. V. 1892, H. DIENER. Pest county: Isaszeg, J. HAJÓSS; Pécel, D. KUTHY. Somogy county: Siófok, F. LICHNECKERT (all specimens in HNHM). – New to the fauna of Hungary. Several specimens were found in the collection of the HNHM. Their identity is verified by the study of the aedeagus. All specimens are very old, so occurrence of this species in Hungary should be confirmed by further collectings. The species was described from the Fruska Gora in Serbia; it is also known from Southern Austria.

Bagous rufimanus PÉRICART, 1989 – Bács-Kiskun county: Kalocsa, SPEISER; Szeremle, 14. VII. 1960, J. ERDŐS; Baranya county: Pécs, 1906, unknown collector. Békés county: Endrőd: Hármaskörös, 25. VI. 1983, L. ÁDÁM. Budapest: Budapest, J. HAJÓSS; Albertfalva, 12. V. 1921, H. DIENER. Csongrád county: Mindszent, Tisza, árvízi hordalék rostálása [= sifted from flood deposit], 22. IV. 1964, S. ENDRÓDY-YOUNGA. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county: Tiszaörvény, mocsár-ártér [=marshy floodplain], 3–19.VIII.2005, T. NÉMETH (coll T. NÉMETH). Somogy county: Balatonlelle, I. PEREGI; Siófok, F. LICHNECKERT; Zamárdi, Töreki-láp, 24–26. V. 1953, V. SZÉKESY. Pest county: Dabas, 12. VI. 1912, J. FODOR; Gödöllő, 13. IX. 1951, D. RÉVY; Ócsa: Nagy-erdő, 28. X. 1952, Z. KASZAB. Tolna county: Simontornya, 18. IV. 1916, F. PILLICH. Zala county: Kis-Balaton, 1911, G. HORVÁTH; Zalavár: Kis-Balaton, 12. VI. 1950, Z. KASZAB (all specimens in HNHM). – New to the fauna of Hungary. Several specimens were found in the collection of the HNHM. The species is also known from France, Italy, Croatia, Albania, Greece, Romania and Turkey (Anatolia). Its foodplant is *Trapa natans* L.

Curculionidae: Curculioninae

Smicronyx nebulosus TOURNIER, 1874 – Pest county: Budaörs, Törökugrató, 2005 V. 30. A. PODLUSSÁNY & GY. SZÉL(HNHM) – Dieckmann (1986) mentioned it from Hungary, but no exact locality was given, and no specimen was deposited in the collection of the HNHM. Two specimens were collected recently by sweep-netting. The species is known from Europe and the Near East. Its foodplant is *Cuscuta epithimum* (L.)

Curculionidae: Entiminae

Otiorhynchus (Podoropelmus) juglandis APFELBECK, 1896 – Budapest: Budapest, D. KUTHY (HNHM); Vadaskert, 6. and 13. V. 1938, E. CSIKI (HNHM). – WACHSMANN (1906) mentioned it from Budapest. In the Fauna Hungariae, ENDRŐDI (1961) regarded it as a synonym of *Otiorhynchus (Tournieria) ormayi* STIERLIN, 1888. MAGNANO (1999) transferred *Otiorhynchus ormayi* to the subgenus *Elechranus* REITTER, 1912. *Otiorhynchus ormayi* and *O. juglandis* are thus separate species, but in Hungary only *O. juglandis* occurs. The species is known from the Mediterranean, including the Balkan Peninsula.

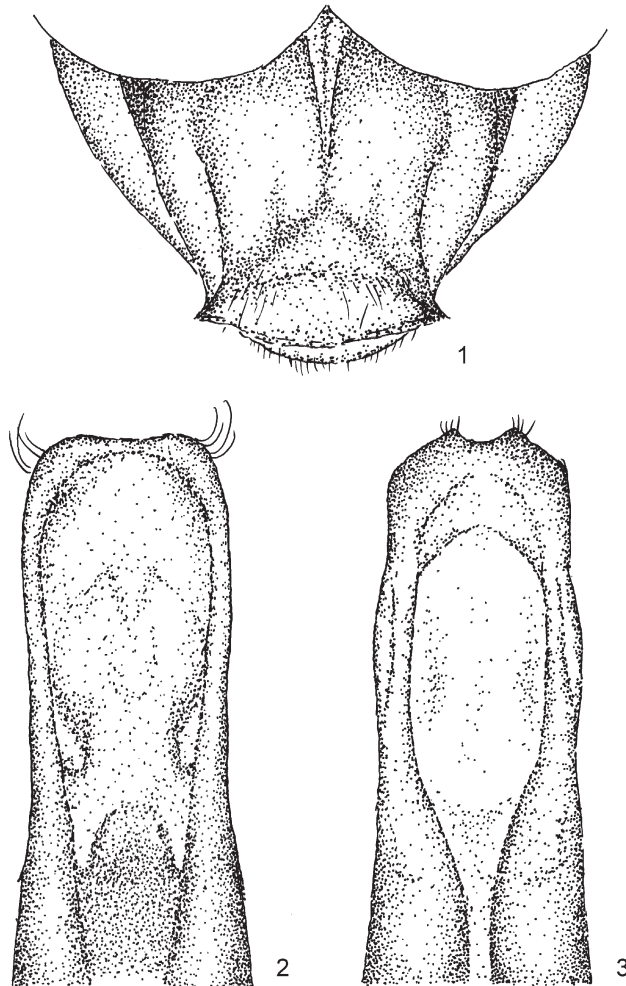
Sitona (Charagmus) gressorius (FABRICIUS, 1792) – Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county: Regéc, Drahos, 25. VI. 2002. I. OSZONICS (coll. I. OSZONICS); Erdőhorváti, Kis-Tolcsva, 11. VII. 2002. G. HEGYESSY (Kazinczy Museum, Sátoraljaujhely). – New to the fauna of Hungary. The species is also known from the Canary Islands, several countries of Europe, the Near east and Middle Asia. Its foodplants are *Lupinus* species.

