

**New true bug species in the Hungarian fauna
(Heteroptera)**

E. KONDOROSY

*University of Veszprém, Georgikon Faculty of Agriculture
H-8360 Keszthely, Deák F. u. 16, Hungary. E-mail: h5575kon@ella.hu*

Abstract – Eleven new Heteroptera species (6 Miridae, 2 Lygaeidae 1 Tingidae, 1 Anthocoridae and 1 Pentatomidae) are recorded as new for the fauna of Hungary. A supplement is given for the check list of the Heteroptera of Hungary. With 5 figures.

Key words – Anthocoridae, Lygaeidae, Miridae, Pentatomidae, Tingidae, Hungary, new records.

INTRODUCTION

The number of species of Heteroptera known to occur in Hungary was 824 in the check list by KONDOROSY (1999); the number 836 in that paper was a mistake. Since that time further species were found in the country. Some species, such as *Nezara viridula* (LINNAEUS, 1758), certainly appeared here in the recent years (RÉDEI & TORMA 2003), probably as a result of a period of warmer years, but most of the species must be members of the Hungarian fauna for a long time. *Isometopus mirificus* MULSANT et REY, 1879 and *Berytinus distinguendus* (FERRARI, 1874) were accidentally omitted from the check list. *Aradus sordidus* HORVÁTH, 1874 was synonymised with *Aradus bimaculatus* REUTER, 1872 (HEISS 2001). *Lygus punctatus* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1839) was erroneously cited instead of *Lygus wagneri* REMANE, 1955 (mentioned in KONDOROSY & HARMAT 1997) by KONDOROSY (1999) (RÉDEI, personal communication).

Geocoris arenarius (JAKOVLEV, 1867) was formerly thought to be a synonym of *Geocoris megacephalus* (ROSSI, 1790), but PÉRICART (2001) revised it as a valid species. *Halticus major* WAGNER, 1951 and *Phytocoris flammula* (REUTER, 1875) were mentioned by BAKONYI *et al.* (2002), but they should be deleted from

the Hungarian fauna because of misidentification. In the present paper, eleven species are recorded from Hungary for the first time. The specimens investigated have been deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest). As a result, the updated Hungarian fauna of Heteroptera consists of 853 species.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHECK LIST OF HETEROPTERA OF HUNGARY

Dipsocoridae

Cryptostemma (Harpago) medium REY, 1888 – TORMA (2005).

Tingidae

Hyalochiton syrmensis (HORVÁTH, 1897) (Fig. 1.) – Zala county, Várvolgy: Csetényi-rét, 22. VI. 2001, leg. G. SZÖVÉNYI. – New to Hungary. From the genus only one species, *H. komaroffii* (JAKOVLEV, 1880) was previously found in Hungary, but the record of this species is not surprising because its type locality (Vrdnik, Serbia) is near the present border of Hungary.

Miridae

Isometopus mirificus MULSANT et REY, 1879 – HORVÁTH (1923).

Lygocoris (Neolygus) contaminatus (FALLÉN, 1807) – BAKONYI *et al.* (2002).

Orthotylus (Pseudorthotylus) bilineatus (FALLÉN, 1807) – KONDOROSY & SZEŐKE (2004).

Orthotylus (Pachylops) virescens (DOUGLAS et SCOTT, 1865) – Zala county, Balatonyörök: Bece-hegy, light trap, 11. VI. 2003. – New to Hungary. The species occurs in most countries of Europe. In Hungary, it lives probably in localities, where its food-plant, *Sarothamnus scoparius* grows.

Orthotylus (Orthotylus) quercicola REUTER, 1885 – Heves county, Noszvaj: Síkfőkút, light trap, 4. VI. 1993; Zala county, Balatonyörök: Bece-hegy, light trap, 30. V. 2001, 17. VI. 2002, 8. VI. 2003. – New to Hungary. This species is distributed in Central Europe but rarer than its relatives.

Cremnocephalus alpestris WAGNER, 1941 – KONDOROSY & SZEŐKE (2004).

Mimocoris rugicollis (A. COSTA, 1852) (Fig. 3.) – Baranya county, Nagyharsány: Szársomlyó, 26. VII. 1995, leg. E. KONDOROSY. – New to Hungary. This species has a Holo-Mediterranean distribution, the nearest locality is in Slovenia. It reaches the northernmost part of its range in the Villány Hills, belonging to the biogeographical region of Illyricum.

