FOLIA ENTOMOLOGICA HUNGARICA
ROVARTANI KÖZLEMÉNYEK
Volume 78 2017 pp. 27–34

New country records and confirmed occurrences of beetles in Hungary (Coleoptera)

Tamás Németh[1]*, Ottó Merkl[1], János Romsauer[2], Gábor Seres[3] & Dezső Szalóki[4]

[1]*Hungarian Natural History Museum, Department of Zoology, H-1088 Budapest, Baross utca 13, Hungary. E-mails: nemeth.tamas@nhmus.hu, merkl.otto@nhmus.hu*
[2]*Vörösmarty út 4, 943 01 Štúrovo, Slovakia. E-mail: romsauer@gmail.com*
[3]*H-1213 Budapest, Szentmiklósi út 63, Hungary. E-mail: thesis.seres@gmail.com*
[4]*H-1183 Budapest, Kálti Márk utca 16, Hungary. E-mail: dezso.szaloki@ gmail.com*

Abstract – Nine species of Coleoptera belonging to five families (Ciidae, Melandryidae, Nitidulidae, Ptinidae, Staphylinidae) are recorded from Hungary for the first time. Occurrences of *Dacne pontica* (Bedel, 1868) (Erotylidae) and *Mycterus curculioides* (Fabricius, 1781) (Mycteridae) in Hungary are confirmed. With 16 figures.

Key words – Ciidae, Erotylidae, Melandryidae, Mycteridae, Nitidulidae, Pselaphinae, Ptinidae, Staphylinidae

INTRODUCTION

While collecting in various parts of Hungary and revising materials of public and private collections further species were found in 2017 that proved to be new to Hungary or confirmed doubtful occurrences. The families are arranged in alphabetical order. Translation of Hungarian words written on the specimen labels and comments are in brackets. The number of specimens studied and the abbreviation of the depositories are in parentheses.

Abbreviations – BM = Bakony Museum of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Zirc; CDS = collection of Dezső Szalóki, Budapest; CGS = collection of Gábor Seres, Budapest; CJR = collection of János Romsauer, Štúrovo; HNHM = collection of Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

* Corresponding author.

CIIDAE

Cis chinensis Lawrence, 1991 (Fig. 1) – Budapest, XIV., Abonyi utca [street], 5.II.2013, *Pleurotus ostreatus*, leg. D. Szalóki (1, CDS). Identified by Roman Królik, 2017. Budapest, Hungarian Natural History Museum, in the Department of Botany, from freeze-dried *Agaricus*, *Coprinus*, *Lactarius* and *Russula*, 5.VII.2016, leg. Gizella Vasas (20, HNHM). Identified by Alexander Kompantzev, 2016. – The species is indigenous in the eastern part of Asia (China, Thailand), but introduced to several European countries (Reibnitz 2012), Iran (Amini *et al.* 2015), the United States (Lawrence 1991), Brazil (Lopes-Andrade 2008) and Australia (Lawrence 2016). It was mentioned from Hungary by Reibnitz (2012), but without exact data of collecting. *Cis chinensis* is usually unintentionally introduced with conks of *Ganoderma lucidum* (a polypore with putative healing properties used in the traditional eastern medicine), but attacks other polypores and other fungi as well. In the Department of Botany of the HNHM it infested lyophilised basidiocarps of various mushrooms. Proposed Hungarian name: kínai taplószú.

Ennearthron palmi Lohse, 1966 (Fig. 2) – Veszprém county, Zalahaláp, Csilla-hegy [hill], gombás tölgyből nevelve [reared from fungous oak log], 17.VIII. 2013–IX.2014, leg. T. Németh (4, HNHM). Identified by Roman Królik, 2015. – Parts of *Quercus cerris* logs infested with fungi were collected for rearing *Farsus dubius* (Piller et Mitterpacher, 1783) (Eucnemidae) to get information to its life history discussed by Németh & Otto (2017). These ciid specimens were also emerged from the wood. This a rare species is distributed mainly in the northern part of Europe, but was found in Central Italy as well (Cocciufa *et al.* 2014). Proposed Hungarian name: karcsú taplószú.

