

APIONIDAE (COLEOPTERA) FROM THE KISKUNSÁG NATIONAL PARK

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Data to fifty-five *Apion* species collected in the Kiskunság National Park, complemented with some notes on distribution and host-plants, are given.

The great majority of the *Apion* species collected in the Kiskunság National Park was obtained by applying mass-collecting methods, like sweeping net, beating and sifting. Most of the collectors spent but little time in finding special host-plants of individual species, neither was rearing attempted. In spite of these drawbacks 55 *Apion* species were recovered from the area, this means about 50% of the *Apion*-fauna of Hungary.

Besides elaborating the collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, I also studied that of the József Attila University, Szeged as well as some of the more important private collections (S. Endrődi, A. Podlussány, J. Rozner). Since I have revised all the literature data in the present contribution I decline making references to any of them. Host-plants are mentioned in accordance with the literature.

The subsequent 18 species were collected outside the territory of the Kiskunság National Park, but these data might prove useful, since geographically the region of Kiskunság is much bigger and includes the mosaic parts of the NP:

Apion (*Ceratapion*) *alliariae* Herbst, 1797—Kalocsa, Kecskemét.—Host-plant: *Centaurea cyanus*.

Apion (*Ceratapion*) *austriacum* Wagner, 1904—Kalocsa.—A monophagous species. Host-plant: *Centaurea scabiosa*.

Apion (*Exapion*) *corniculatum* Germar, 1817—Kalocsa.—Host-plants: *Cystisus nigricans* and *C. supinus*.

Apion (*Oxystoma*) *pseudocerdo* Dieckmann, 1971—Kalocsa, Kecskemét.—Host-plants: *Vicia villosa* and *V. cracca*.

Apion (*Alacentron*) *curvirostre* Gyllenhal, 1833—Kalocsa.—Larva develops within the stem of *Althaea rosea*.

Apion (*Thymapion*) *oblivium* Bach, 1854—Kalocsa.—Host-plant: *Thymus* spp.

Apion (*Catapion*) *pubescens* Kirby, 1811—Kalocsa.—Larva develops in the stem of *Trifolium* species.

Apion (*Protupion*) *filirostre* Kirby, 1808—Kalocsa.—Larva develops in the flowers of *Medicago* species.

Apion (*Perapion*) *violaceum* Kirby, 1808—Kalocsa.—Larva develops in the stem of *Rumex* species.

Apion (Trichopteration) holosericeum Gyllenhal, 1833—Kalocsa.—Host-plant: *Carpinus betulus*.

Apion (Coelorhynapion) gyllenhalii Kirby, 1808—Kalocsa.—Larva develops in the stem of *Vicia* species.

Apion (Stenopteration) intermedium Eppelsheim, 1875—Kunpeszér.—Larva develops in the stem of *Onobrychis* species.

Apion (Leptapion) aeneomicans Wencker, 1864—Kalocsa.—Larva develops in the fruit of *Dorycnium herbaceum*.

Apion (Eutrichapion) ervi Kirby, 1808—Kalocsa.—Larva develops in the flowers of *Lathyrus* and *Vicia* species.

Apion (Loborhynchapion) amethystinum Miller, 1857—Kalocsa.—Host-plants: *Astragalus austriacus* and *A. onobrychis*.

Apion (Cyanapion) spencei Kirby, 1808—Kalocsa.—Host-plant: *Vicia* species.

Apion (Apion) aethiops Herbst, 1797—Kalocsa.—Host-plant: *Vicia* species.

Apion (Pseudoprotapion) elegantulum Germar, 1818—Kalocsa, Kunpeszér.—Host-plants: *Onobrychis viciifolia* and *O. arenaria*.

LIST OF SPECIES

Apion (Diplapion) confluens Kirby, 1808—II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; IV. Fülöpháza.—1. Ócsa; 5. Tabdi. V-VI, IX.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor. In the Kiskunság not frequent. The larva develops in the root of *Matricaria* and *Anthemis* species.

Apion (Diplapion) stolidum Germar, 1817—IV. Fülöpháza. VII.—Distribution: Europa, Asia Minor, Middle Asia, North Africa. Very rare in the Kiskunság. Host-plants: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* and *Matricaria* spp.

