

LEAF BEETLE FAUNA OF THE AGGTELEK
NATIONAL PARK (COLEOPTERA:
CHRYSOMELIDAE SENSU LATO)

By

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A list of 243 Chrysomelidae species collected in the territory of the Aggtelek National Park is given. Two species: *Longitarsus monticola* Kutschera, 1863 and *Longitarsus pallidicornis* Kutschera, 1863 are new to the fauna of Hungary. The collecting yielded the first voucher specimens of *Longitarsus nanus* Foudras, 1859 from the recent territory of Hungary.

INTRODUCTION

The Aggtelek National Park is situated on a southern extension of the Gömör-Torna Karst, which is connected to the Slovak Karst. The national park was established in 1985 with an area of 19 762 ha.

The bedrock of the national park is Triassic limestone, which makes the territory the most important karst area in Hungary. There are more than 240 caves registered here. Due to the geographical, climatic and geological conditions the territory represents a separate floral area (Tornense), with the only site in the world of the Tornian Golden Drop (*Onosma tornense* Jávorka) and the only Hungarian population of Austrian Dragonhead (*Dracocephalum austriacum* Linnaeus). The rich flora and the microclimatic peculiarities of the karst surface result in an extraordinary diversity of the invertebrate fauna. Cool, damp ravines, warm-loving oak woods, rocky grassland, karst scrub of warm and dry slopes and juniper-heath tracts all offer different habitats. Considering the richness of the habitats, it is not surprising that typically Northern Carpathian montane, steppe-woodland species and even sub-Mediterranean and Balkan element exist together in this relatively small area.

However, scarcely anything has been known up to now on the non-cavernicolous fauna of the territory. This statement especially concerns the insects, consequently, not a single datum was known on the Chrysomelidae of the territory. Only several random collections were made by the late Zoltán Kaszab in 1953 yielding a few specimens only. An intensive collecting program was carried out by the staff of the Hungarian Natural History Museum in the nineties. It covered almost the whole territory of the national park.

Identification of the chrysomelid material yielded 243 species. Two species, *Longitarsus monticola* Kutschera, 1863 and *Longitarsus pallidicornis* Kutschera, 1863 are new to the fauna of Hungary. The collecting yielded the first voucher specimens of *Longitarsus nanus* Foudras, 1859 from the recent territory of Hungary. For informative purposes

the number of species recorded from the Aggtelek National Park, from other Hungarian national parks and from Bátorliget Nature Conservation Area and Órség Landscape Protection Area is shown in the following table.

Areas investigated	Number of species recorded	Number of species new to the fauna of Hungary	References
Aggtelek NP	243	2	this paper
Bátorliget	190	—	Merkl (1991)
Bükk NP	278	4	Tomov et al. (1996)
Duna-Dráva NP	156	—	Vig (in press)
Hortobágy NP	146	4	Tomov and Gruev (1981)
Kiskunság NP	246	2	Gruev et al. (1987)
Órség	223	2	Vig and Rozner (1996)

The material of the recent collecting was identified by the author. Carlo Leonardi (Milan, Italy) was so kind as to identify several *Longitarsus* specimens and revise my identification on specimens of “*Longitarsus pratensis* group” and “*Psylliodes picina* group”. Old specimens were identified by the late Zoltán Kaszab.

At present, the definition of Chrysomelidae is controversial and there is no consensus on the internal classification of the family. Based on cladistic analysis a new phylogeny of the subfamilies assigned traditionally to Chrysomelidae and Bruchidae was recently proposed (Reid 1995). The arrangement of Chrysomelidae (including Bruchidae) greatly differs from the traditional system. In the present work the author follows the traditional classification of the family and subfamilies widely used in European faunistic literature (Kippenberg and Döberl 1994).

LIST OF SPECIES

DONACIINAE

Donacia aquatica (Linnaeus, 1758) — Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. V. — Widely distributed, but uncommon in Hungary. Two specimens were singled from *Sparganium erectum*.

Donacia bicolor Zschach, 1788 — Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. V. — Common and frequent species. Ten specimens were singled from *Sparganium erectum*.