Psallus (Phylidea) henschi (REUTER, 1888) – Zala county, Balatonyörök: Bece-hegy, light trap, 18. V. 2003. – New to Hungary. As in the case of the above mentioned species it is distributed in the Mediterranean countries but has been found in Slovakia, too. In Hungary it may be associated with warmer oak forests.

Psallus (Hylopsallus) wagneri OSSIANNILSSON, 1953 – Heves county, Noszvaj: Síkfőkút, light trap, 18. V., 24. V., 25. V., 26. V., 3. VI. 1993; Zala county, Balatonyörök: Bece-hegy, light

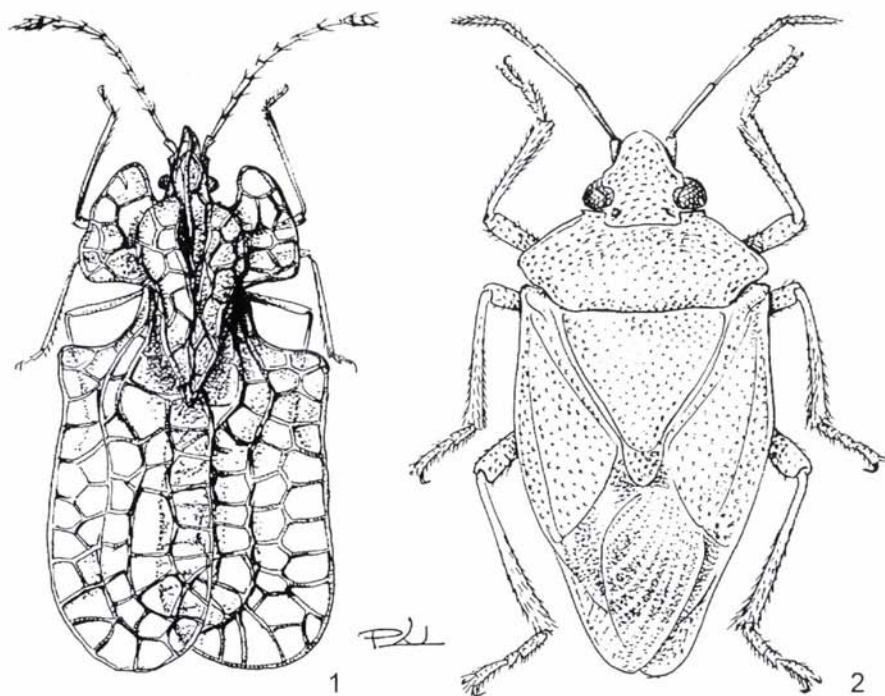
trap, 29. V., 30. V., 10. VI., 13. VI., 14. VI. 1999, 7. V., 11. V., 26. V. 2000, 21. V. 2004. – New to Hungary. This species was previously confused with the very closely related *P. perrisi* (MULSANT, 1852) and *P. variabilis* (FALLÉN, 1829), but it is probably frequent in Hungary on *Quercus* species.

Psallus (Psallus) flavellus STICHEL, 1933 – BAKONYI *et al.* (2002).

Psallus (Psallus) lucanicus WAGNER, 1968 (= *balcanicus* JOSIFOV, 1969) – Zala county, Balatonyörök: Bece-hegy, light trap, 5. V. (2 specimens), 8. V. (4 specimens), 9. V., 10. V., 18. V. 2003. – New to Hungary. This species was previously known from Bulgaria (as *P. balcanicus*), Italy and Slovenia. Recently it was found in Austria (RABITSCH 2003). In Hungary it may also be associated with warmer oak forests.

