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New Sawfly Species in the Hungarian Fauna (Hymenoptera, Symphyta), II.

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Abstract — Twelve sawfly species new to the Hungarian fauna are discussed in short. One species new to science, *Pseudodineura mocsaryi* sp. n. originating from a faunal district of the Carpathian Basin is described. With 3 figures.

Since the elaboration of the sawfly fauna of the Carpathian Basin has started new species continuously come to light that had not been reported from this geographical region before. Such a list of sawflies was published recently in this journal (ZOMBORI 1975). Out of the 12 species briefly discussed hereunder, six belong to the subfamily Selandriinae, three to Blennocampinae and three to Nematinae. One species new to science belonging also to the subfamily Nematinae originates from a faunal district of the Carpathian Basin; it is described below.

For the abbreviations used in this paper and for a longer list of pertaining literature please confer the previous paper (ZOMBORI 1975).

1. **Heterarthrus leucomelus** (KLUG, 1814) — The representatives of the genus *Heterarthrus* are rather scarcely collected as adults. Much easier to find the mines with larvae in the leaves of various arborescent plants. Apparently the fully developed individuals are on the wing for only a short time, though some species may have two generations in a year.

A female specimen of *H. leucomelus* was collected by MIHÁLYI and ZSIRKÓ in the Bükk Mts., Nagyvisnyó, Elza-lak (1956. V. 28.–VI. 4.). According to the literature the larvae mine in the leaves of *Acer pseudoplatanus*. Since ENSLIN I remember having seen this species of great rarity listed in the literature only once (LORENZ & KRAUS 1957). ENSLIN said that the species was known in a few exemplars only and exclusively from Germany. Recently I identified another female specimen of this species for the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin sent to me by DR. E. KÖNIGSMANN, so I had the opportunity to compare the two specimens which were identical as far as specific features were concerned.

This species obviously differs from *H. ochropoda* KL., primarily in its much greater size and also by the coloration of the body. (HNHM).

2. **Heterarthrus microcephalus** (KLUG, 1814) — Like the other representatives of this genus this conspicuously coloured species is also rare in our country. MOCSÁRY in 1897 included it in his well-known list of sawflies as "*Phyllotoma microcephala* Klg. — Exemplar unicum e Zombor (Com. Bács)." Today Zombor belongs to Yugoslavia known as Sombor.

The new Hungarian localities are: "Csepel, 1897, PÁVEL" (1 ♀); "Gyón, 1898. IX. 13, KERTÉSZ" (1 ♂); "M. Besnyő, 1930. V. 4, A. GAMMEL" (1 ♂); "Mecsek hegys., Mánfa, 1955. V. 11, leg. MÓCZÁR" (1 ♀); "Fenyőfő, Kisszépalma környéke, 1965. V. 25.–31., leg. PAPP" (1 ♀). (HNHM, BTMZ).

3. **Strongylogaster lineata** (CHRIST, 1791) — The two Central European *Strongylogaster* species are both feeding on *Pteridium aquilinum* and *Polystichum filix-mas*. *S. xanthocera* STEPH. was recently recorded from Hungary (ZOMBORI 1975). The above species was reported by MOCSÁRY in 1897 as "*S. multifasciatus* FOURCR. (*cingulatus* FABR.)" from localities which today are extra-Hungarian territories: "Pozsony, Montes Rabaszkala et Vihorlat (Com. Zemplén), Mehádia, Zágráb, Zengg".

The new Hungarian localities are: "Zemplén — H. huta, Istvánkút, 1955. VI. 6.–12., KASZAB—SZÉKESSY" (5 ♀); "Mecsek hegys., Melegmány, 1955. VI. 7, leg. MÓCZÁR L." (1 ♀); "Kőszegi-hg., Kerdi-h., erdő, 1960. VII. 8, leg. ZSIRKÓ" (1 ♀); "Pankász, Vas m., 1967. VI. 7, leg. MÓCZÁR" (1 ♀). — Extra-Hungarian localities belonging to the faunal districts of the Carpathian Basin: "Ravna Gora, Slavonia, Coll. Z. KISS. E." (1 ♀); "M. Codru, Bihar, m., 1925, VI. 26, Coll. Z. KISS E." (1 ♀); "Retyezát, 1927, VII. 28." (1 ♀). — The list shows that all the specimens are females, which is not surprising if we know that the males of this species, contrary to those of *S. xanthocera*, are extremely rare. Some authors hold the view that the species reproduces mostly by parthenogenesis. (HNHM).

