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**New weevil species in the fauna of Hungary
(Coleoptera: Curculionoidea)**

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Abstract – *Aulacobaris cuprirostris* (FABRICIUS, 1787), *Barypeithes paratenex* FREMUTH, 1981, *Brachysomus strawinskii* CMOLUCH, 1960, *Ceutorhynchus varius* REY, 1895, *Larinus (Larinomesius) syriacus* GYLLENHAL, 1835 and *Melanobaris morio* (BOHEMAN, 1844) and *Miarus simplex* SOLARI, 1947 are recorded as new for Hungarian fauna. The occurrence of *Bruchela conformis* (SUFFRIAN, 1845) in Hungary is confirmed.

Key words – Faunistics, Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Urodontidae, Hungary.

INTRODUCTION

A checklist of Coleoptera of Hungary is under preparation by O. MERKL in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest). This must be based on previously published records. The present paper lists first Hungarian records of seven species of Curculionidae, and confirms the occurrence of one species of Urodontidae.

Abbreviations – CAP = collection of A. PODLUSSÁNY (Budapest, Hungary); CJK = collection of J. KRÁTKÝ (Hradec Králové, Czech Republic); CVS = collection of V. SZÉNÁSI (Isaszeg, Hungary); HNHM = Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest, Hungary; curator: OTTÓ MERKL); KFM = Kazinczy Ferenc Museum (Sátoraljaújhely, Hungary; curator: GÁBOR HEGYESSY).

CURCULIONIDAE

Aulacobaris cuprirostris (FABRICIUS, 1787) – Pest county: Vácduka, Cseke-hegy, 9.V. 2008, from *Lepidium draba*, leg. V. SZÉNÁSI (1 specimen, CVS). Identified by B. KOROTYAEV (St. Petersburg, Russia). – Its host plants are species of *Diplotaxis*, *Brassica* and *Erysimum*. It is a new species for Hungary.

Barypeithes paratenex FREMUTH, 1981 – Veszprém county: Bakony Mts., Bakonybél, 12.VI.2005, leg. J. KRÁTKÝ (1 male, 1 female, CJK). Identified by J. KRÁTKÝ, confirmed by J. FREMUTH (Hradec Králové). – Both specimens were collected by sifting in a beech forest with association of the related species *B. araneiformis* (SCHRANK, 1781) and *B. chevrolati* (BOHEMAN, 1843). It is a new species for Hungary.

Brachysomus strawinskii CMOLUCH, 1960 – Baranya county: Villány Hills, 1 km NW of Máriagyüd, 7.V.2001, leg. J. KRÁTKÝ (1 male, 1 female, CJK); same locality, 4.V.2004, leg. J. KRÁTKÝ (2 males, 1 female, CJK). Identified by P. BIALOOKI (Poznan, Poland). – Collected by sifting in oak forest growing on limestone. All specimens were compared with the type material. It is a new species for Hungary.

Ceutorhynchus varius REY, 1895 – Baranya county: Pécs, 1906, unknown collector (1 specimen, HNHM). Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county: Sárospatak, Somlyód 23.IX.2008, leg. G. HEGYESSY (4 specimens, KFM, 1 specimen, CAP). Identified by A. PODLUSSÁNY. Fejér county: Velence Hills, Nadap, Meleg-hegy, 29.IV. 2007, leg. J. KRÁTKÝ (2 females, CJK). Identified by J. KRÁTKÝ, confirmed by M. WANAT (Wroclaw, Poland). Fejér county: Szár, 26.V.1910, leg. F. EHMANN (1 specimen, HNHM). Identified by A. PODLUSSÁNY. Pest county: Domony, Bárányjárás, 26.V.2006, leg. V. SZÉNÁSI (1 specimen, CVS); Ipolydamásd, Ipoly-mente 5.V.2007, leg. V. SZÉNÁSI (1 specimen, CVS); Nagykőrös, Erdő Bt. környéke [= environs of Erdő Limited Partnership], autós hálózás délután [= netting with car in the afternoon], 12.X.2008, leg. OTTÓ MERKL (1 specimen, HNHM). Identified by A. PODLUSSÁNY. Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county: Bátorliget, közbirtokossági erdő (= collectively owned forest), 25.VI–3.VII.1949, leg. Z. KASZAB & V. SZÉKESSY (1 specimen, HNHM). Identified by J. KRÁTKÝ. – The specimens from the Velence Hills were collected by sweeping in a steppic wood and grassland habitat on the peak of Meleg-hegy. It is a new species for Hungary.