Apion (Taphrotopium) sulcifrons Herbst, 1797—2. Ágasegyháza. VI.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Central Asia. Extremely rare in the Kiskunság NP. The larva develops in the stem of *Artemisia campestris* where it forms a gall.

Apion (Ceratapion) onopordi Kirby, 1808—1. Lakitelek: Töserdő; II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; Kunzentmiklós; VI. Bugac.—1. Ócsa; 2. Ágasegyháza: Orgovány; 3. Csévharaszt; 4. Dabas: Dabasi turjános; 5. Tabdi; 9. Kunfehértó. III-VIII, X.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Middle Asia. Rather frequent in the Kiskunság NP. Larva develops in the root of *Cirsium*, *Carduus*, *Arctium*, *Onopordum* and *Centaurea* species.

Apion (Ceratapion) penetrans Germar, 1817—II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; III. Szabadszállás; IV. Fülöpháza; V. Izsák; VI. Bugac.—2. Ágasegyháza; 8. Jánoshalma. V-X.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, North Africa. Frequent in the National Park. Host-plants: various species of *Centaurea*.

Apion (Ceratapion) carduorum Kirby, 1808—II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta.—3. Csévharaszt. III, V.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Middle Asia, North Africa. Not common in the National Park. Larva develops in the root and leaf-petiole of *Carduus*, *Cirsium* and *Arctium* species.

Apion (Exapion) formaneki Wagner, 1929—V. Páhi; VI. Bugac.—5. Tabdi; 6. Kiskörös: Szücsi-erdő. V-VI.—Distribution: Europe. Infrequent in the National Park. Larva develops in the seed of *Genista* and *Cytisus*.

Apion (Oxystoma) pomonae (Fabricius, 1798)—5. Tabdi; 9. Kunfehértó. IV, X.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Middle Asia, Siberia, North Africa. Rare in the National Park. Larva develops in the fruit of *Vicia* and *Lathyrus* species.

Apion (Oxystoma) cracca (Linnaeus, 1767)—1. Ócsa; 3. Csévharaszt; 5. Tabdi. VIII, X.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Middle Asia, Siberia, North Africa. Not common in the National Park. Larva develops in the fruit of *Vicia* species.

Apion (Aspidapion) aeneum (Fabricius, 1775)—II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; VI. Bugac.—2. Orgovány. V-VI, IX.—A species of Palearctic distribution. Not frequent in the National Park. Larva develops in the root of *Malva* and *Aithya*.

Apion (Aspidapion) radiolus Kirby, 1808—II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; IV. Fülöpháza; VI. Bugac.—I. Ócsa; 2. Ágasegyháza; Orgovány; 3. Csévharaszt; 5. Tabdi. III–V, IX–X.—A species of Palaearctic distribution. Rather frequent in the National Park. Larva develops in the stem of *Malva*, *Lavatera* and *Althaea* species.

Apion (Aspidapion) validum Germar, 1817—IV. Fülöpháza; V. Izsák: Kolon-tó; VI. Bugac: Fekete-szék.—5. Tabdi; 9. Kunfehértó: Városerdő; 10. Pálmonostora: Péteri-tó. VI–X.—Distribution: South, Central and East Europe, Asia Minor, Middle Asia. Frequent in the National Park. Host-plants: *Althaea rosea*, *A. officinalis*, *Malva sylvestris*.

Apion (Omphalapion) dispar Germar, 1817—IV. Fülöpháza. V–VI.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, North Africa. Rare in the National Park. Host-plant: *Anthemis* and *Matricaria* species.

Apion (Taeniapion) urticarium (Herbst, 1784)—I. Lakitelek: Töserdő; II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; VI. Bugac.—I. Ócsa; 4. Dabas: Dabasi turjános; 9. Kunfehértó: Városerdő. IV–V, VII–VIII.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Middle Asia. A frequent species in the National Park. Larva develops in the stem of *Urtica dioica*.

Apion (Taeniapion) rufulum Wencker, 1864—IV. Fülöpháza; VI. Bugac.—I. Ócsa; 4. Dabas: Dabasi turjános. IV–V, VIII, X.—Distribution: South and Central Europe, North Africa. Not frequent in the National Park. A monophagous species living on *Urtica urens*.