EROTYLIDAE

Dacne pontica (Bedel, 1868) (Fig. 3) – Baranya county, Csányoszró, 11.V.1934, leg. J. Fodor (9, HNHM); same, but 21.V.1934 (2, HNHM); Baranya county, Pécs, Misina-É, 25–26.V.1934, leg. Z. Kaszab (1, HNHM); Baranya county, Pécs, Tubes-Lapis, 25.V.1934, leg. Z. Kaszab (1, HNHM). Komárom-Esztergom county, Pilisszentlélek, sifted, 18.IX.2016, leg. Gábor Seres (1, HNHM); Vas county, Sárvár, Óriások erdeje [Forest of the Giants], N 47°1 6' 51", E 16° 58' 40". 14–16. VII.2007, leg. T. Németh & N. Rahmé (7, HNHM); Vas county, Kőszeg Mts, 20–22.V.1936, leg. Exc. Inst. Zool. Syst. Univ. Budapest (1, HNHM); Vas county, Sárvár, Kanotapuszta, ártéri maradványtölgyes [floodplain relict oak forest], 10.V.2008, leg. O. Merkl & T. Németh (4, HNHM); same, but éjszakai egyelés fatörzsekről [hand collecting at night from tree trunks] (3, HNHM); same, but 23.VII.2008, leg. A. Kotán & T. Németh (1, HNHM); same, but elhalt fákról éjsza-

ka [from deadwood at night], 17.VI.2009, leg. N. Bálint, A. Kotán, O. Merkl & T. Németh (1, HNHM); same, but rostálva [sifted], 20.VIII.2009, leg. T. Németh (1, HNHM); same, but éjjel, fák törzséről [from tree branches at night], 30.V.2011, leg. T. Németh & B. Szelenczey (1, HNHM). Zala county, Nagyrécse, legelőerdő [wood-pasture], 23.V.2005, *Pleurotus pulmonarius*, leg. A. Grabant & O. Merkl (1, HNHM). Identified by Otto Merkl, Tamás Németh and Gábor Seres, 2017. – The species was recorded from Hungary (from "Szikra", now Lakitelek) by Merkl (1986), but the voucher specimen was later thought to be a misidentified *Dacne rufifrons* (Fabricius, 1775) (Merkl 2004). Re-examination of the holdings of *D. rufifrons* in the HNHM led to finding several specimens of *D. pontica*, and the specimen from "Szikra" also proved to be a correctly identified *D. pontica*. Moreover, Lompe (2015) provided a photo of *D. pontica* with the figure caption "Ungarn, Pecs" (= Pécs, Baranya county). Therefore, occurrence of this species in Hungary is confirmed. The two species are quite similar, but Schmidl (1995) and Lompe (2015) presented reliable distinguishing character states in their key to Middle European species of *Dacne* Latreille, 1796. Królik & Szafraniec (2013) provided colour pictures comparing the two species. Proposed Hungarian name: pontusi tarbogár.