4. **Strombocerina delicatula** (FALLÉN, 1808) — This rather delicate, inconspicuously coloured, mainly greenish spotted with black, species is comparatively scarce throughout Europe. It is again associated with *Pteridium aquilinum*, on which its larva feeds. MOCSÁRY recorded it from three places which fall outside the domain of present-day Hungary ("Rézbánya, Sztranszke, Com. Trencsén, Velebit"). The sole Hungarian locality is "Mátra hegys., Pisztrángos-tó, 1955. VI. 20.–27., MIHÁLYI—KAKASSNÉ". (HNHM).

5. **Monostegia cingulata** (KONOW, 1891) — This species has obviously escaped the attention of former Hungarian systematists, since it never appeared in the home literature. This fact may be due to an inadequately known variety of a closely related species: *M. abdominalis* var. *analis* KNW. The variety *analis* superficially much resembles. *M. cingulata* var. *nigra*, both have darkly coloured abdominal tergites, but while the abdomen of var. *nigra* (dark phase of the species) is entirely black, the sternites of var. *analis* are yellow. — Another point which might also have caused confusion is that ENSLIN (1914) discussed both varieties under the name of *abdominalis*, and it was CONDE (1940) who unequivocally keyed them out in his useful study on *Empria*.

There are some other points to be considered. In 1958 ČINGOVSKI described on the basis of one male a species under the name of *Empria atrata*. He related his new species to "*Empria pulverata* RETZ.", known today rather as *Monsoma pulverata*, and he also made mention of KONOW's var. *nigra*, though the latter belongs now to a different genus and species! Unfortunately enough, there was already an *atrata* described by DOVNAR—ZAPOLSKIJ considered to be a synonym of *Monostegia cingulata* var. *nigra* KNW. Since ČINGOVSKI's description no one has revised the generic name of his species, though obviously in the modern strict sense of the word it is not an *Empria* (possibly it is a *Monostegia* sp.), the exact position of ČINGOVSKI's species cannot be ascertained as yet because the author is not prepared to lend the type specimen for study. ("Was die Arten *Tenthredopsis macedonica* ČING. and *Empria atrata* ČING. betrifft, habe ich diese zwei Arten nur auf ein weiblichen Exemplaren beschrieben. Bisher gelang es mir nicht anderes Exemplares dieser Arten zu finden und deshalb kann ich Ihnen nicht etwas schicken." (Personal communication).

The new Hungarian localities of *M. cingulata* are: "Kőszegi hegyek, Exc. Inst. Syst. zool. Univ. Budapest, 1936. V. 19.–31, Coll. E. CSIKI" (1 ♀); "Mecsek, M. Szabolcs, 1953. V. 13, leg. GEBHARDT" (1 ♀); "Pécs, Bányatelep, 1954, V. 28. leg. KASZAB" (1 ♀); "Vállus, Büdöskút környéke, Fekete hegy, 1964, V. 26, leg. PAPP" (6 ♀); "Zalalövő, 1967. V. 18, leg. FÉK M." (1 ♀); "Zalaszántó, Kovácsi hegy, erdő széle, 1965. VI. 28, leg. TÓTH" (1 ♀); "Bakony, Pintérhegy, 1973. VIII. 4, leg. TÓTH—SINKOVICZ" (1 ♀). (HNHM, BTMZ).

6. **Monsoma pulverata** (RETZIUS, 1783) — At a first glance it looks like *Strongylogaster lineata* CHRIST, and is just as scarce, but in several significant structural features differs from that species. Three authors recorded it from the Carpathian Basin but no one mentioned it from Hungary. The new localities are as follows: "Bükk-h., Nagyvisnyó, 1956. V. 5.–12., leg. KASZAB—SZÉKESY" (1 ♀); "Bükk-h., Nagyrét, 1956. V. 29, leg. KAKASSNÉ" (1 ♀). "Lesencistvánd, láprét, 1973. V. 4., leg. Tóth" (1 ♀). (HNHM, BTMZ).

7. **Metallus gei** (BRISCHKE, 1883) — This very small sawfly mining in various *Geum* species was never recorded from Hungary before. Sometimes the larvae are reported as pests, still the adults are rarely collected. The species may have two generations in a year. In the northern parts of Europe it reproduces parthenogenetically, since there only females have been found. The first Hungarian specimen is a male, captured in the southern part of Hungary: "Szederkény, 1965. IX. 6, leg. ZOMBORI". Two more females originate from "Olaszfalu, Alsópere környéke, 1966. VII. 11–14., leg. PAPP" and "Bakony: Hétházpuszta, 1973. VII. 15., leg. TÓTH". (HNHM, BTMZ).