Apion (Rhopalapion) longirostre Olivier, 1807—IV. Fülöpháza; V. Páhi; VI. Bócsa.—5. Tabdi. V–VI.—Distribution: South, East and Central Europe, Asia Minor and Middle Asia; introduced into North America. Frequent in the National Park. According to the literature it is a monophagous species, larva developing in the seed of *Althaea rosea*. Imagoes were collected in the Kiskunság NP from *Althaea officinalis*.

Apion (Malvapion) malvae (Fabricius, 1775)—VI. Bugac.—A species of Palaearctic distribution. Rare in the National Park. Larva develops in the seed of *Malva* and *Althaea* species.

Apion (Pseudapion) fulvirostre Gyllenhal, 1833—I. Lakitelek: Töserdő; II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; Kunszentmiklós; IV. Fülöpháza; V. Izsák: Kolon-tó; Páhi; VI. Bugac.—2. Orgovány; 5. Tabdi; 10. Pálmonostora: Péteri-tó. V–VIII.—Distribution: South, East and Central Europe, Asia Minor, Middle Asia, Tibet, North Africa. Frequent in the National Park. Larva develops in the fruit of *Althaea cannabina*, *A. officinalis* and *Malva sylvestris*.

Apion (Thymapion) elongatum Germar, 1817—i. Ócsa.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor. Rare in the National Park. Larva develops in the stem of *Salvia* species.

Apion (Thymapion) vicinum Kirby, 1808—I. Ócsa; 5. Tabdi. VIII–X.—Distribution: Europe, North Africa, Asia Minor, Middle Asia, Siberia. Rare in the Kiskunság. Larva develops in the stem of *Mentha* species.

Apion (Catapion) seniculus Kirby, 1808—I. Lakitelek: Töserdő; II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; IV. Fülöpháza; V. Páhi; VI. Bócsa; Bugac.—I. Ócsa; 3. Csévharaszt; 5. Tabdi; 9. Kunfehértó: Városerdő. II–X.—Distribution: Europe, Asia. Very frequent in the National Park. Larva develops in the stem of *Trifolium* species.

Apion (Catapion) ononiphagum Schatzmayer, 1920—II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; IV. Fülöpháza; V. Páhi; VI. Bugac.—2. Ágasegyháza; 11. Pálmonostora: Péteri-tó. V–VIII, X.—Distribution: Central Europe. A frequent species in the Kiskunság. Host-plant: *Ononis spinosa*.

Apion (Catapion) ononiphagum Schatzmayer, 1920—II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; IV. Fülöpháza; V. Páhi; VI. Bugac.—2. Ágasegyháza; 10. Pálmonostora: Péteri-tó. V–VIII, X.—Distribution: Central Europe. A frequent species in the Kiskunság. Host-plant: *Ononis spinosa*.

Apion (Erythrapion) minutum Germar, 1833—II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; III. Fülöpszállás: Kígyósi-csatorna.—I. Ócsa; 4. Dabas: Dabasi turjános; 9. Kunfehértó: Városerdő. IV–V, X.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Middle Asia. Frequent in the National Park. Larva develops in the root and stem of *Rumex* species.

Apion (Erythrapion) sanguineum (De Geer, 1775)—3. Csévharaszt. V.—Distribution: Europe, North Africa, Asia Minor, Middle Asia. Very rare in the Kiskunság. A monophagous species living on *Rumex acetosella*.

Apion (Protapion) nigritarse Kirby, 1808—I. Lakitelek: Töserdő; IV. Fülöpháza; VI. Bugac.—I. Ócsa; 5. Tabdi; 9. Kunfehértó: Városerdő. III, V, VIII–X.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Middle Asia, Siberia, North Africa. Frequent in the Kiskunság National Park. Larva develops in the unripe seed of *Trifolium* species.

Apion (Protapion) flavipes (Paykull, 1792)—I. Lakitelek: Töserdő; IV. Fülöpháza; VI. Bócsa; Bugac.—I. Ócsa; 2. Ágasegyháza; 3. Csévharaszt; 5. Tabdi; 8. Jánoshalma; 10. Pálmonostora: Péteri-tó. II–X.—A

species with Palaearctic distribution. A very frequent species in the Kiskunság National Park. Larva develops in the seed of *Trifolium* species.