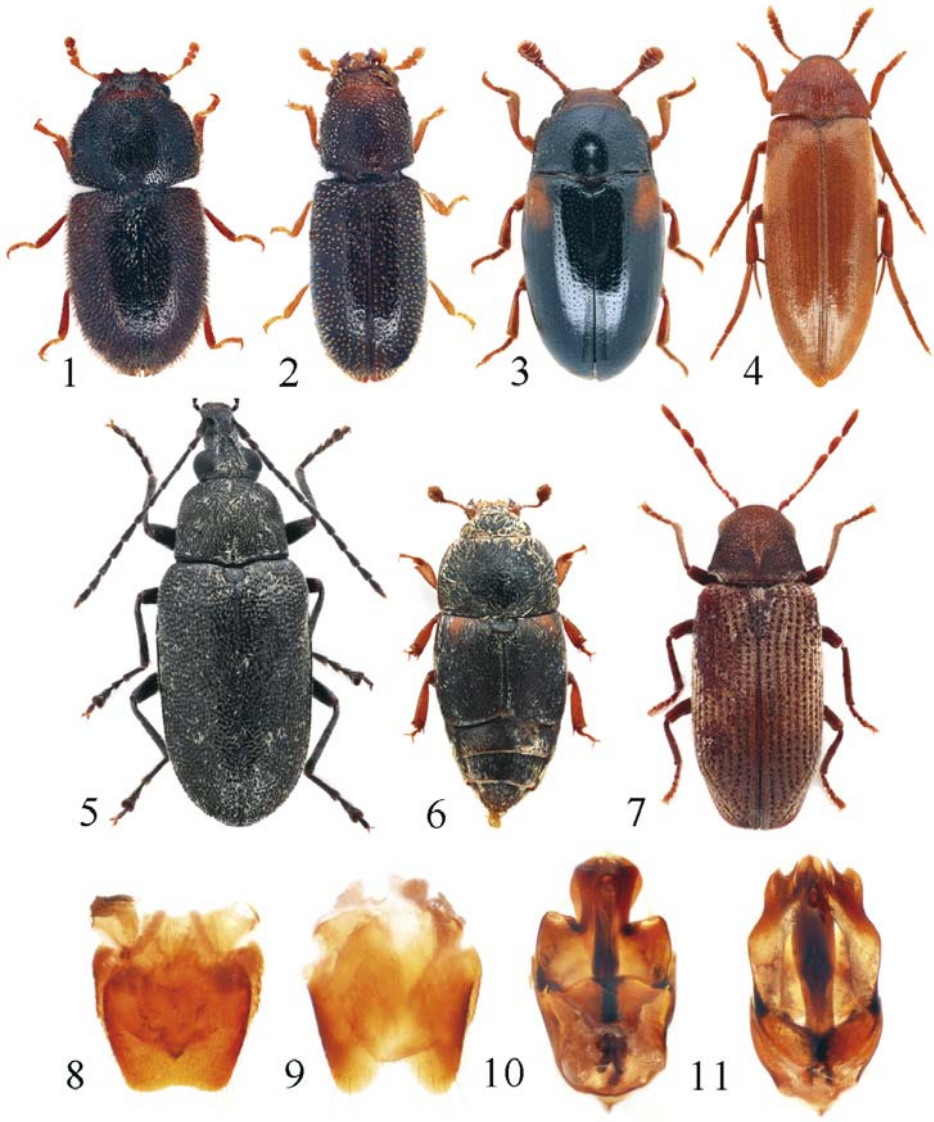
MELANDRYIDAE

Orchesia luteipalpis Mulsant et Guillebeau, 1857 (Fig. 4) – Vas county, Bozsok, Sötét-völgy [valley], gombás égerből nevelve [reared from fungus-grown *Alnus*], V.14–VI.2016, leg. T. Németh (1, CDS, 1, HNHM); Vas county, Velem, Hosszú-völgy [valley], korhadt fából nevelve [reared from rotten log], V.14–VI.2016. leg. T. Németh (1, HNHM). Identified by Dezső Szalóki, 2016. – Konvička & Merkl (2015) published a checklist with 24 species of Melandryidae of Hungary. *O. luteipalpis* was mentioned by Kaszab (1957) as a species expected to occur in Hungary, but that time specimens were only known from localities outside from present-day Hungary. This species can easily be distinguished from other Hungarian members of *Orchesia* by its narrow frons and four-segmented antennal club. Proposed Hungarian name: keskenyhomlokú szöcskebogár.