8. **Metallus pumilus** (KLUG, 1814) — This small, almost entirely black species is mining in different *Rubus* species. The first Hungarian specimen was collected right back in 1909, but was wrongly identified as "*Fenusella Thomsoni* KNW." which is known today as *Profenusa thomsoni*, however, this latter species has not yet been found in Hungary.

Since the first specimen, another three have come forward from our country. The data are as follows: "Simontornya (Kert), 1909, 7. 14, PILLICH, Coll. Z. KISS E." (1 ♂); "Csepel, GAMMEL A., (19)28. IV. 26, 109/2" (1 ♀); "Hu., Nyírség, Bátorliget, leg. MÓCZÁR, (1)949. VI. 7–10, láp, I. sz." (1 ♀); "Tatatóváros, 1959. V. 28, leg. SÓLYMOSNÉ" (1 ♂); "Monostorapáti, Boncsos-tó, 1962. VII. 19, leg. PAPP, *Cychorium intybus*" (1 ♀). (HNHM, BTMZ).

9. **Hypargyricus nodicornis** (KONOW, 1886) — MOCSÁRY first recorded it from the region of the Adriatic Sea (Fiume, today known as Rijeka, Yugoslavia). Then in 1930 PILLICH mentioned it from Simontornya (Hungary), however, the whereabouts of this specimen cannot be traced. Therefore, I feel it justified to record the species anew from specimens housed in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

Apparently systematists easily confuse this species with *Monophadnus longicornis* HTG., most of our specimens have been identified as such, but the bifurcating stub of *A*3 in the fore wing alongside with some other features, unequivocally indicate *Hypargyricus* MACGILL.

The Hungarian localities are: "Pilis-Marót, CSIKI" (1 ♀); "Irottkő, Visnya, 1939. VI. 2, 834 m" (1 ♀); "Ócsa, Nagyerdő, 1953. IV. 16, leg. BAJÁRI, *Polygonatum*" (1 ♀); "Ócsa, Nagyerdő, 1953. IV. 23, leg. MÓCZÁR M., *Polygonatum*" (1 ♀); "Dobogókő, 1957. IV. 29, leg. Soós Á." (1 ♀). (HNHM).

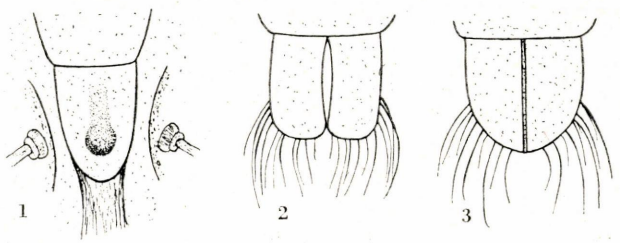
10. **Pseudodineura parvula** (KLUG, 1814) — Three female specimens of this species were collected by PÁVEL in Budapest as early as on the 29th of April, 1898, but were never published in the literature. This, of course, might have been due to the fact that they were mixed up with a closely allied species, *P. fuscula* KL., though the two species obviously differ from each other. A good differentiating character was found by HERING (1929) when he noticed the significant variation of the sawsheaths. Another female specimen of this species was found in the Bakony Mts. quite recently: "Lesenceistvánd, láprét, patakpart, 1973. V. 4, leg. TÓTH". (HNHM, BTMZ).

11. **Pseudodineura mocsaryi** sp. n. (Figs. 1—2)

In MOCSÁRY's time, mostly at the end of the 19th century, the species of *Pseudodineura* were rather inadequately understood. Only two species were described, since a third (*hepaticae* BRISCHKE) later proved to be only a colour variation. MOCSÁRY was aware of this circumstance when he came across a *Pseudodineura* specimen from the Karst (today Yugoslavia), belonging to the faunal districts of the Carpathian Basin. The female specimen found by MOCSÁRY was nothing like the other two valid species, still he deferred from describing it as new to science. He simply pinned a label under the locality label with the following words: "*Pseudodineura* n. sp. ?"

Today the European *Pseudodineura* species are more exactly known, though a species or two may yet be described, especially from the southern parts of Europe.