Curculionidae: Cryptorhynchinae

Acalles petryszaki DIECKMANN, 1982 – Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county: Pálháza [in fact, Háromhuta], Istvánkút, rostálás [= sifting], 28. IX. to 5. X. 1955, Z. KASZAB (HNHM); Pálháza [in fact, Regéc], Rostalló, rostálás [= sifting], 28. IX. to 5. X. 1955, Z. KASZAB (HNHM). – New to the fauna of Hungary. Described from the Beskydy Mountains, it was also found in the Zemplén Mountains, which is the northernmost part of Hungary, with expressed Carpathian character.

Camptorhinus simplex SEIDLITZ, 1867 and *Camptorhinus statua* (ROSSI, 1790) – *Camptorhinus simplex*: Fejér county: Csákvár, 24. III. 1961, S. ENDRŐDY-YOUNGA (HNHM); Nadap, Antónia-hegy, 1. VI. 1951, Z. KASZAB (HNHM); Nadap, Templom-hegy, 31. V. 1951, Z. KASZAB (HNHM); Sukoró, Meleg-hegy, 21. VI. 1951 and 10. VII. 1951, Z. KASZAB (HNHM). Heves county: Noszvaj, Sikfőkút, 6. VI. 1993, V. MARKÓ (HNHM). Komárom-Esztergom county: Környe, unknown collector (HNHM). Nógrád county: Mátraverebély, Meszes-tető, *Quercus pubescens*, kopogtatva [= beaten], 2. V. 1995, T. KOVÁCS (HNHM). Pest county: Isaszeg, 3. VI. 1909, H. DIENER (HNHM); Fót, Somlyó-hegy, 1. VIII. 1951, É. KOVÁCS (HNHM); Nagykovácsi [now Remeteszőlős], Remete-hegy, unknown collector (HNHM); Péczel, KUTHY (HNHM). Somogy county: Kaposvár, 4. VIII. 1963, M. NATTÁN (HNHM); Siófok, F. LICHNECKERT (HNHM). Tolna county: Simontornya, 22. II. 1927, F. PILLICH (HNHM). Veszprém county: Vászoly, Öreg-hegy, 12. VII. 1987, K. SZÉKELY (coll. K. SZÉKELY). – *Camptorhinus statua*: Heves county: [Eger,] Szöllőske, 27. VIII. 1883, unknown collector (HNHM). Budapest: Budapest, 14. V. 1907, 29. V. 1909, and 21. V. 1910, unknown collector (HNHM); Hűvös-völgy, 10. VI. 1905, unknown collector

(HNHM); János-hegy, 30. V. 1954, B. NAGY (coll. A. PODLUSSÁNY); Kamaraerdő, 19. VI. 1894, O. MIHÓK (HNHM); Kamara-erdő, 16. V. 1917, H. DIENER (HNHM); Zugliget, 14. VII. 1896, H. DIENER (HNHM). Fejér county: Sukoró, Meleg-hegy, 21. VI. 1951, Z. KASZAB (HNHM). Heves county: Felsőtárkány, 22. VI. 1994, light trap (coll. A. PODLUSSÁNY). Pest county: Pilis hegység [= mountains], 27. V. 1899, H. DIENER (HNHM); [Pilisszentkereszt,] Pilisi-hegy, 31. V. 1909, unknown collector (HNHM). – Although KUTHY (1897) mentioned *Camptorhinus simplex* from Pécel and Nagyvázsony, Endrődi (1963: 97, footnote) in the Fauna Hungariae stated that specimens formerly identified as *C. simplex* were in fact smaller specimens of *C. statua*, and *C. simplex* was regarded to be absent in Hungary. However, the material of *C. statua* deposited in the HNHM is in fact a mixture of these two species, and surprisingly, *C. statua* appears to be rarer than *C. simplex*. At