MYCTERIDAE

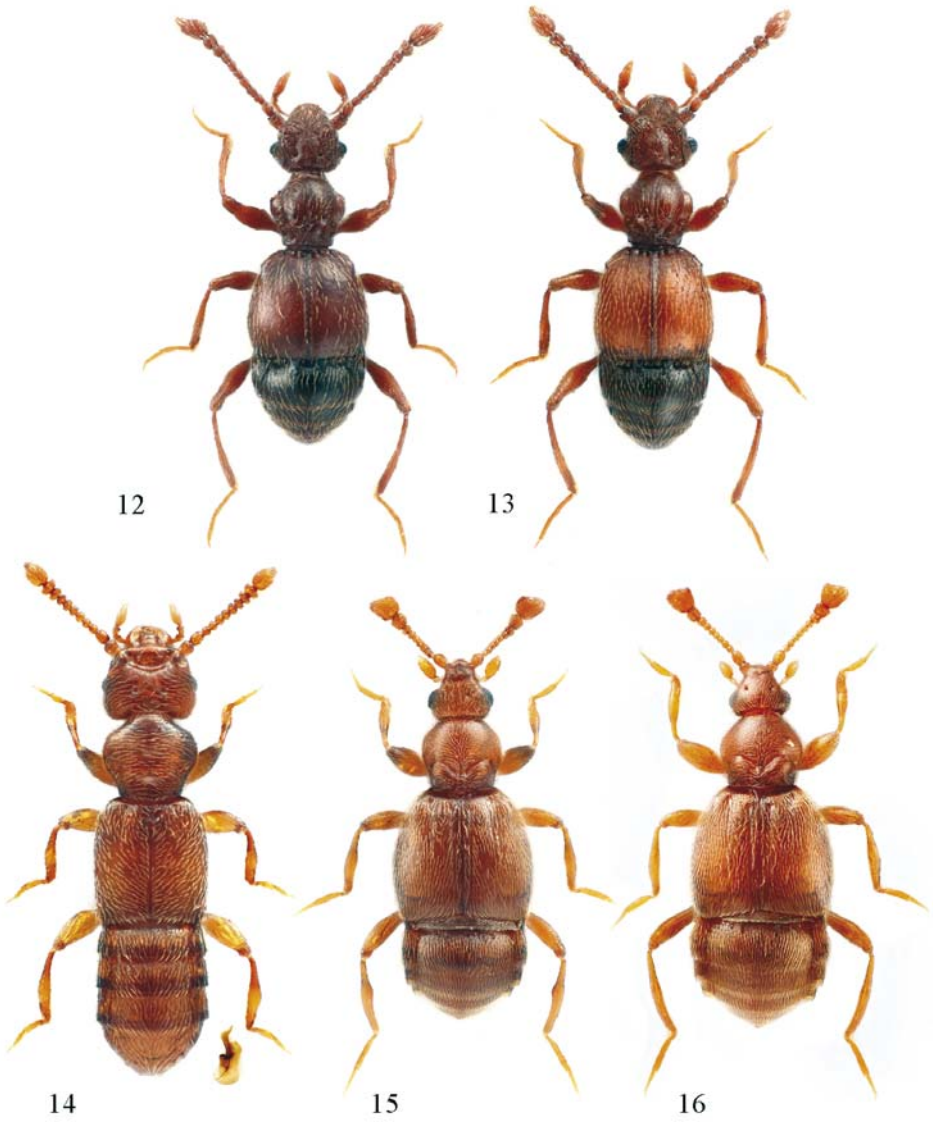
Mycterus curculioides (Fabricius, 1781) (Fig. 5) – Fejér county, Isztimér, Tüskés, hálózva [swept], 7.VI.2017, leg. T. Németh & V. Szénási (1, HNHM). Identified by Tamás Németh, 2017. Pest county, Törökbálint, 1.VII.2014, leg. J. Muskovits (1, HNHM). Identified by Dezső Szalóki, 2014. Somogy county, Öszöd, Ehmann (1, HNHM). Identified by Zoltán Kaszab, 1956. Veszprém county, Veszprémfajsz, Alsó-erdő, fűhálózás [sweeping], 27.VI.2016, leg. Mihály

Medvegy (1, BM). Identified by Csaba Kutasi, 2017. Zala county, Gyenesdiás, Pénzes-gödör [pit], 46° 48' N, 17° 17' E, 200 m, 13.V.2012, leg. Előd Kondorosy (1, HNHM). Identified by Előd Kondorosy, 2016. – The species was mentioned



Figs 1–7. Habitus: 1 = *Cis chinensis* Lawrence, 1991, 2 = *Ennearthron filum* (Abeille de Perrin, 1874), 3 = *Dacne pontica* (Bedel, 1868), 4 = *Orchesia luteipalpis* Mulsant et Guillebeau, 1857, 5 = *Mycterus curculioides* (Fabricius, 1781), 6 = *Urophorus humeralis* (Fabricius, 1798), 7 = *Anobium hederae* Ihssen, 1949. – **Figs 8–9.** Last sternite of females: 8 = *A. punctatum* (DeGeer, 1774), 9 = *A. hederae*. – **Figs 10–11.** Aedeagus: 10 = *A. punctatum,* 11 = *A. hederae.* Not to scale (photos Tamás Németh)

from Hungary by Kaszab (1956) and Tóth (1981), but both publications refer to the same single specimen from "Öszöd" (now Balatonőszöd). The specimen comes from a Hungarian private beetle collector, Ferenc Ehmann, who donated



Figs 12–16. Habitus: 12 = *Batrisodes hubenthali* Reitter, 1913, female, 13 = *Batrisodes unisexualis* Besuchet, 1988, female, 14 = *Plectophloeus rhenanus* Reitter, 1882, male (with aedeagus, lateral view), 15 = *Saulcyella schmidtii* (Märkel, 1844), male, 16 = *S. schmidtii*, female. Not to scale (photos János Romsauer)

his collection to the Hungarian Natural History Museum around 1910. Most of his material was collected in Somogy county, where the village Balatonőszöd is found. However, his labels are not always reliable, because "Öszöd" is written on labels of some extra-Hungarian species, which are impossible to occur in the country. The single specimen of *Mycterus curculioides*, a quite large, well-recognisable floricolous Mediterranean species, with a label "Öszöd" casted some doubt on the occurrence of the species in Hungary. The three specimens collected recently in the three above-mentioned localities of Transdanubia (the western part of Hungary) confirm that the species is a member of the Hungarian fauna. Proposed Hungarian name: hosszúorrú álzsizsik.

