

**Trichoferus species new to Hungary  
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)**

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**Abstract** – *Trichoferus campestris* (FALDERMANN, 1835) and *Trichoferus fasciculatus* (FALDERMANN, 1837) are reported for the first time from Hungary. An identification key to *Trichoferus* species of Hungary and the Adriatic coast is given. With 6 figures.

**Key words** – Cerambycidae, *Trichoferus campestris*, *T. fasciculatus*, description, new records, Hungary.

INTRODUCTION

Two *Trichoferus* WOLLASTON, 1854 species were so far known from Hungary. *Trichoferus holosericeus* (ROSSI, 1790) (= *T. cinereus* (VILLERS, 1789)) only recorded on two occasions from Bakony Mts, collecting circumstances unknown (KUTHY 1897, MEDVEGY 1987). The other species, *Trichoferus pallidus* (OLIVIER, 1790) is widespread in mature oak forests of Hungary, but rarely encountered because it is active only during the night. It flies to light and can be collected with hanging traps baited with red wine and banana.

*Abbreviation* – HNHM = Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

*Trichoferus campestris* in Hungary

*Trichoferus campestris*, native in Asia, was reported from Europe on several occasions. It is mentioned from the central and southern parts of European Russia, the Ukraine, Moldavia, Romania, Moravia in Czech Republic and also from Slovakia (ANONYMUS 2008, 2009, DANILEVSKY & MIROSHNIKOV 1985, KADLEC 2005, SABOL 2010, SAMA 1994). The species was found in Canada in 2010 (GREBENNIKOV *et al.* 2010).

In Hungary *Trichoferus campestris* (FALDERMANN, 1835) first appeared in 1997. The late KÁLMÁN GASKÓ (1941–2009), private coleopterist, reared it from dead branches of a walnut tree (*Juglans regia*) in his garden (Budapest: Rákosliget). He considered it a species similar to *T. campestris*, but new to science. Later, together with KÁLMÁN SZÉKELY, he reared it for years from newly died and cut branches, altogether more than 30 specimens. Adults appeared through 2–3 years from the collected branches kept in the house. The chance of intentional or accidental introduction was excluded (KÁLMÁN SZÉKELY, personal communication). Specimens were later identified as *T. campestris*.

Then its appearance was not observed till 2009, when OTTÓ MERKL collected a specimen at light in Budapest (Csepel-Kertváros district), but afterwards further records became known from the previous year, also from Budapest. GYÖRGY SOLTÉSZ found the species in the city of Debrecen: a specimen flew to light. These city records could be results of introduction and do not mean presence in the Hungarian fauna, because there is no proof of an established population.

However, in the summer of 2009 this longhorn beetle species was found in a natural habitat. CSABA KUTASI caught a female in Bakony Mts with hanging trap baited with red wine and banana. The *Trichoferus campestris* specimen was found in a trap situated at Várpalota, near the entrance of Vár-völgy on a rocky plateau above the valley on sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) at 3 m height, between 10 June and 31 July, 2009.

Proposed Hungarian name: szállóvendég éjicincér.

