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First record of Leiopus femoratus Fairmaire, 1859 in Hungary (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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Abstract – *Leiopus femoratus* Fairmaire, 1859 is recorded from Hungary for the first time. An identification key to *Leiopus* species of Hungary is given.

Key words – Cerambycidae, *Leiopus femoratus*, description, new record.

INTRODUCTION

Until now two *Leiopus* species were reported from Hungary. *Leiopus nebulosus* (Linnaeus, 1758) is widely distributed, common, while *L. punctulatus* (Paykull, 1800) is much rarer, only found at a few locations in the country. They are externally very different. Both have European distributions, *L. nebulosus* is also known from Asia Minor.

LEIOPUS FEMORATUS IN HUNGARY

In the spring of 2009 Orsolya Molnár Kutasiné collected a longhorn beetle at Zirc. This proved to be a species so far unknown from Hungary but already reported from neighbouring countries, a male of *Leiopus femoratus* Fairmaire, 1859.

It is surprising that this beetle, of which the host plants occur here for a long time, has never before found in Hungary. Bense (1995) reported it only from the Balkan Peninsula

(Bulgaria), with a distribution from Asia Minor through the Caucasus and southern Russia to Northern Iran. Since then it was found in Serbia, Montenegro (ĆURČIĆ *et al.* 2003), the European part of Turkey, Ukraine, France, Italy and Sicily (SAMA 2004), Luxembourg and western Germany (GEREND & MEYER 2007) and Romania (HEGYESSY & KOTÁN 2008). The range of host plants is wide: *Carpinus*, *Castanea*, *Ficus*, *Juglans*, *Malus* and *Tilia* species are known so far.

In 2006 and 2008 the staff of the Hungarian Natural History Museum collected multiple specimens in Maramureș county (Romania) in the northeastern Carpathians. These were found on apple trees (*Malus domestica*) (HEGYESSY & KOTÁN 2008). We suppose that in the Hungarian location it could have developed in the apple tree standing in the garden or others of the neighbouring garden. In the garden in question, there is an old (approx. 40 years old, Jonathan) tree, with no pest control and in the last couple of years no pruning. In the neighbouring garden there are further 17 trees of similar age, occasionally pruned and sprayed with pesticides.

Since the newly found species is slightly similar to the frequent *L. nebulosus*, the specimens of Hungarian museum collections were studied (among them material accumulated through 150 years in the Hungarian Natural History Museum). They were searched for further specimens of *L. femoratus* possibly hidden in them, but none was found.

Collecting data – Veszprém county: Zirc, Deák F. utca, 29.V.2009, KUTASINÉ MOLNÁR O. (403 m asl, EOV coordinates: E560586, N214122) (1 specimen, Bakony Natural History Museum, Zirc).

IDENTIFICATION KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *LEIOPUS* IN HUNGARY

1(4) Ground colour of femora and antennae from third joints doubled: partly reddish yellow, partly black.

2(3) First two antennomeres yellowish red just as well as base of other antennomeres. Lateral spine of pronotum perpendicular to the side, short. Patterns formed by elytral setation appearing as more obscure spots, medial transversal band not distincly darker than other spots. Elongate, dark, subhumeral spot present on lateral part of each elytron. Femora of males strongly thickened. Smaller, more elongate species: length 5–6.5 mm *Leiopus femoratus* (FAIRMAIRE, 1859)

3(2) First two antennomeres blackish or partly blackish gray, base of antennomeres reddish only from third joints. Lateral spine of pronotum directed obliquely backwards, longer. Patterns formed by elytral setation appearing sharper, with grayish spots and blackish transversal band on lighter background. Femora of males not much thicker than those of females. Larger, usually more bulky species. Length 6–10 mm
Leiopus nebulosus (LINNAEUS, 1758)

4(1) Ground colour of antennae and legs black, with whitish hairs forming rings on antennomeres and zigzagged grayish spots on legs. Elytra appearing black and white because of contrasting vestiture. Length 6–8 mm *Leiopus punctulatus* (PAYKULL, 1800)

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