NITIDULIDAE

Urophorus humeralis (Fabricius, 1798) (Fig. 6) – Pest county, Vác, Naszály, Látó-hegy [hill], karsztbokorerdő [pubescent oak shrub woodland], boroscsapda [wine-trap], 1.VII.2007, leg. L. Nádai (1, HNHM). Identified by O. Merkl, 2016. – The specimen was misidentified and published under the name *Carpophilus marginellus* Motschulsky, 1858 by Merkl (2010). *Urophorus humeralis* (the pine-apple sap beetle) is a subcosmopolitan species known to attack a wide variety of ripe fruits. In Central Europe it was recorded until now only from Austria (Jelínek 2014). Proposed Hungarian name: vállfoltos gyümölcsfénybogár.

PTINIDAE

Anobium hederae Ihssen, 1949 (Figs 7, 9, 11) – Somogy county, Balatonfenyves, Kócsag utca, 25–26.VI.2016, fénycsapda [light-trap], leg. D. Szalóki (1, CDS); same, but 19.VI.2013 (1, CDS); same but 17–21.VI.2012 (1, HNHM). Identified by Tamás Németh, 2017. – General appearance of this species is very similar to *Anobium punctatum* (DeGeer, 1774). Reliable identification is possible with examining the aedeagus and the last sternite of the females (Figs 8–11). Morphology of these species was discussed by Cymorek (1958). Proposed Hungarian name: borostyán-kopogóbogár.

STAPHYLINIDAE: PSELAPHINAE

The following four species are more or less widely distributed in Europe, at least in the central part (Loebl 2017), but their exact localities in present-day Hungary were unknown until now.

Batrisodes hubenthali Reitter, 1913 (Fig. 12) – Somogy county, Darány, Ősborókás, 29.III.2008, leg. D. Szalóki (1, CDS). Identified by Rostislav Bekchiev, 2013. – Proposed Hungarian name: simahomlokú tapogatósbogár.

Batrisodes unisexualis Besuchet, 1988 (Fig. 13) – Bács-Kiskun county, Kunpeszér, Peszéri-erdő [forest], in *Lasius* colony, 1.VI.2017, leg. G. Seres (3, CGS, 1, HNHM); same but 17.VI.2017 (1, CJR); Pest county, Taksony, under bark, in *Lasius* nest, 17.III.2017, leg. G. Seres (1, CGS). Identified by Gábor Seres, 2017. – Proposed Hungarian name: szűznemző tapogatósbogár.

Plectophloeus rhenanus Reitter, 1882 (Fig. 14) – Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county, Miskolc, Jávorkút, sifted, 17.VI.2016, leg. G. Seres (1, CGS). Identified by Gábor Seres, 2017. – Proposed Hungarian name: rajnai tapogatósbogár.

Saulcyella schmidtii (Märkel, 1844) (Figs 15–16) – Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county, Szin, Szelcepuszta, under *Fagus* bark, 14.VII.2017, leg. G. Seres (3, CGS, 1, CJR, 1, HNHM); same, but 20.VII.2017, leg. J. Romsauer (1, CJR). Identified by Gábor Seres, 2017. – Proposed Hungarian name: keskenyfejű tapogatósbogár.

*

Acknowledgements – Thanks are due to Előd Kondorosy (University of Pannonia, Georgikon Faculty, Keszthely, Hungary), József Muskovits (Budapest) and László Nádai (Budapest) for providing material for this study; to Roman Królik (Kluczbork, Poland) and Alexander Kompantzev (Moscow) for identification of the Ciidae specimens; to Rostislav Bekchiev (National Museum of Natural History, Sofia) for identification of *Batrisodes hubenthali*.

REFERENCES

Amini S., Sheikhnejad H. & Hosseini R. 2015: (First record of Cis chinensis (Coleoptera: Ciidae) from Iran.) – *Journal of Entomological Research of Islamic Azad University* **8**(2): 165–169. [In Persian.]

Cocciufa C., Gerth W., Luiselli L., Redolfi De Zan L., Cerretti P. & Carpaneto G. M. 2014: Survey of saproxylic beetle assemblages at different forest plots in central Italy. – *Bulletin of Insectology* **67**(2): 295–306.