Apion (Protapion) varipes Germar, 1817—1. Ócsa; 4. Dabas: Dabasi turjános; 5. Tabdi. I-VI, VIII, X-XII.—A species with Palaearctic distribution. Quite common in the National Park. Host-plant: *Trifolium* species.

Apion (Protapion) dissimile Germar, 1817—1. Ócsa. X.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Middle Asia. Very rare in the National Park. A monophagous species living on *Trifolium arvense*.

Apion (Protapion) assimile Kirby, 1808—IV. Bugac.—1. Ócsa; 2. Ágasegyháza. VI-VII, X. A species with Palaearctic distribution. Not frequent in the National Park. Host-plant: *Trifolium* species.

Apion (Protapion) apricans Herbst, 1797—1. Lakitelek: Töserdő; II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; III. Fülöpszállás; IV. Fülöpháza; V. Páhi; VI. Bugac.—1. Ócsa; 2. Ágasegyháza; 3. Csévharaszt; 5. Tabdi. II-V, VII-IX.—A species with Palaearctic distribution. Very frequent in the National Park. Larva develops in the seed of *Trifolium pratense*.

Apion (Protapion) ononicola Bach, 1854—1. Lakitelek: Töserdő; II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; IV. Fülöpháza; V. Páhi; VI. Bócsa; Bugac.—1. Ócsa; 2. Ágasegyháza; 4. Dabas: Dabasi turjános; 5. Tabdi; 10. Pálmonostora: Péteri-tó. III, X, XII.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, North Africa. Very frequent in the National Park. Larva develops in the seed of *Ononis* species.

Apion (Protapion) trifolii (Linnaeus, 1758)—1. Lakitelek: Töserdő; II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; III. Fülöpszállás; IV. Fülöpháza; V. Izsák: Páhi; VI. Bugac.—1. Ócsa; 2. Ágasegyháza; 3. Csévharaszt; 4. Dabas: Dabasi turjános; 5. Tabdi; 9. Kunfehértó: Városerdő; 10. Pálmonostora: Péteri-tó. III-XI.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Middle Asia, North Africa. Very frequent in the National Park. Larva develops in the seed of *Trifolium* species.

Apion (Perapion) curtirostre Germar, 1817—1. Ócsa. V.—Distribution: Europe, Asia, Japan. Not too frequent in the Kiskunság. Host-plant: *Rumex* species.

Apion (Perapion) sedi Germar, 1818—IV. Fülöpháza. VI.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Middle Asia, Siberia, North Africa. Rare in the Kiskunság National Park. Larva develops in the leaf and stem of *Sedum* species.

Apion (Pseudostenapion) simum Germar, 1817—3. Csévharaszt. III.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor. Rare in the Kiskunság. Larva develops in the stem of *Hypericum* species.

Apion (Pseudoperapion) brevirostre (Herbst, 1797)—1. Ócsa; 3. Csévharaszt. VI.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Central Africa. Not too frequent in the Kiskunság. Larva develops in the fruit of *Hypericum perforatum*.

Apion (Helianthemapion) aciculare Germar, 1817—VI. Bugac. IV.—Distribution: Europe, North Africa. Very rare in the Kiskunság. Host-plants: *Helianthemum nummularium* and *Fumana procumbens*.

Apion (Melanapion) minimum Herbst, 1797—VI. Bugac.—1. Ócsa; 5. Tabdi. V, VIII-X.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Middle Asia, Mongolia. Frequent in the Kiskunság. Larva develops in the sawfly galls of *Salix* species.

Apion (Holotrichapion) ononis Kirby, 1808—IV. Fülöpháza; V. Páhi.—1. Ócsa; 4. Dabas: Dabasi turjános. V-VII.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, North Africa. Frequent in the Kiskunság. Larva develops in the fruit of *Ononis spinosa*.

Apion (Stenopterapion) tenue Kirby, 1808—II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; IV. Fülöpháza; V. Páhi; VI. Bugac.—1. Ócsa; 7. Dunapataj; 8. Jánoshalma. IV-X.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Middle Asia, North Africa. Very frequent in the Kiskunság. Larva develops in the stem of *Medicago* and *Trifolium* species.