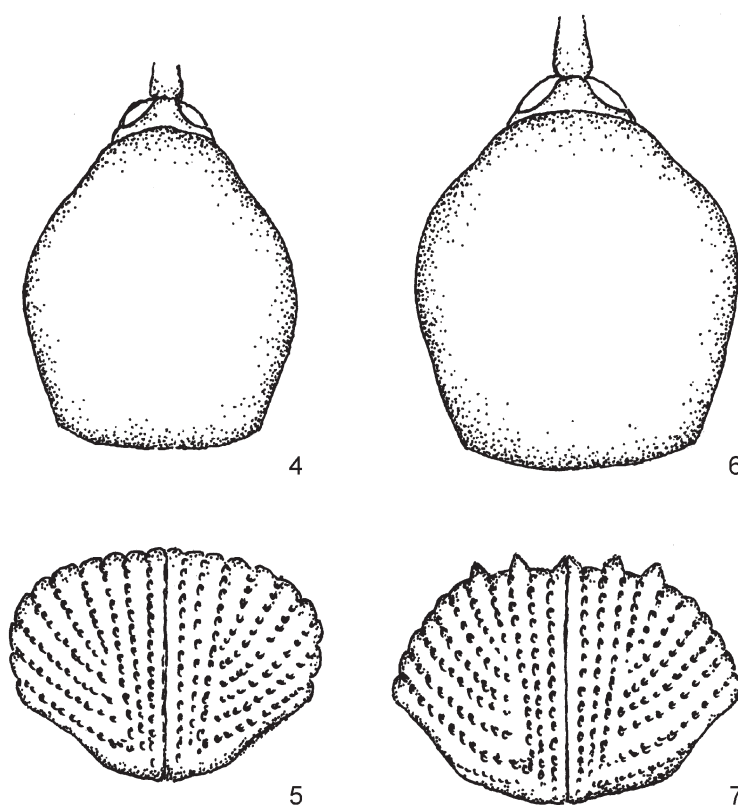


Figs 1–3. 1 = *Araeocerodes grenieri* (CH. BRISOUT, 1867), pygidium. 2–3. Apex of aedeagus: 2 = *Camptorhinus simplex* SEIDLITZ, 1867, 3 = *C. statua* (ROSSI, 1790) (del. Z. GYÖRGY)

Sukoró, both species were collected at the same habitat and in the same time. *C. simplex* is smaller, narrower, its pronotum is longer than wide (Fig. 4), its elytral intervals are uniform in height (Fig. 5). The apex of aedeagus is rounded and shallowly emarginate (Fig. 2). *C. statua* is larger, broader, its pronotum is subequal in length and width (Fig. 6), its odd-numbered elytral intervals are more elevated than even-numbered ones (Fig. 7). The apex of aedeagus is angulate and narrowly but deeply emarginate (Fig. 3).

Curculionidae: Baridinae

Aulacobaris kaufmanni (REITTER, 1897) – Pest county: [Pilisszentkereszt,] Dobogókő, H. DIENER (HNHM). – In 2004, BORIS A. KOROTYAEV, the noted specialist of Curculionidae (Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg) paid a visit to the Coleoptera Collection of the HNHM to make studies on the subfamily Baridinae, and confirmed the determination. New to the fauna of Hungary. It is also known from Austria, Corsica, Italy, Romania and Ukraine.



Figs 4–7. 4–5. *Camptorhinus simplex* SEIDLITZ, 1867: 4 = pronotum, 5 = elytra in posterior view.
6–7. *C. statua* (ROSSI, 1790): 6 = pronotum, 7 = elytra in posterior view (del. Z. GYÖRGY)

Eirrhinidae: Eirrhininae

Lepidonotaris petax (C. SAHLBERG, 1823) – Pest county: Tápióság, Dolláros-rét, 25. VII. 2002, V. SZÉNÁSI (coll. V. SZÉNÁSI). – The specimen was attracted to light. New to the fauna of Hungary. Until now it was known to occur from South Russia to Siberia only.

Scolytidae: Scolytinae

Orthotomicus longicollis (GYLLENHAL, 1827) – Somogy county: Darány, Becse-hegy, 5. IX.1995, A. PODLUSSÁNY (coll. A. PODLUSSÁNY). – New to the fauna of Hungary. It is distributed in conifer forests of Europe and the Caucasus.

Coccotrypes dactyliperda (FABRICIUS, 1801) – Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county: Szolnok, Alcsi-sziget, V. 2002, B. TALLÓSI (coll. A. PODLUSSÁNY and coll. B. TALLÓSI). – New to the fauna of Hungary. Widely distributed wherever date palms are cultivated. It has come to Europe from North Africa with date-freights.

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