

NEW RECORDS OF HETEROPTERA FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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When elaborating materials of the order Heteroptera collected during investigations organized by the Department of Entomology of the Moravian Museum I succeeded to discover the following five species not reported previously from the territory of Moravia: *Charagochilus weberi* E. Wagner, *Globiceps (Paraglobiceps) woodroffei* E. Wagner, *Compsidolon (Apsinthophylus) absinthii* (Scott), *Brachyarthrum limitatum* (Fieber) and *Heterogaster cathariae* (Geoffroy). The following records are new for the territory of Slovakia: *Charagochilus weberi* E. Wagner and *Agramma ruficornae* (Germar). The species *Ch. weberi* E. Wagner is new from the whole territory of Czechoslovakia.

MIRIDAE

Charagochilus weberi E. Wagner

Moravia mer.: Smolín, 206 m, 24. 4. 1968 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♀; Mušov, a steppe above the forest "Duchna", 180 m, 18. 6. 1973 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♂; Strachotín, neighbourhood of a pond, 168 m, 10. 7. 1973 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♀; Drnholec, eastwards from the village, 175 m, 5. 7. 1973 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♀.

Slovakia occid.: Záhorská nížina lowland: Kúty 168 m, 24. 6. 1968 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 3 ♀; ditto, 17. 7. 1968 (lgt. P. Lauterer) 1 ♀; Čáry, 170 m, 17. 7. 1969 (lgt. L. Pospíšilová) 1 ♀; Malacky, Štvrtý rybník Pond, 184 m, 1. 7. 1968 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Lakšárská N. Ves, Červený rybník Pond, 170 m, 17. 6. 1968 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♂; Šaštín, Horný Mlýn, 180 m, 6. 6. 1968 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♀; Borský Mikuláš, Maria Magdalena, 290 m, 11. 9. 1968 (lgt. L. Pospíšilová) 1 ♀; Borský Mikuláš, Piesky, 185 m, 26. 9. 1968 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♂; Studienka, the valley of the Rudava River, 175 m, 2. 7. 1968 (lgt. P. Lauterer) 1 ♀; Jakubov, Feld, 160 m, 12. 6. 1968 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♀; Plav. Štvrtok, Bezedné, 170 m, 1. 6. 1969 (lgt. L. Pospíšilová) 1 ♀.

The species inhabits the south of Central Europe and the western part of the Mediterranean, but its distribution is not yet satisfactorily known. So far, the species has been found in Germany, Austria, France, Spain, Italy, Sicily and Algeria. The species is new for the territory of Czechoslovakia. The species was formerly confused with *Ch. gyllenhalii* (Fall.).

Globiceps (Paraglobiceps) woodroffeii E. W a g n e r.

Moravia sept.: Hrubý Jeseník (Jeseníky Mountains): Velký kotel, 1300—1400 m, 28., 30. 7. 1946 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 3 ♂, 11 ♀ brach.; ditto, 2. 8. 1946 (lgt. V. Lang) 2 ♂; ditto, 30. 7. 1948 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 2 nymphs; Malý kotel, 4. 8. 1946 (lgt. V. Lang) 1 ♂, 2 ♀ brach.; ditto, 1320 m, 24. 7. 1947 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♂, 4 ♀ brach.; Červená hora, 1310 m, 13. 7. 1947 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♂, 2 ♀ brach.; Praděd, 1400—1420 m, 15. 7. 1947 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 3 ♀ brach.; ditto, 1390 m, 27. 7. 1947 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♀ brach.; Malý Děd, 1320 m, 18. 7. 1947 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 2 ♂, 1 ♀ brach.; ditto, 1330 m, 18. 7. 1947 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♀ brach.; ditto 1320 m, 2. 8. 1948 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♀ brach.; Pec, 1312 m, 24. 7. 1947 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♂, 5 ♀ brach.; Jelení hřbet, 1330 m, 24. 7. 1947 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♀ brach.; Malá jizerná hora, 1190 m, 19. 7. 1947 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 2 ♀ brach. in a peat-bog of a mountain ridge (Stehlík 1952 as *G. juniperi* Reut. ssp.). New records: Velký kotel, 1300—1400 m, 9. 8. 1956 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♂; Petrovy kameny, 19. 9. 1970 (lgt. P. Lauterer) 3 ♂; Rejvíz, 700—768 m (lgt. J. Kratochvíl) 1 ♀ brach.

This species was reported from Moravia by Stehlík (1952) under the name of *G. juniperi* Reut. At the same time, this author pointed out certain morphological differences between the comparative material of *G. juniperi* Reut. from the Alps and the specimens from the above mountains of northern Moravia on one hand, and the different ecology of this species on the other. He believed that a different subspecies was concerned which originated due to disjunct distribution. During the following years it was found that the genus comprises several species differing by minute but specific characters. Such less striking differences caused confusion of species. Wagner (1960) devoted a special study to this genus and demonstrated that *G. juniperi* Reut. was endemic in the Alps, and that all records from other localities were erroneous. He also ascertained that *G. salicicola* Reut. occurred in northern Europe only (Sweden, Norway, Finland) and that the records from Central and even from southern Europe were wrong. In the paper mentioned he also described a new species, *G. woodroffeii* which, morphologically, is intermediate between the two named species. *G. woodroffeii* has a rather sporadic distribution. Wagner records it from England, Germany (Rhön /Pferdskopf/; Mecklenburg /Neubrandenburg/) and from Czechoslovakia (Hájek /Soos/ near Františkovy Lázně, Bohemia occ.). Usually, *Juniperus* (*J. nana* Willd.) is given as the food plant of *G. juniperi* Reut. and *Salix* and *Betula nana* as the food plants of *G. salicicola* Reut. For *G. woodroffeii* Wagner, *Calluna vulgaris* (L.) and *Erica cinerea* L. are given as food plants. (Woodroffe 1959). In the Hrubý Jeseník Mts., the species lives in the alpine meadows above the timberline between 1190—1420 m a. s. l. The first of the two mentioned food plants is rather common there; but I am uncertain that the specimens collected were swept from this plant. The occurrence of the species in the peat-bog near Rejvíz lying at only 700—769 m a. s. l., is obviously due to the rough climatic conditions of this peat-bog.

