

**Four new weevil species in the fauna of Hungary
(Coleoptera: Curculionidae)**

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Abstract – *Gymnetron erinaceum* (Bedel, 1885), *Gymnetron rotundicolle* Gyllenhal, 1838, *Hypera libanotidis* (Reitter, 1896) and *Phloeotribus muricatus* (Eggers, 1929) are recorded from Hungary for the first time. With 4 figures.

Key words – Curculioninae, Hyperinae, Scolytinae

INTRODUCTION

Since 2010, several species of Curculionidae were found as new to Hungary (see e.g. PODLUSSÁNY *et al.* 2014, SZÉNÁSI 2014, 2016). The present paper adds four further species to the last published checklist of Hungarian Curculionoidea (PODLUSSÁNY 1996), which is being updated and will probably be published in 2018.

Abbreviations – BM = Bakony Museum of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Zirc; CAP = collection of Attila Podlussány, Budapest; HNHM = Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

SPECIES

Gymnetron erinaceum (Bedel, 1885) (Fig. 1) – Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county, Tállya, Patócs-hegy, 31.V.2011, leg. G. Hegyessy (1 specimen, CAP); same locality, 5.VII.2013, leg. A. Podlussány (1 specimen, CAP). Identified by

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R. Caldara. – Host plant: spiked speedwell (*Veronica spicata* L.). Distribution: France, Hungary, Serbia and Siberia (Irkutsk) (CALDARA 2008). Proposed Hungarian name: vöröslábú veronikaormányos. – Tállya, including the Patócs-hegy (Patócs Hill) is part of the Tokaj wine region. Some parts of this area are unsuitable for growing wine where diverse vegetation has been developed. The first specimen of a *Gymnetron* species, unknown to A. Podlussány, was found by G. Hegyessy in 2011. A photo of the male specimen was sent to R. Caldara who identified it and suggested to collect females as well. In this regard, our efforts for several years have been unsuccessful, only an other male was collected in 2013, even though the host plant is abundant in the area.

Gymnetron rotundicolle Gyllenhal, 1838 (Fig. 2) – Fejér county, Szárliget, Csákányospuszta, Felső-legelő, 10.VI.2017, leg. A. Podlussány & B. Tallósi (1 specimen, CAP). Identified by A. Podlussány. – Host plants: Persian speedwell (*Veronica persica* Poir.) and germander speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys* L.). Distribution: Central, East, and South Europe, the Near East and Middle Asia (CALDARA 2008). In 2013 the species was found in Slovakia, too (KRÁTKÝ 2013). Proposed Hungarian name: barnalábú veronikaormányos. – A single female specimen was collected during the Hungarian Biodiversity Research Society's 17th BioBlitz Day.

Hypera libanotidis (Reitter, 1896) (Fig. 3) – Veszprém county, Balatonkenese, Soós-hegy, loess grassland, 3–26.IV.2012, 3.IV–31.VII.2012 (pitfall trap), leg. Cs. Kutasi (3 specimens, BM, 1 specimens, HNHM), 15.IV.2014, sifted, leg. Cs. Kutasi and A. Podlussány (1 specimen, CAP). Collected also in Romania: Ferencfalva [=Váliug, Caraş-Severin county], coll. Kanabé (1 specimen, HNHM). Identified by A. Podlussány. – Host plant: mountain stone-parsley (*Seseli libanotis* (L.) W. D. J. Koch). Distribution: Central and East Europe (Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania). Proposed Hungarian name: tömjénillat-pikkelyesormányos. – The species and its host plant were found in patches of grasslands among fenced gardens. In the Czech red data book (FARKAČ *et al.* 2005) this species, regarded until now as a Moravian endemism (BENEDIKT *et al.* 2010, SKUHROVEC 2003), is mentioned among the probably extinct species. Based on the new data it may be stated that *Hypera libanotidis* is distributed in Central-Eastern Europe – where *Seseli libanotis* occurs, this species may be found, too.

Phloeotribus muricatus (Eggers, 1929) (Fig. 4) – Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county, Tállya, Patócs-hegy, 22.V.2014, leg. A. Podlussány (1 specimen, CAP). Identified by A. Podlussány. – Host plant: manna ash (*Fraxinus ornus* L.). Distribution: Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Crimea, the Caucasus. Proposed Hungarian name: közönséges kőrisszú.



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Figs 1–4. 1 = *Gymnetron erinaceum* (Bedel, 1885), 2 = *Gymnetron rotundicolle* Gyllenhal, 1838, 3 = *Hypera libanotidis* (Reitter, 1896), 4 = *Phloeotribus muricatus* (Eggers, 1929) (photo T. Németh)

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Acknowledgements – Thanks are due to Tamás Németh (HNHM) for the photos, and Mónika Sinigla (BM) for the data of *Seseli libanotis* in the Bakony Mountains.

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