Donacia semicuprea Panzer, 1796 — Aggtelek: Vörös-tó; Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás; Szin: Kuhogy, Szelcepuszta. V. — Common species, it could be found where its food plants, *Glyceria aquatica* and *G. plicata* occur. In the present case, however, no host plant is indicated on the labels of specimens collected.

Donacia simplex Fabricius, 1775 — Jósvafő: Nagy-Tohonya-forrás, Tohonya-forrás; Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. V, X. — Common species, distributed all over the country. It was collected from *Sparganium erectum*.

Donacia vulgaris Zschach, 1788 — Aggtelek: Vörös-tó; Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. V. — A frequent species.

Plateumaris consimilis (Schrank, 1781) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy; Bódvaszilas: Vecsem; Szin: Patkós-völgy, Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Patkós-völgy. V–VI. — Very common all over the country. A lot of specimens were collected.

Plateumaris rustica (Kunze, 1818) — Jósvafő: Tengerszem; Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás. V–VI. — It is distributed on the plain, also common on the hilly and mountainous regions of the country.

ORSODACNINAE

Orsodacne cerasi (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Haragistya, Ménes-völgy; Jósvafő: Lófej-völgy, Lopó-galya, Nagy-oldal, Szelce-völgy; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Szádvár; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. IV–VI. — Very common everywhere.

Orsodacne lineola (Panzer, 1795) — Aggtelek; Aggtelek: Bácsó-nyak, Ménes-völgy; Szinpetri: Kopolya-tető; Szögliget: Derenk. IV–V. — Widely distributed all over the country. It could be collected from flowering *Crataegus*, *Mespilus*, *Pyrus* and *Prunus* species.

CRIOCERINAE

Lema cyanella (Linnaeus, 1758) — Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy. V–VI. — Not so common. Its food plants are *Cirsium* species, especially *Cirsium arvense*. Only five specimens were collected.

Oulema erichsoni (Suffrian, 1841) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy; Szin: Patkós-völgy; Szögliget: Derenk. V–VI. — Distributed mainly on wet places, not so common.

Oulema gallaeciana (Heyden, 1870) — Aggtelek: Baradla-tető, Haragistya, Ménes-völgy, Szőlő-hegy, Vörös-tó; Bódvarákó: Ostromosalja; Jósvafő: Nagy-oldal, Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás, Pasnyag-forrás; Martonyi: Pogány-hegy; Perkupa: Mész-völgy, Telekes-völgy; Szin: Kuhogy, Patkós-völgy, Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri: Kopolya-tető, Kopolya-völgy; Szögliget: Derenk, Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy, Vidomáj; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. IV–VII. — Very common and widely distributed on moist meadows of the country.

Oulema melanopus (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Haragistya, Ménes-völgy, Patkós-oldal, Szár-hegy, Vörös-tó, Fertős-tető, Hosszú-völgy, Lófej-völgy, Tengerszem, Vass Imre barlang; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy, Lótusz-forrás; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szendrő: Közép-hegy; Szin: Kuhogy, Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri: Kopolya-tető, Kopolya-völgy; Szögliget: Derenk, Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy, Szádvár, Vidomáj. III–IX. — Very common, feeds on grasses, sometimes may be a pest of cereals.

Crioceris asparagi (Linnaeus, 1758) — Bódvarákó: Ostromosalja. V. — It is distributed where its food plant, *Asparagus officinalis* occurs. Only one specimen was captured.