Compsidolon (Apsinthophylus) absinthii (S c o t t).

Moravia centr.: Dražanská vysočina Highland, Viničné Šumice, 360 to 390 m, 6. 9. 1977 (lgt. J. Stehlík & L. Pospíšilová) 155 specimens on *Artemisia absinthium* L.

In Czechoslovakia, the species has only been known from southern Slovakia (Stehlík 1970: Šahy, 24. 8. 1966 8 ♂, 25 ♀). In view of the fact that the species has mostly been found in the mountains (e. g. the Alps, Pyrenees,

Carpathians, the Balkans), the hitherto known localities from Czechoslovakia are interesting due to their comparatively low elevation above sea-level. Near Šahy (Slovakia merid.), the elevation varies between 170 m and 200 m. In both localities, however, a steep slope is concerned, exposed to a strong radiation and covered by a more or less secondary vegetation with a luxuriant growth of *Artemisia absinthium* L., on which the species is monophagous. These observations are in full accordance with the statement by Pučekov (1971) from more southern parts of the USSR "...characteristic of the slopes of not very high hills, ravines, mounds, and river terraces". The species has a rather wide range, but its occurrence is very much scattered. In its habitats the species is common to very common. It is known to occur in the south of France, Spain, Italy, Sicily, Corsica, Switzerland, Romania, Yugoslavia and the USSR (the Rostov, Vinnica and Nikolajev Regions, Crimea, central Ural, Caucasus). New for the fauna of Moravia.

Brachyarthrum limitatum (Fieb.)

Moravia merid.: Vranov nad Dyjí, 400—415 m, 28. 6. 1976 (lgt. P. Lauterer) 1 ♀.

The species was described by Fieber from Bohemia. Further data from Bohemia were published by Dalla Torre (1877) who observed the species on young fir-trees near Cheb, and Duda (1886) who shocked it down from *Larix* near Nová Huf. Since the species lives on *Populus tremula* L., the latter two data seem to be a little dubious. The species has so far not been reported from Moravia and Slovakia. It is distributed in England, Holland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Fennoscandia and the forest-zone of the USSR (the Leningrad and Novgorod Regions, Byelorussia). Its occurrence is sparse.

TINGIDAE

Agramma ruficorne (Germar, 1835)

Slovakia occid.: Záhorská nížina lowland: Lakšárská Nová Ves, "Bahno", 205 m, 6. 6. 1968 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 2 specimens in extensive bogs with *Sphagnum* and on stands of *Carex*; Studienka, the valley of the Rudava River, "U Holbičkov", 175 m, 5. 6. 1968 (lgt. P. Lauterer) 13 specimens on a peat-bog.

In Bohemia, the species was found by Fieber (1844) in the surroundings of Prague. Nickerl (1905) published it from Nová Huf. In southern Bohemia, Štusák (1971) published it from Horusice (near Třeboň). It is also known to occur in southern Moravia near Hodonín (Hodonínský les) (Hoberlandt 1942). So far, the species has not been known from Slovakia. It is distributed in Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Italy, Sardinia, Portugal, Poland and the USSR (? Turkestan). Péricart (1977), having examined the type material, synonymized *A. gracilicorne* (Wagner) with this species.

LYGAEIDAE

Heterogaster cathariae (Geoffroy, 1785)

Moravia occid.: Českomoravská vrchovina Highland, Ketkovice, surroundings of Ketkovský mlýn, 268 m, 3. 8. 1976 (lgt. L. Pospíšilová) 1 ♀ on *Nepete cataria*.

The findings in Bohemia date back to the past century. According to Fieber (1837) it is possible to conclude that the species used to be no

rarity there, since the author writes that he could find the species gregariously on various *Labiatae*, especially on their faded inflorescences and in the soft soil under the plants. Duda (1884) once ascertained this species near Soběslav (Bohemia mer.) on *Lycopus europaeus*. From Slovakia the species was reported by Horváth (1918) from Vranov n. T. Balthasar (1937) collected this species near Zadiel (Slovakian Karst). So far, the species has not been occur in Moravia. It lives mostly on *Nepeta* spp. (*cataria*, *pannonica*, *trondi*), but it has also been found on *Melissa officinalis* and *Salvia officinalis*. The species is distributed from the Iberian Peninsula (Spain), Apennine Peninsula and the adjacent Sicily, the Balkan Peninsula (Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania), France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, northern Africa (Algeria, Morocco), Asia Minor (Turkey, Syria) and it has a comparatively wide distribution in the USSR (Central Asia including southern Kirkiz; in the south of the Russian Federative Republic it is distributed in the Kursk, Voronezh and Tshkchalov Regions and in the southern part of the Altai. It is common in Transcaucasia, southern Caucasus, Moldavia and in many parts of the Ukraine — in the Lwow, Transcarpathian, Vinnica, Tshernigov, Odessa, Nikolajev, Kirovgrad, Kijev, Cherkassy, Poltava, Kherson, Zaporozhie, Donec, Lugan, Kharkov and Dnepropetrovsk Regions (P u č k o v, 1969).

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