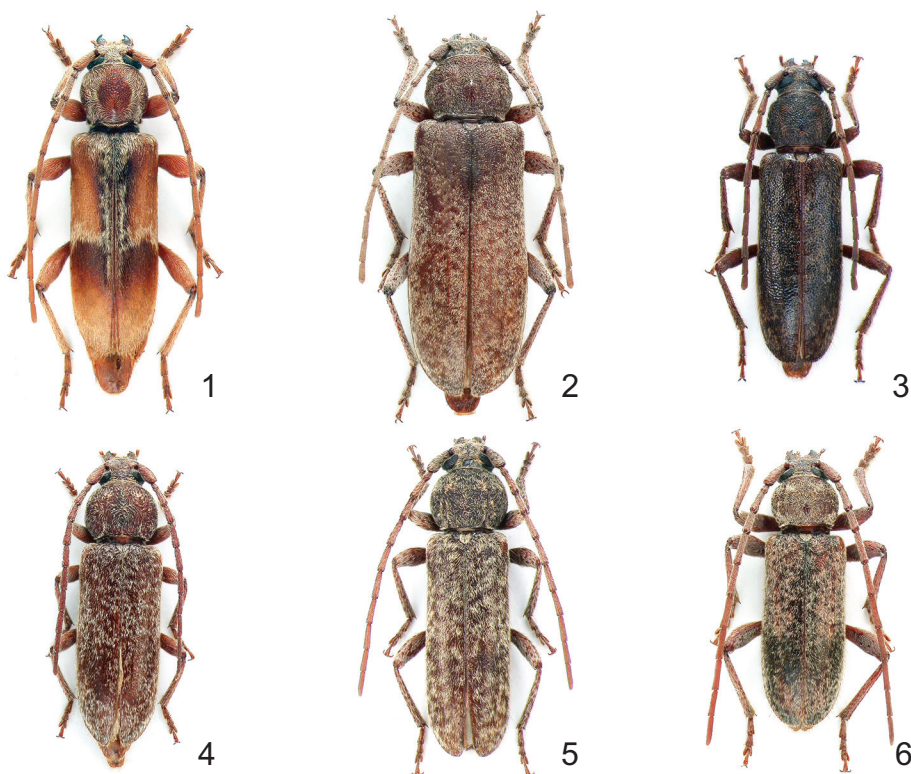
*Collecting data* – Budapest: XIV. ker., Komáromi út, 21.VII.2008, R. CSEH-J. & A. KOTÁN (1 specimen, private collection of A. KOTÁN, Budapest); Budapest: Zugló, at light, 29.VII.2008, A. KOTÁN (1 specimen, private collection of A. KOTÁN, Budapest); Budapest: Csepel-Kertváros, Kolozsvári utca, 20.VII.2009, O. MERKL (1 specimen, HNHM); Budapest: Rákosliget, ex larva, 25.V.1999–8.VII.2000, K. SZÉKELY (1 specimen, private collection of K. SZÉKELY, 2 specimens, HNHM ); same data, but 26.VII.2002, (5 specimens, HNHM); Debrecen: Cívís utca, épület földszintjén [= first floor of a building], fénycsövön [= light tube], 31.VII.2009, 6:40 am, GY. SOLTÉSZ (1 specimen, private collection of GY. SOLTÉSZ, Debrecen); Várpalota: Vár-völgy, vörösboros-banános csapda [= trap with red wine and banana], EOY coordinates: E579472, N208162, 31.VII.2009, Cs. KUTASI (1 specimen, Bakony Natural History Museum, Zirc).

*Trichoferus fasciculatus* in Hungary

In 2010 another *Trichoferus* species frequent in the Mediterranean was found in Budapest, in city environments: two specimens of *Trichoferus fasciculatus* (FALDERMANN, 1837) likely introduced with wood material, so far without proof of an established population. The records are published here so that later occurrences can either prove or falsify its establishment.

Proposed Hungarian name: szőrfojtos éjicincér.

*Collecting data* – Budapest, VIII. ker., Baross utca 13., (flew into the building of the HNHM, Zoological Department), VII.2009, E. KONDOROSY (1 specimen, HNHM); Budapest, Hungária körút 140, fényre repült [= attracted by light], 23.VIII.2010, G. SERES (1 specimen, HNHM).



**Figs 1–6.** Habitus of males, 1 = *Trichoferus pallidus* (OLIVIER, 1790), 2 = *Trichoferus holosericeus* (ROSSI, 1790), 3 = *Trichoferus campestris* (FALDERMANN, 1835), 4 = *Trichoferus griseus* (FABRICIUS, 1792), 5 = *Trichoferus fasciculatus* (FALDERMANN, 1837), 6 = *Trichoferus spartii* (MÜLLER, 1948) Not to scale (photo by ZOLTÁN GYÖRGY & TAMÁS NÉMETH)

Key to the species of *Trichoferus* from Hungary  
and the nearby Adriatic coast

Below a key is presented to the *Trichoferus* species already present in Hungary and those known from the nearby Adriatic coast, but not yet found in Hungary (in square brackets).

- 1(4) Dorsal side of body only covered by fine, depressed hairs; longer but sparse, upright hairs cannot be seen on the pronotum and elytra in lateral view.
- 2(3) Elytra light brown, greyish hairs arranged on them in a slightly curved (anteriorly pulled) stripe in the middle of each elytron, bordering a darker posterior area. Latter appearing less hairy, but really the hairs only sparser and brown like background colour. Greyish lighter hairs also forming a stripe along suture in anterior half. On pronotum hairs unevenly arranged, forming stripe-like patterns. Body smaller, dorsally slightly depressed cylindrical, length 12–20 mm (Fig. 1)  
*Trichoferus pallidus* (OLIVIER, 1790)
- 3(2) Elytra darker brown, with uniformly arranged dense greyish hairs, but leaving some smaller spots free, which therefore appearing darker. Elytra appearing spotted over grayish brown background, but darker spots not shinier or elevated, only formed by absence of hairs. Body larger, more cylindrical, length 15–25 mm (Fig. 2)  
*Trichoferus holosericeus* (ROSSI, 1790)
- 4(1) Dorsal side of body covered not only by fine, depressed hairs, but longer, sparse, upright or seta-like backwards curved hairs in between. Apparent on the pronotum and elytra from lateral view, such upright hairs sometimes absent on pronotum
- 5(8) Middle of pronotum without longer, upright hairs in lateral view. Antennae longer, in females reaching 3/4 of elytra, in males reaching to or beyond tip of elytra, 4th antennomere reaching shoulders. Body dorsally slightly depressed cylindrical.