Anthocoridae

Orius (Orius) pallidicornis (REUTER, 1884) – Zala county, Balatonyörök: Bece-hegy, light trap, 27. VII. 2003. – New to Hungary. As the majority of the previous species this species has a Mediterranean distribution. Its appearance in Hungary is surprising, because its nearest known locality is in Dalmatia. Fortunately, the specimen is a male, so reliable identification was possible on the basis of the parameres (most of the *Orius* species are rather similar in external features). It is not impossible that this anthocorid bug migrated northwards along with other heteropteran species (*Arocatus*



Figs 1–2. 1 = *Hyalochiton syrmieniensis* (HORVÁTH, 1897), 2 = *Acrosternum millierei* (MULSANT et REY, 1866). Not to scale

longiceps, *Oxycarenus lavaterae* and *Nezara viridula*) as a result of the warming of the climate. This may be confirmed by the simultaneous capture of this species in Austria, too (RABITSCH 2003).

Cardiastethus fasciiventris (GARBIGLIETTI, 1869) – BAKONYI *et al.* (2002).

Reduviidae

Empicoris tabellarius RIBES et PUTSHKOV, 1992 – RÉDEI (2004).

Empicoris uniannulatus (SIGNORET, 1852) – TORMA (2005).

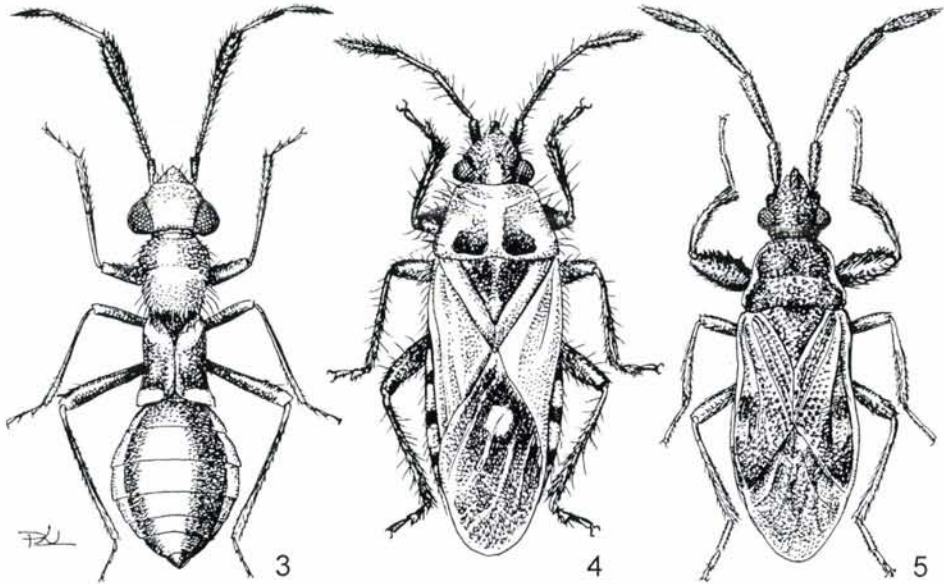
Aradidae

Aradus pallescens (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1840) – HEISS (2001).

Aradus signaticornis R. F. SAHLBERG, 1848 – HEISS (2001).

Berytidae

Berytinus distinguendus (FERRARI, 1874) – VÁSÁRHELYI (1983).



Figs 3–5. 3 = *Mimocoris rugicollis* (A. COSTA, 1852), 4 = *Apterola lowii* (SAUNDERS, 1876), 5 = *Taphropeltus contractus* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1835). Not to scale

Lygaeidae

Apterola lownii (SAUNDERS, 1876) (Fig. 4.) – Vas county, Orfalu, 1983, leg. L. ÁDÁM. – New to Hungary. The capture of this Holo-Mediterranean species is very surprising, especially in the region of Órség (an area of subatlantic climate), because its next known locality is in Bulgaria. It may be an accidentally introduced specimen, but the author cannot exclude mislabelling.

Ischnocoris angustulus (BOHEMAN, 1853) – PÉRICART (2001).

Eremocoris abietis (LINNAEUS, 1758) – RÉDEI & HUFNÁGEL (2003).

Taphropeltus contractus (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1835) (Fig. 5.) – Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county, Háromhuta: István-kút, 10. VIII. 2000, leg. E. KONDOROSY; Pest county, Tura, pitfall trap, 13. X. 2000, leg. V. MARKÓ. – New to Hungary. The status of this species was uncertain because it is closely related to *T. hamulatus* THOMSON, 1870, but both species live in Hungary and earlier data can partly refer to this species.

Aoploscelis bivirgata (COSTA, 1855) – TORMA (2005).

