

**Three new and a rare true bug species
in the Hungarian fauna
(Heteroptera: Dipsocoridae, Reduviidae, Lygaeidae)**

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Abstract – *Cryptostemma (Harpago) medium* REY, 1888, *Empicoris uniannulatus* (SIGNORET, 1852) and *Aoploscelis bivirgata* (COSTA, 1853) are recorded for the first time from Hungary. Occurrence of *Empicoris gracilentus* (JAKOVLEV, 1907) in Hungary is confirmed. With one figure.

Key words – Dipsocoridae, Reduviidae, Lygaeidae, Hungary, new records.

The Hungarian Heteroptera fauna is well known, but there are less explored regions, for example floodplain areas of the rivers Tisza and Maros. It is therefore not surprising that some new or rare species in the Hungarian fauna were found in these areas. The examined material was collected in Csongrád county in the years of 1992 and 1993 using pitfall traps near the Tisza, and in 2002 individual collecting was carried out on the sandbanks of the river Maros. In the material, three species new to the fauna of Hungary, furthermore a rare and remarkable reduviid bug has been found.

Cryptostemma (Harpago) medium REY, 1888 – Hungary, Csongrád county: Makó, bank of River Maros, sandbank, 25. VII. 2003, leg. FÜLÖP; 1 ♂. New to the fauna of Hungary. *Cryptostemma* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1835 is the only Palearctic genus of the family Dipsocoridae, and 9 species of different subgenera have been reported to occur in Europe (KERZHNER 1995). The Hungarian dipsocorid fauna includes 3 species which are insufficiently studied. Only one Hungarian record of *C. (Cryptostemma) alienum* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1835 is known so far (KONDOROSY & FÖLDESSY 1998), and we know more data on the species *C. (Pachycoleus) waltli* FIEBER, 1860 and *C. (Pachycoleus) pusillum* (J. SAHLBERG, 1870) just recently (RÉDEI & HUFNAGEL, 2002). The third subgenus, *Harpago* LINNAVUORI, 1951, has not been known to occur in our areas so far. This subgenus is not difficult to identify by the genital region of the male, which is asymmetric and very complicated with several appendages (LINNAVUORI 1951). *C. medium* is a new species to the Hungarian fauna,

and also to Central Europe. It is known from South France, Albania, Bulgaria, Ukraine (Crimea) and Turkey; the Eastern and Southeastern European data are mentioned as *C. (Harpago) castaneovitreus* LINNAVOURI, 1951; however, this species is a junior synonym of *C. (Harpago) medium* (PÉRICART 2002). Considering its occurrence in Hungary, the distribution of this species might be wider than it has been thought previously. The species seems to be associated with streams, however, the type of stream does not seem to be important, but several conditions are necessary, e.g. the water must be clean, well oxygenated, the bank of the river must be formed by accumulated stones, pebbles, gravel and sand and must not be fully covered by vegetation (ŠTYS 1990). According to ŠTYS (1990), indi-

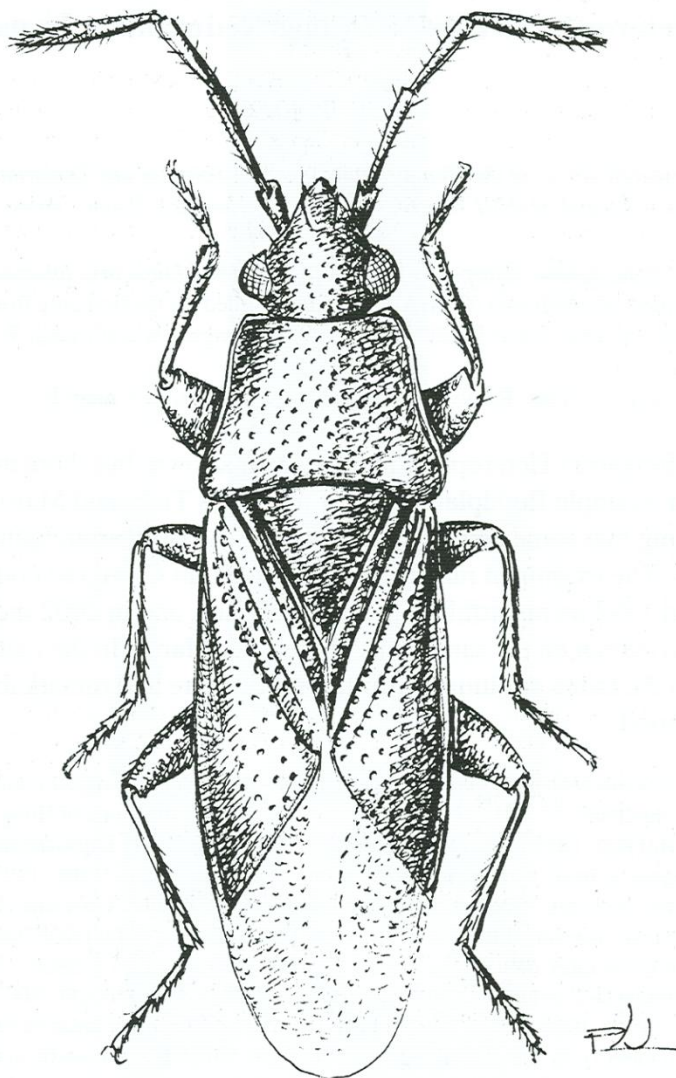


Fig. 1. *Aoploscelis bivirgata* (COSTA, 1853) (del. J. PÁL)

viduals live under stones and do not leave their habitat during the periods of flooding. Only individual collecting is advisable.

Empicoris uniannulatus (SIGNORET, 1852) – Hungary, Csongrád county: Sándorfalva, in a protected oak forest, 05. VIII. 1993, leg. KOVÁCS; 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂. New to the fauna of Hungary. Individuals of the species of the genus *Empicoris* WOLFF, 1811 hide at considerable heights of shrubs and trees but several of them can also be found near human habitations (WYGODZINSKY 1966). According to the recent revision by PUTSHKOV *et al.* (1999), there are 16 species occurring in Europe. In the checklist of the Hungarian bug fauna (KONDOROSY 1999) five of them are included. A sixth species, *Empicoris tabellarius* RIBES & PUTSHKOV, 1992 was collected recently and its occurrence in Hungary is very curious (RÉDEI 2004). It may suggest that our knowledge on the distribution of a number of species is far from satisfactory. However, the occurrence of *E. uniannulatus* in Hungary is not unexpected since it has been found in some of the neighbouring countries. It is known from France, Romania, the Ukraine and the European part of Russia.

Empicoris gracilentus (JAKOVLEV, 1907) – Hungary, Csongrád county: Szegvár, in a wet meadow (*Carici-Alopecuretum pratensis*), 25. IX. 1992, leg. KOVÁCS. Unfortunately the single collected specimen is damaged, the abdomen is broken, so its sex is unknown. Before the present occurrence, only one female specimen of this reduviid bug was found in Hungary (PUTSHKOV 1987). This species is known from Hungary, the Ukraine, Russia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenia and Uzbekistan.

Aoploscelis bivirgata (COSTA, 1853) (Fig. 1) – Hungary, Csongrád county: Szegvár, in a dry meadow (*Achilleo-Festucetum pseudovinae*), 25. VI. 1993, leg. KOVÁCS; 3 ♂♂. New to the fauna of Hungary. The lygaeid genus *Aoploscelis* FIEBER, 1860 contains only two species in the Palearctic Region. *A. bivirgata* is a Ponto-Mediterranean species living in sandy areas. Nearest to Hungary, it is known from Serbia.

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