

Additions and corrections to the checklist of true bugs of Hungary (Hemiptera: Heteroptera)

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TORMA, A. & RÉDEI, D.: *Additions and corrections to the checklist of true bugs of Hungary (Hemiptera: Heteroptera)*.

Abstract: The checklist of the Heteroptera fauna of Hungary is complemented. *Xylocoris (Stictosynechia) lativentris* (J. Sahlberg, 1870) (Anthocoridae), *Orsillus maculatus* (Fieber, 1861) (Lygaeidae) and *Ochetostethus balcanicus* (Wagner, 1940) (Cydnidae) are reported as new species to the fauna of Hungary. Re-examination of voucher specimens concluded that the following species were recorded from Hungary by misidentified specimens only, therefore these are deleted from the Hungarian checklist: Scutelleridae: *Odontotarsus robustus* Jakovlev, 1884; Pentatomidae: *Neottiglossa lineolata* (Mulsant and Rey, 1852). Species previously recorded from Hungary but erroneously omitted from the latest published checklist are discussed as well.

Keywords: Heteroptera, Hungary, faunistics, new record.

Introduction

Based on critical study of the literature, an up-to-date checklist of the Heteroptera occurring in Hungary was published by KONDOROSY (1999). A few years later the same author supplemented his checklist with additional records, corrections of some erroneously reported or omitted species, and a summary of new records published after his checklist (KONDOROSY 2005). Only a few species have subsequently been recorded from the country (TORMA 2005, HARMAT et al. 2006, RÉDEI 2006).

The aims of present study were 1) to clarify the occurrence of some species previously reported from Hungary and 2) to report new species to the fauna of Hungary.

Material and Methods

All studied specimens are deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (HNHM).

Results and Discussion

Three species are added to the checklist of the Heteroptera of Hungary; another two species, reported on the basis of misidentified specimens, are deleted from the checklist of Hungary in this paper. Two additional species, erroneously omitted from the checklists of KONDOROSY (1999, 2005), are discussed as well.

Tingidae

Galeatus spinifrons (Fallén, 1807)

Specimen examined: Pesthidegkút: Kálvária-hegy, 10. VII. 1976, leg. F. Németh (1 macropterous ♀).

Old records of this species refer to *G. affinis* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1835). The species was first recorded from Hungary by PÉRICART (1983). Since the specimen studied by Péricart (Kecskemét, 14. VII. 1889) could not be found in the HNHM, the species was not included in the checklist of the Hungarian Heteroptera by KONDOROSY (1999, 2005) (E. Kondorosy, pers. comm.). The above specimen proves the occurrence of the species in Hungary.

Tingis (Tropidocheila) ragusana (Fieber, 1861)

Specimens examined: Jósvafő, 17. VI. 1980, leg. Á. Soós (1 ♀); Tornai-karszt, 18. VI. 1980, leg. Á. Soós (1 ♂); Aggtelek, 19. V. 1981, leg. A. Orosz (1 ♂).

The species was first reported to occur in Hungary by FÖLDESSY et al. (1999) (Aggtelek National Park, Baradla-völgy), and it was erroneously omitted from the Hungarian checklist (KONDOROSY 1999, 2005).

Anthocoridae

Xylocoris (Stictosynechia) lativentris (J. Sahlberg, 1870)

Specimen examined: Szeged-Tápé, Vesszős, floodplain area of the River Tisza, mixed oak-poplar forest (E74°17'89", N10°55'51"), 2–18. IX. 2007, pitfall trap, leg. A. Torma (1 ♀).

This species is known from the eastern and northern part of Europe (Germany, Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, Sweden, Finland) and from Middle Asia (Kazakhstan, Mongolia, etc.) (PÉRICART 2001). It is new to the fauna of Hungary.

Lygaeidae

Orsillus maculatus (Fieber, 1861)

Specimen examined: Szeged, Becsei street, collected on the wall of a block of flats, 28. VI. 2011, leg. A. Torma (1 ♀).

The species feeds on conifers and is a vector of a widespread disease caused by the fungus *Seiridium cardinale* (e.g. ROUAULT et al., 2006). A Holomediterranean species of which nearest occurrence is known from Croatia; its distribution and biology was discussed in detail by ROUAULT et al. (2005). It is new to the fauna of Hungary.

Cydnidae

Ochetostethus balcanicus (Wagner, 1940)

Specimens examined: Magyarcsanak, 15. VII. 2010, leg. M. Bozsó (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀).

Another species of the genus, *O. opacus* (Scholtz, 1847) is widely distributed in Hungarian sand grasslands, and has similar habitat preference as *O. balcanicus* (Kis 1984). Reliable identification of the two species is only possible based on the male genitalia (MAGNIEN 2006), therefore part of the earlier records of *O. opacus* from Hungary might represent *O. balcanicus*. Further specimens of *O. balcanicus* were collected in Nagypél (Pilu, Romania) near to the Hungarian border (13. VII. 2010, leg. M. Bozsó (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀)) so it presumably occurs in the nearby meadows in Hungary, too. It is new to the fauna of Hungary.

Scutelleridae

Odontotarsus robustus Jakovlev, 1884

This species was reported for the first time from Hungary by HALÁSZFY (1954) without mentioning any localities. Later the same author (HALÁSZFY 1955) listed several localities of the species (a few of these can be found outside the current border of Hungary). She regarded *O. robustus* to occur sporadically all over the country (HALÁSZFY 1959). The species was later recorded from different Hungarian localities by ROZNER (2004). KONDOROSY'S (2001) record was based on a misidentified specimen deposited in the HNHM (Kondorosy pers. comm.).

Re-examination of the several Hungarian specimens previously identified as *O. robustus*, deposited in the HNHM, revealed that all of them belong to *O. purpureolineatus*, a relatively frequent species in Hungary. Most specimens of which locality data were presented by HALÁSZFY (1955) as well as all specimens of which data were presented by ROZNER (2004) and KONDOROSY (2001) were examined and concluded to represent *O. purpureolineatus*. Although *Odontotarsus robustus*, a Mediterranean species, might occur in Hungary (first of all in the southern part of the country), in lack of voucher specimens it is deleted from the Hungarian fauna list.

Pentatomidae

Neottiglossa lineolata (Mulsant and Rey, 1852)

Without explicitly mentioning it as new record to Hungary, the species was first mentioned from the country by BAKONYI and VÁSÁRHELYI (1987) (see also KONDOROSY 1999). No further occurrence has been reported so far. Re-examination of the specimens mentioned by BAKONYI and VÁSÁRHELYI (1987) (Ócsa, Nagy-erdő, 28. V. 1952, leg. Á. Soós, 1 ♂; same locality, 20. V. 1952, leg. É. Halászfy, 1 ♀; same locality, 30. VII. 1952, leg. Kakassné, 1 ♀) revealed that they belong to *N. pusilla* (Gmelin, 1790). No specimens of *N. lineolata* collected within the current border of Hungary could be located in the HNHM. Although *N. lineolata*, a Ponto-Mediterranean species, might eventually occur in Hungary (first of all in the southern part of the country), in lack of voucher specimens it is deleted from the Hungarian fauna list.

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