Lilioceris merdigera (Linnaeus, 1758) — Jósvafő: Lopó-galya, Nagy-oldal; Szin: Háló-völgy. V–VI. — Widely distributed from the plains up to the mountainous areas. Its main host plant is *Convallaria majalis*, but it could be found feeding on *Lilium*, *Allium* and *Polygonatum* species as well. Four specimens were collected. The sclerotized parts of the genitalia of two specimens differ from that of the genuine *Lilioceris merdigera* (Linnaeus). The shape of the aedeagus of *Lilioceris merdigera* (Linnaeus) and that of the specimen swept at Szin: Háló-völgy (*Waldsteinio-Quercu-Carpinetum*, 19.V.1990, leg.: Ottó Merkl) are figured in the same scale (Figs 1A, B; 2A, B). The difference between the shape of the spermatheca of the genuine *Lilioceris merdigera* (Linnaeus) and that of the specimen collected at Jósvafő: Lopó-galya (*Waldsteinio-Quercu-Carpinetum*, 3.V.1988, leg.: Ottó Merkl) is rather small (Figs 3, 4). There is no detectable difference in external morphology of these two specimens, if only that, the tarsal joints are red, while these joints are black in specimens of the genuine *Lilioceris merdigera* (Linnaeus) species. Further investigations are needed to clarify the problem.

CLYTRINAE

Labidostomis cyanicornis (Germar, 1817) — Komjáti: Alsó-hegy. VI. — Common and widely distributed, feeds on *Salix*. Only one single specimen was swept.

Labidostomis humeralis (Schneider, 1792) — Jósvafő: Nagy-oldal. VI. — Common species of hilly and mountainous areas. Only one single specimen was collected.

Labidostomis longimana (Linnaeus, 1761) — Aggtelek: Baradla-tető, Százoldas, Vörös-tó; Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Bérc-tető, Kopolya-tető, Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Derenk; Tornanádaska: Pasnyag-forrás; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. VI–VII. — Very common all over the country, feeds on grasses.

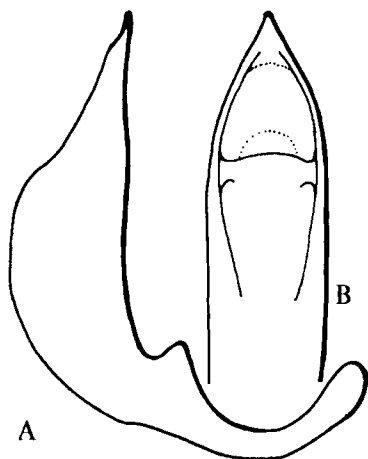


Fig. 1. Aedeagus of *Liliocerus meridigera* (Linnaeus), (Hung., Kerecsend, 23.IV.1983); A — ventral view; B — lateral view

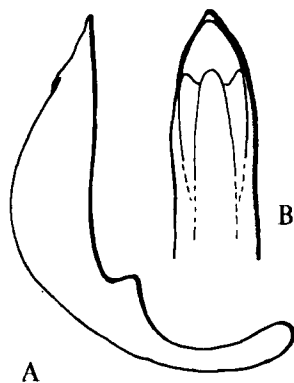


Fig. 2. Aedeagus of *Liliocerus* sp., (Hung., Aggtelek NP, Szin: Háló-völgy, 19.V.1990); A — ventral view; B — lateral view

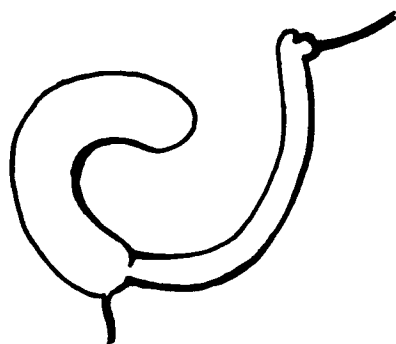


Fig. 3. Spermatheca of *Liliocerus meridigera* (Linnaeus), (Hung., Aggtelek NP, Jósvafő: Nagy-oldal, 22.VI.1988)

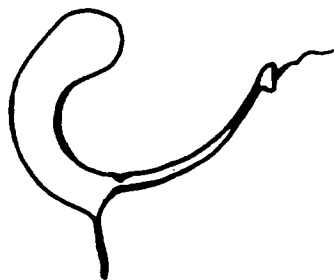


Fig. 4. Spermatheca of *Liliocerus* sp., (Hung., Aggtelek NP, Jósvafő: Lopó-galya, 3.V.1988)

Labidostomis lucida axillaris (Lacordaire, 1848) — Jósvafő: Nagy-oldal, Szelce-völgy. VI–VII. — This subspecies occurs in the basin of Danube river. It can be found on dry southern hilly slopes of our faunal region. Seven specimens were swept in dry habitats.