Apion (Leptapion) meliloti Kirby, 1808. V. Izsák: Kolon-tó; Páhi; VI. Bócsa.—1. Ócsa; 3. Csévharaszt; 5. Tabdi; 10. Pálmonostora: Péteri-tó. III-VII, IX.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Middle Asia, Mongolia. Frequent in the Kiskunság. Larva develops in the stem of *Melilotus* species.

Apion (Leptapion) loti Kirby, 1808—II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; IV. Fülöpháza; V. Izsák: Kolon-tó; Páhi; VI. Bugac.—1. Ócsa; 5. Tabdi; 10. Pálmonostora: Péteri-tó. V-VIII, X.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Middle Asia, Mongolia. Frequent in the Kiskunság. Larva develops in the fruit of *Lotus corniculatus*.

Apion (Leptapion) fallens Desbrochers, 1896—II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; IV. Fülöpháza; V. Páhi.—1. Ócsa; 2. Ágasegyháza; 5. Tabdi. IV-VII, X.—Distribution: Central and South Europe, Caucasus. Frequent in the Kiskunság. Host-plant: *Lotus tenuis*.

Apion (Cnemapion) gribodoi Desbrochers, 1896—VI. Bugac.—5. Tabdi. VI, X.—Distribution: Central Europe, Anatolia, Caucasus. Rare in the Kiskunság. Host-plant: *Galega officinalis*.

Apion (Metatrichapion) pavidum Germar, 1817—II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; VI. Bugac. V, VIII.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Middle Asia, Siberia, North Africa. Frequent in the Kiskunság. A monophagous species feeding in the flower of *Coronilla varia*.

Apion (Eutrichapion) viciae (Paykull, 1800)—I. Lakitelek: Töserdő; II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; IV. Fülöpháza; VI. Böcsa; Bugac.—I. Ócsa; 2. Ágasegyháza; 3. Csévharaszt; 5. Tabdi; 6. Kiskörös: Szücsi-erdő; 8. Jánoshalma; 9. Kunfehértó: Városerdő. III—X.—A species with Palearctic distribution. Very frequent in the Kiskunság. Larva develops in the flower of *Vicia* and *Lathyrus* species.

Apion (Eutrichapion) melancholicum Wencker, 1864—I. Lakitelek: Töserdő. VIII.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Middle Asia. Rare in the Kiskunság. Larva develops in the flower of *Lathyrus* species.

Apion (Cyanapion) columbinum Germar, 1817—2. Ágasegyháza. VII.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, Middle Asia, Siberia. Not frequent in the Kiskunság. Host-plant: *Lathyrus* species.

Apion (Pseudotrichapion) punctigerum (Paykull, 1792)—II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta. IV.—Distribution: Europe, Asia Minor, North Africa. Not frequent in the Kiskunság. Larva develops in the fruit of *Vicia* species.

Apion (Mesotrichapion) punctirostre Gyllenhal, 1839 —1. Ócsa. V.—Distribution: Central Europe, Asia Minor, Siberia, Mongolia. Rare in the Kiskunság. Larva develops in the flower of *Astragalus* species.

Apion (Apion) pisi (Fabricius, 1801)—II. Dömsöd: Apajpuszta; IV. Fülöpháza; V. Izsák; VI. Bugac.—1. Ócsa; 2. Ágasegyháza; Orgovány; 4. Dabas: Dabasi turjános; 5. Tabdi; 6. Kiskörös: Szücsi-erdő; 9. Kunfehértó: Városerdő. IV—X.—A species with Palearctic distribution. Very frequent in the Kiskunság. Larva develops in the buds of *Medicago* species.

Apion (Apion) aestimatum Faust, 1890—1. Ócsa. V, VII.—Distribution: Central and East Europe, Anatolia, Siberia. Not too frequent in the Kiskunság. Larva develops in the buds of *Medicago* species.

Apion (Chlorapion) virens Herbst, 1797—1. Lakitelek: Töserdő; IV. Fülöpháza; V. Páhi; VI. Bugac.—1. Ócsa; 5. Tabdi; 7. Dunapataj. II, IV—VI, IX—X.—A species with Palearctic distribution. Very frequent in the Kiskunság. Larva develops in the stem on *Trifolium* species.

Apion (Pseudoprotapion) ergenense Becker, 1864—IV. Fülöpháza. VI.—Distribution: Central and East Europe. Very rare in the Kiskunság. Larva develops in various species of *Astragalus*.

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