Larinus (Larinomesius) syriacus GYLLENHAL, 1835 – Bács-Kiskun county: military area between villages Örkény and Tatárszentgyörgy, 4.V.1996, leg. J. PUMR (1 male, CJK). Identified by J. FREMUTH (Hradec Králové). – Collected by sweeping on sandy dunes. It is a new species for Hungary.

Melanobaris morio (BOHEMAN, 1844) – Veszprém county: between Veszprém and Hajmáskér, 13.V.2005, leg. J. KRÁTKÝ (2 males, 1 female, CJK); same locality, 11.VI.2005, leg. J. KRÁTKÝ (3 males, 3 females, CJK). Identified by J. KRÁTKÝ. – The specimens were collected in a military area, in steppic grassland on limestone, under ground leaves of *Reseda luteola* L. PODLUSSÁNY (1996) in his list of Curculionoidea of Hungary mentioned

it in square brackets, indicating that the occurrence of the species in Hungary is expected. It is a new species for Hungary.

Miarus simplex SOLARI, 1947 – Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county: Pálháza [in fact, Háromhuta]: Istvánkút, 6–11.VI.1955, leg. Z. KASZAB & V. SZÉKESSY (1 specimen, HNHM); Regéc, Gyertyán-kút, 17.VI.1995, leg. G. HEGYESSY (1 specimen, KFM); Somogy county: Siófok, F. LICHTNECKERT (1 specimen, HNHM); Veszprém county: Tihany, 25.V.1940, leg. V. SZÉKESSY (1 specimen, HNHM); Tihany, 4.VI.1939, leg. JACZÓ (1 specimen, HNHM); Tihany: Apáti-tető, talajcsapda [= pitfall trap], 18–26.V.2000, leg. GY. SZÉL (1 specimen, HNHM); Öskü, 1–5.VI.1951, leg. V. SZÉKESSY (1 specimen, HNHM). Identified by A. PODLUSSÁNY. – The species is known to occur in Spain, France, Italy, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey (European part) and Georgia (CALDARA 2007). It is a new species for Hungary; this country is the northernmost part of its distribution.

URODONTIDAE

Bruchela conformis (SUFFRIAN, 1845) – Veszprém county: between Veszprém and Hajmáskér, 11.VI.2005, leg. J. KRÁTKÝ (7 males, 8 females, CJK and HNHM). Identified by J. KRÁTKÝ. – The specimens were collected in a military area, in steppic grassland on limestone, from flowers and leaves of *Reseda luteola* L. PODLUSSÁNY (1996) included this species in his list, based on KASZAB (1967). GYÖRGY (2006) deleted it from the checklist of Hungarian Anthribidae and Urodontidae, because all Hungarian specimens proved to be misidentified *Bruchela schusteri* (SCHILSKY, 1912). However, the material collected recently in Veszprém county represents *Bruchela conformis* without any doubt, thus these are really the first specimens of this species from Hungary. *B. conformis* is monophagous on *Reseda luteola*, while *B. schusteri* lives on *Erysimum durum*. The body of *B. conformis* is larger, the elytra have hairs, not scales, and the aedeagus is regularly tapering toward apex. *B. schusteri* is smaller, its elytra have scales, and the aedeagus is abruptly narrowing well before the apex.

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