Cheilotoma musciformis (Goeze, 1777) — Jósvafő: Nagy-oldal. VI. — In the Carpathian Basin, this species is a characteristic element of the fauna of warmth-loving oak woods, calcareous rocky grasslands and karst shrubs of warm and dry slopes. Ten specimens were swept.

Lachnaia sexpunctata (Scopoli, 1763) — Aggtelek: Fekete-tó-völgy, Százoldal; Jósvafő: Nagy-oldal; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Teresztenye: Almás-tető. V–VII. — Very common on *Quercus*, *Salix* and *Prunus* species at spring, distributed on hilly and mountainous areas.

Clytra appendicina Lacordaire, 1848 — Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. V–VI. — Widely distributed and frequent species in our faunal region. Previously it was reported from Hungary as a willow-feeder (Kaszab 1962a) but it may consume other plant species on the territory of the national park. This species occurs in the southern part of Europe and in Siberia. According to Medvedev (1961), *C. appendicina* Lacordaire is the subspecies of *C. quadripunctata* (Linnaeus) with southeastern distribution.

Clytra laeviuscula Ratzeburg, 1837 — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy; Bódvarákó: Ostromosalja, Vecsem; Szalonna: Bódva; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Vidomáj; Tornanádaska: Kétágú-hegy, Pasnyag-forrás; Trizs: Vermek-oldal. VI–VII. — Very frequent species all over the country, feeds on *Salix* and *Populus* species.

Clytra quadripunctata (Linnaeus, 1758) — Szin: Bérc-tető. VI. — It has the same habitat, but not so common as the previous species. Only one specimen was captured.

Tituboea macropus (Illiger, 1800) — Aggtelek: Baradla-tető; Bódvaszilas: Majlátherdő. VI–VII. — This species occurs on dry warm slopes of the hilly and lower mountainous districts of the country and additionally, it can be found on sand dunes of the Great Plain. Two specimens were swept.

Coptocephala chalybaea (Germar, 1824) — Bódvarákó: Ostromosalja; Bódvaszilas: Vecsem; Jósvafő: Nagy-oldal; Tornanádaska: Pasnyag-forrás. V–VI. — Ponto-Mediterranean species, that occurs on dry warm southern grassy slopes of the country, but rare everywhere. Six specimens were collected.

Coptocephala rubicunda (Laicharting, 1781) — Aggtelek: Baradla-tető, Haragistya; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Tornanádaska: Kétágú-hegy; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. VII, IX. — Distributed on the hilly and lower mountainous areas, but uncommon.

Coptocephala unifasciata (Scopoli, 1763) — Aggtelek: Baradla-tető; Jósvafő: Gergebérc; Szin: Kopolya-tető. VII. — Common species, feeds on *Pastinaca sativa* and *Daucus carota*.

Smaragdina affinis (Illiger, 1794) — Aggtelek: Fekete-tó-völgy, Hollófészek-völgy, Ménes-völgy, Szőlő-hegy; Bódvarákó: Ostromosalja; Bódvaszilas: Vecsem; Jósvafő: Gergebérc, Nagy-oldal, Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Szin: Bérc-tető, Hangyás-tető, Kuhogy, Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Derenk, Ménes-völgy, Szádvár, Vidomáj; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. V–VI. — It is a common species on *Quercus* and *Salix* trees but can be found on various Asteraceae too. Distributed on hilly and mountainous areas.

Smaragdina aurita (Linnaeus, 1767) — Jósvafő: Hosszú-völgy, Lófej-völgy; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szögliget: Derenk, Szádvár. V–VII. — Occurs mainly on the hilly and mountainous regions of the country, rare on the plains. Not so common on the territory investigated.