Female, black and brown. — H e a d: black, mouth parts, mandibles and labrum light yellow, clypeus light brown, antennae also brown. Labrum somewhat pointed in front, triangularly shaped. Clypeus almost truncate on frontal margin, only very weakly emarginate, shining with dense pubescence. Supraclypeal area between antennae raised. Triangular area below frons adjacent with supraclypeal area with a depression at height of antennal sockets in lower third, clearly surrounded with blunt keels on both sides (Fig. 1). Frons flat, without any sharp keels or surface sculpture, though semicircularly faintly delimited from rest of



Figs. 1–2. *Pseudodineura mocsaryi* sp. n. 1 = triangular area below frons, 2 = sawsheath in superior view. — Fig. 3. *P. clematidis* HER.: sawsheath in superior view.

head. Arcuate, furrow-like depression behind lateral ocelli separating off postocellar field, latter about 2.5 times broader than long, smooth and shining. Head densely covered with small, almost indistinct papillae. Outer orbits strongly rugose, malar space extremely short, not more than diameter of one facet (ommatidium) of compound eye. Postgenal or postocellar carinae wanting. Antennae long, brown, 3rd joint clearly longer than 4th, length of 8th joint about four times its width (left antennae intact, right one with last two joints missing). — Thorax: prothorax yellow, at most collar behind postocellar field brown, tegulae yellow, rest of thorax black, sculpture inconspicuous. Mesopleuron smooth and shining with dense pilosity, prepectal suture fine, prepectus higly polished without hairs. Scutellum with minute punctures, beset with long, brown erect hairs, length of hairs about diameter of front ocellus. Legs: base of coxae black, from there on light yellow, inner front tibial spur bifurcate at apex, claws simple. Wings almost entirely clear, venation and stigma brown. Radial cross-vein reaching 3rd cubital cell in distal third, very close to 3rd cubital cross-vein. Both recurrent veins joining well within very long 2nd cubital cell. Stub of $3A$ in fore wing straight, basal vein somewhat arcuate. Hind wing with two enclosed middle cells, lanceolate cell open in apical third. — Abdomen: brown, tergites with alutaceous surface sculpture. Sawsheath very short, hardly projecting beyond end of abdomen in superior view (Fig. 2), with short, scarcely bending white setae on both sides. Saw with very long and sharply pointed teeth set wide appart. — Length: 4.5 mm.

Male and host-plant unknown.

Type locality: "Karst. 21. VI", "118" on blue label. "*Pseudodineura* n. sp.?" in MOCSÁRY's hand-writing. — Karst is a region on the nort-eastern shores of the Adriatic Sea in Yugoslavia.

The new species stands closest to *P. clematidis* HERING, 1935, but in several respects it clearly differs from the latter.

	P. clematidis HER.	*P. mocsaryi* sp. n.
head:	with large papillae	with almost indistinct papillae
frons:	not delimited in front	delimited in front
hind third of scutellum:	rugulose	punctulate all over
scutellum:	with very short, white hairs	with longer, brownish hairs
malar space:	diam. of 3–4 ommatidia	diam. of one omnatidium
clypeus:	black	brown
pronotum:	black	almost entirely yellow
mesonotum:	with a large yellowish blotch	entirely black
coxae:	black	mostly yellow
legs:	light brown	light yellow
abdomen:	at least below, partly yellow	entirely brown
sawsheath:	Fig. 3.	Fig. 2.

The sawsheath of the new species resembles that of *P. enslini* HER., but in the other features it does not stand comparison.

The holotype of the new species is deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (Hym. Typ. Nr. 2968). I dedicate the new species to SÁNDOR MOCSÁRY, the first discoverer of this species, an outstanding hymenopterist.

Acknowledgement — The author is much indebted to DR. E. KÖNIGSMANN of the Berlin Museum for the loan of a female paratype of *P. clematidis* HER. ("Mine an *Clematis*

alpina; Paratype, Zernez (Schweiz) 28. IV. 1930, Nr. 3462, leg. W. HOPP; *Pseudodineura clematidis* n. P. T., det. M. HERING 1935; Berlin Zool. Mus."), for a male specimen of the same species (with same data as female, but without paratype label), and for some other comparative material belonging in this genus.

12. **Hemichroa australis** (LEPELETIER, 1823) — The reddish and black species whose larva lives on *Alnus* and *Betula* is rarely collected throughout Europe. It is considered to be mostly a montaneous species. The single Hungarian locality is in the foreland of the European Alps at "Kőszegi hgs., Velem, 1960. VI. 23, leg. SÓLYMOSNÉ" (1 ♀). (HNHM).

13. **Stauronematus compressicornis** (FABRICIUS, 1804) — BENSON separated this species off from *Pristiphora* and erected a new monotypic genus for it. Its most conspicuous feature is that it has a claw with an inner tooth much longer than the end tooth, another important feature is the large basal lobe which is produced so to look like almost a third tooth, i. e. a tri-dentate claw. The male has an antenna strongly compressed laterally, and each joint is somewhat produced below to appear almost serrate. The larva lives on *Popolus* and *Salix*. — The male specimen was caught in a small, young *Populus tremula* wood at Farmos, in the Danube—Tisza Mid-region on the 5th of July, 1973 (leg. ZOMBORI). (HNHM).

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