- 6(7) Antennae in males not reaching beyond tip of elytra, only approaching it. Antennae in females reaching only to 3/4 of elytra. Elytra under sparser setation appearing distinctly punctured, shiny, unicoloured brown except shoulders. Elytral sutural corners almost right-angled, often posteriorly pulled out, tooth-like. Male pronotal punctation two-fold: broad interspaces of sparser, large punctures covered by tiny punctures, apparent under sparse setation. Female pronotal punctation consists of larger, more dense punctures. Body longer, slightly more flat, length 20–28 mm (Fig. 3)

*Trichoferus campestris* (FALDERMANN, 1835)

- 7(6) Antennae in males reaching beyond tip of elytra. Antennae in females reaching only to 4/5 of elytra. Background colour of elytra usually several shades of brown, longitudinally elongate spots until last third with a broad transversal spot, then tip again with lighter background colour. Hair spots not very dense, leaving greasy shining surface apparent. Elytral sutural corners obtuse-angled, on some specimens right-angled. Pronotal punctation in both sexes consisting of rough, dense punctures, almost covered by depressed setation. Body slender, length 10–20 mm (Fig. 4) [*Trichoferus griseus* (FABRICIUS, 1792)]

- 8(5) Middle of pronotum from lateral view with longer, upright hairs inserted in depressed setation. On elytra punctured, shiny surface only sporadically visible in between denser hair spots. Elytral sutural corners rounded, only sometimes rounded obtuse-angled. Body cylindrical, pronotum almost globular. Antennae shorter, in males only 5th antennomere reaching shoulders, total length reaching 3/4 of elytra. Female antennae reaching only half of elytra. Elytral background colour reddish dark brown, only in a narrow transversal stripe occasionally lighter, reaching in from both sides before a darker area at 2/3 of elytra. Setation on elytra more dense with longer upright hairs. Females of the two species barely different.

- 9(10) Male pronotum slightly broader than long. On pronotum several greyish hair-spots on both sides. Background colour of body dark reddish brown with dense, greyish hairs giving it pale, spotted appearance. Body more slender, length 10–15 mm (Fig. 5)

*Trichoferus fasciculatus* (FALDERMANN, 1837)

10(9) Male pronotum disproportionately large, subspherical, much broader than long. On pronotum distinct yellowish hair spots on both sides. Body more robust, length 10–15 mm (Fig. 6)

[*Trichoferus spartii* (MÜLLER, 1948)]

The species are also different in their host plants. The larva of *Trichoferus pallidus*, a species widespread in Hungary, bores in and under bark of oaks (*Quercus* spp.) mainly, that of *T. spartii* prefers shrubs belonging to the family Fabaceae, other species (*T. cinereus*, *T. griseus*, *T. holosericeus*) in the Mediterranean mostly develop in fig (*Ficus carica*), but several other tree and shrub species are also on their lists of host plants.

*T. campestris*, only recently established in Europe, is considered a pest of numerous tree species in Asia, North America and Africa (ANONYMUS 2008, CAVEY 1998, HAACK 2006, TSSHEREPANOV 1981). Its host plants include poplar (*Populus*), birch (*Betula pendula*), willow (*Salix*), whitebeam (*Sorbus*), apple (*Malus*), mulberry (*Morus*), walnut (*Juglans regia*), honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), altogether some 40 different deciduous trees and also conifers (*Abies*, *Picea*, *Pinus*). Its English vernacular names are mulberry borer or mulberry longhorn beetle.

In the southern areas of Europe there are other species of the genus (*T. arenbergeri* HOLZSCHUH, 1995, *T. kotschyi* GANGLBAUER, 1883, *T. berberidis* SAMA, 1994, *T. bergeri* HOLZSCHUH, 1981, *T. magnanii* SAMA, 1992), but these are much more local, therefore their establishment in Hungary is unlikely.

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