Cymorek S. 1957: Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Pochkäferarten Anobium punctatum Deg. Anobium hederae Ihss. Anobium inexpectatum Lohse (Anobiidae). – *Entomologische Blätter* **53**: 87–94.

Jelínek J. 2014: Coleoptera: Sphindidae, Kateretidae, Nitidulidae. – *Folia Heyrovskyana, Series B* **21**: 1–29.

Kaszab Z. 1956: Felemás lábfejízes bogarak I. – Heteromera I. – In: *Magyarország Állatvilága (Fauna Hungariae), IX, 1.* Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 108 pp.

Kaszab Z. 1957: Felemás lábfejízes bogarak III. – Heteromera III. – In: *Magyarország Állatvilága (Fauna Hungariae), IX, 3.* Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 126 pp.

Konvička O. & Merkl O. 2015: First records of Phloiotrya rufipes (Coleoptera: Melandryidae) in Hungary, with a national checklist of the family. – *Folia entomologica hungarica* **76**: 107–114. https://doi.org/10.17112/FoliaEntHung.2015.76.107

Królik R. & Szafraniec S. 2013: Dacne pontica (Bedel, 1868) (Coleoptera: Erotylidae) – nowy gatunek w faunie Polski. (Dacne pontica (Bedel, 1868) (Coleoptera: Erotylidae) – new species for the Polish fauna.) – *Acta entomologica silesiana* **21**: 29–30.

Lawrence J. F. 1991: Three new Asiatic Ciidae (Coleoptera: Tenebrionoidea) associated with commercial, dried fungi. – *Coleopterists Bulletin* **45**(3): 286–292.

Lawrence J. F. 2016: The Australian Ciidae (Coleoptera: Tenebrionoidea): a preliminary revision. – *Zootaxa* **4198**(1): 1–208. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4198.1.1.

Loebl I. 2017: Fauna Europaea: Pselaphinae. – In: Alonso-Zarazaga M. A.: *Fauna Europaea: Coleoptera, Staphylinoidea. Fauna Europaea version 2017.06.* Online: https://fauna-eu.org/cdm_dataportal/taxon/ccc0aace-5497-489f-b6c4-3cebd92c9186 [Accessed 23 November 2017.]

Lompe A. 2015: Dacne Bestimmungstabelle. – In: *Die Käfer Europas. Ein Bestimmungswerk im Internet*. Online: http://www.coleo-net.de/coleo/texte/dacne.htm [Accessed 23 November 2017.]

Lopes-Andrade C. 2008: The first record of Cis chinensis Lawrence from Brazil, with the delimitation of the Cis multidentatus species-group (Coleoptera: Ciidae). – *Zootaxa* **1755**: 35–46.

Merkl O. 1986: Erotylidae, Mycetophagidae, Endomychidae, Arpidiphoridae and Cisidae of the Kiskunság National Park (Coleoptera). – In: Mahunka S. (ed.): *The fauna of the Kiskunság National Park, 1.* Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, pp. 175–178.

Merkl O. 2004: Cryptophilinae and Xenoscelinae of Hungary, with a check-list of Hungarian Erotylidae (Coleoptera). – *Folia historico-naturalia Musei matraensis* **28**: 123–133.

Merkl O. 2010: A Naszály bogárfaunája (Coleoptera). (Beetles (Coleoptera) of Mt Naszály (Hungary).).– In: Pintér B. & Tímár G. (eds): *A Naszály természetrajza. Tanulmánygyűjtemény. (A natural history of Mt Naszály, Hungary.) Rosalia (A Duna–Ipoly Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság tanulmánykötetei, 5.)* Duna–Ipoly Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság, Budapest, pp. 533–639.

Németh T. & Otto R. 2016: Notes on the bionomics of Farsus dubius (Piller and Mitterpacher, 1783) (Coleoptera: Eucnemidae: Melasinae. – *Elateridarium* **10**: 133–144. Online: http://www.elateridae.com/elateridarium/page.php?idcl=269 [Accessed 23 November 2017.]

Reibnitz J. 2012: Cis chinensis Lawrence, 1991, Asiatischer Schwammfresser. – In: *Die Käfer-Fauna Südwestdeutschlands – ARGE SWD Koleopterologen*. http://entomologie-stuttgart.de/ask/node/5620?menu=ste [Accessed 19 November 2017.]

Schmidl J. 1995: Dacne picta Crotch, 1873 – eine für Mitteleuropa neue Adventivart (Coleoptera: Erotylidae). – *Koleopterologische Rundschau* **65**: 179–181.