Pionosomus varius (WOLFF, 1804) – PÉRICART (2001).

Pentatomidae

Acrosternum millierei (MULSANT et REY, 1866) (Fig. 2.) – Zala county, Balatonyörök: Bece-hegy, light trap, 25. VIII. 2004. – New to Hungary. This is also a definitely Mediterranean bug species, a close relative of *Nezara viridula*. As in the case of the anthocorid *Orius pallidicornis*, its continuous presence in Hungary is still doubtful because both species are represented by only one specimen, and they are possibly recent invaders. On the contrary, *Nezara viridula* has been established in Hungary, because the author found its larvae in Budapest and Pécs (Baranya county).

Nezara viridula (LINNAEUS, 1758) – RÉDEI & TORMA (2003).

*

Acknowledgements – The author's thanks are due to Mr. JÁNOS PÁL (Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest) for producing the drawings.

REFERENCES

- BAKONYI, G., CSÖLLE, C., FABÓK, M., FÖLDESSY, M., HUFNAGEL, L., KONDOROSY, E., RÉDEI, D., TÖLGYESINÉ-NELL, T., VARGA, I. & VÁSÁRHELYI, T. (2002): The Heteroptera fauna of the Fertő–Hanság National Park. – In: MAHUNKA, S. (ed.): *The Fauna of the Fertő–Hanság National Park. Vol. 1.* Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, pp. 325–350.
- HEISS, E. (2001): Family Aradidae Brullé, 1836 – Flat Bugs. – In: AUKEMA, B. & RIEGER, C. (eds): *Catalogue of the Heteroptera of the Palaearctic Region Vol. 4. Pentatomomorpha I.* Netherlands Entomological Society, Amsterdam, pp. 3–34.
- HORVÁTH, G. (1923): A Fertő-tónak és környékének Hemiptera-faunája. – *Annales Musei Nationalis Hungarici* **20**: 182–199.
- KONDOROSY, E. (1999): Checklist of the Hungarian bug fauna (Heteroptera). – *Folia entomologica hungarica* **60**: 125–152.

- KONDOROSY, E. & HARMAT, B. (1997): Contribution to the knowledge to the Heteroptera fauna of Őrség Landscape Conservation Area. – In: ViG, K. (ed.): Natural history of Őrség Landscape Conservation Area II. – *Savaria* (A Vas Megyei Múzeumok Értesítője) **24**(2): 25–49.
- KONDOROSY, E. & SZEÓKE, K. (2004): A magyar faunára új mezeipoloskák (Heteroptera, Miridae) a Kőszegi-hegységből. (Two mirid bugs (Heteroptera: Miridae) from the Kőszeg Mountains, new for the Hungarian fauna.) – *Folia entomologica hungarica* **65**: 242–244.
- PÉRICART, J. (2001): Family Lygaeidae Schilling, 1829 – Seed-bugs. – In: AUKEMA, B. & RIEGER, C. (eds): *Catalogue of the Heteroptera of the Palaearctic Region Vol. 4. Pentatomomorpha I*. Netherlands Entomological Society, Amsterdam, pp. 35–220.
- RABITSCH, W. (2003): Neue und seltene Wanzen (Insecta, Heteroptera) aus Niederösterreich und Wien. Teil 3. – *Linzer biologische Beiträge* **35**(2): 1293–1305.
- RÉDEI, D. (2004): *Empicoris tabellarius*, an unexpected reduviid from Hungary (Heteroptera: Reduviidae: Emesinae). – *Folia entomologica hungarica* **65**: 240–242.
- RÉDEI, D. & TORMA, A. (2003): Occurrence of the Southern Green Stink Bug, *Nezara viridula* (Heteroptera: Pentatomidae) in Hungary – *Acta Phytopathologica et Entomologica Hungarica* **38**(3–4): 365–367.
- TORMA, A. (2005): Three new and a rare true bug species in the Hungarian fauna (Heteroptera: Dipsocoridae, Reduviidae, Lygaeidae). – *Folia entomologica hungarica* **66**: 35–38.
- VÁSÁRHELYI, T. (1983): Poloskák III. – Heteroptera III. – In: *Magyarország Állatvilága (Fauna Hungariae)* **17**, 3. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 88 pp.