Smaragdina salicina (Scopoli, 1763) — Aggtelek: Haragistya, Ménes-völgy; Bódvaszilas: Vecsem; Jósvafő: Lófej-völgy, Nagy-oldal, Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Szin: Bérc-tető, Hangyás-tető, Kopasz-hegy, Patkós-völgy; Szögliget: Derenk, Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy, Szádvár, Verő-tető, Vidomáj; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. V–VI. — A common species on *Salix* and *Crataegus*.

Smaragdina xanthaspis (Germar, 1824) — Jósavfő: Nagy-oldal, Szelce-völgy; Tornanádaska: Pasnyag-forrás. VI–VII. — Distributed on the hilly and mountainous areas of the country. Common on forest margins, clearings and meadows.

CRYPTOCEPHALINAE

Pachybrachis fimbriolatus Suffrian, 1848 — Szin: Kuhogy; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. V. — Common in various habitats of the country. Only two specimens were swept.

Pachybrachis tessellatus (Olivier, 1791) — Aggtelek: Baradla-tető; Égerszög: Tóth-völgy; Jósavfő: Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Szin: Kopolya-tető. VI–VII. — Distributed on the hilly and mountainous areas of the country as well as on the plains. Locally frequent. Several specimens were collected.

Cryptocephalus apicalis Gebler, 1830 — Bódvaszilas: Vecsem-forrás; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy. V. — Locally common on dry grassy slopes and sand dunes of the country. Three specimens were swept.

Cryptocephalus aureolus illyricus Franz, 1949 — Aggtelek: Százoldal; Bódvarákó: Ostromosalja; Jósavfő: Lófej-völgy; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Szögliget: Patkós-völgy, Szádvár; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. V–VII. — Very common species, distributed mainly on mountainous regions. Adults can be collected especially from inflorescence of yellow Asteraceae species.

Cryptocephalus biguttatus (Scopoli, 1763) — Aggtelek: Százoldal, Vörös-tó; Bódvaszilas: Vecsem; Jósavfő: Lófej-völgy, Szelce-völgy; Martonyi: Bükk-völgy; Perkupa: Mész-völgy. VI–VII. — Frequent and common on hilly and mountainous areas.

Cryptocephalus bilineatus (Linnaeus, 1767) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy, Vörös-tó; Jósavfő: Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Derenk; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. VI–VII, IX. — Common, distributed on dry meadows of the national park.

Cryptocephalus bipunctatus (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Fekete-tó-völgy, Haragistya, Százoldal; Bódvarákó: Ostromosalja; Égerszög: Tóth-völgy; Jósavfő: Nagy-oldal, Szelce-völgy; Martonyi: Bükk-völgy; Szin: Bérc-tető; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. VI–VII. — Very common all over the country.

Cryptocephalus chrysopus Gmelin, 1788 — Jósavfő: Nagy-oldal, Szelce-völgy; Szin: Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Derenk; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. IV–V, VII. — Common on the lower mountainous areas of the country.

Cryptocephalus connexus Olivier, 1807 — Aggtelek: Vörös-tó; Jósavfő: Hosszú-völgy, Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Kopolya-tető. VII, IX. — A frequent species on moist meadows of the national park as well as the country.

Cryptocephalus cordiger (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Fekete-tó-völgy; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. V–VI. — Common and frequent in oak forests of the mountainous and hilly regions. Only three specimens were swept.

Cryptocephalus coryli (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Haragistya; Jósavfő: Szelce-völgy. VI–VII. — Widely distributed, but not frequent. Two specimens were collected.

Cryptocephalus elegantulus Gravenhorst, 1807 — Aggtelek: Százoldal; Jósavfő: Nagy-oldal. VI–VII. — Locally frequent on dry grassy slopes of the country. Two specimens were collected in the territory of the national park.

Cryptocephalus elongatus Germar, 1824 — Szin: Hangyás-tető. V. — One specimen was collected from *Viburnum opulus*.

Cryptocephalus flavipes Fabricius, 1781 — Aggtelek: Baradla-kemping, Baradla-tető; Bódvarákó: Ostromosalja; Bódvaszilas: Vecsem; Jósavfő: Gerge-bérc, Lófej-völgy, Nagy-oldal, Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy, Lótusz-forrás; Martonyi: Bükk-völgy; Szin: Bérc-tető,

Kopolya-tető; Szögliget: Szádvár, Vidomáj; Teresztenye: Almás-tető; Tornanádaska: Kétágú-hegy; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. V–VII. — Very common species all over the country.

Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis transiens Franz, 1949 — Aggtelek: Baradla-tető, Fekete-tővölgy, Haragistya, Ménes-völgy, Százoldalas; Bódvaszilas: Vecsem; Égerszög: Tóth-völgy; Jósvafő: Lófej-völgy, Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Martonyi: Bükk-völgy; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Bérc-tető, Patkós-völgy, Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Derenk, Vidomáj; Tornanádaska: Kétágú-hegy; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. VI–VII. — Very common all over the country. Adults can be found on the inflorescence of various plants, mainly on Asteraceae species.

Cryptocephalus laevicollis Gebler, 1830 — Jósvafő: Nagy-oldal. VI. — One single specimen was swept. One additional old specimen is known from the Slovakian side of the Gömör-Torna Karst (Szilice, Com. Gömör, (*A. rubellus*) coll. Fodor). Very rare. Up to now only some old specimens, without precise locality record were known from the Carpathian Basin. In the eighties two specimens were collected in the Bükk Mts. (Cserépfalu: Hór-völgy; Miskolc: Szentlélek) (Tomov et al. 1996).

Cryptocephalus marginatus Fabricius, 1781 — Aggtelek: Baradla-kemping. VI. — This species occurs on the mountains of Central and Southern Europe, rare on the recent territory of Hungary. One single specimen was captured by light in the national park. Additional localities have also been reported from Western Hungary (Vig 1996).

Cryptocephalus moraei (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Baradla-tető, Dobos; Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Szin: Kopolya-tető; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. VI–VII, IX. — Very common all over the country.

Cryptocephalus nitidus (Linnaeus, 1758) — Jósvafő: Nagy-oldal; Martonyi: Bükk-völgy; Szin: Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Vidomáj; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. V–VI. — Frequent on the mountainous regions on *Corylus* species.

Cryptocephalus octacosmus Bedel, 1891 — Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy. VI. — Common on wet and marshy meadows of the plain and hilly regions. Two specimens were swept on the territory investigated.

Cryptocephalus pusillus Fabricius, 1777 — Aggtelek: Haragistya, Ló-kosár, Szeliceikaszáló; Szin: Háló-völgy. VI–VII, IX. — Distributed on the plains and hilly areas, not so common. Seven specimens were collected.

Cryptocephalus schaefferi Schrank, 1789 — Jósvafő: Gerge-bérc, Nagy-oldal, Szelce-völgy; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. IV–V. — Seven specimens were swept. Common in mountainous regions.

Cryptocephalus sericeus sericeus (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Haragistya; Bódvárakó: Ostromosalja; Égerszög: Tóth-völgy; Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Szin: Bérc-tető, Patkós-völgy; Szögliget: Derenk, Ménes-völgy, Vidomáj; Teresztenye: Almás-tető; Tornanádaska: Kétágú-hegy; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. VI–VII, IX. — Common and frequent all over the country. It can be found on various plants.

Cryptocephalus strigosus Germar, 1823 — Martonyi: Pogány-hegy; Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy; Szin: Bérc-tető; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. VII, IX. — Uncommon, occurring on dry meadows of the hilly areas and lower mountainous regions. Only two specimens were collected in the territory of the national park.

Cryptocephalus villosulus Suffrian, 1847 — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy; Jósvafő: Nagy-oldal; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. IV–V. — Rare species in the country, it has a few known localities only (Budapest, Pécs, Zirc). Four specimens were collected.

Cryptocephalus violaceus Laicharting, 1781 — Aggtelek: Haragistya, Százoldalas; Bódvaszilas: Majláth-erdő, Vecsem; Jósvafő: Hosszú-völgy, Nagy-oldal, Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Szin: Szelcepuszta; Tornanádaska: Kétágú-hegy. V–VII. — Very common on the mountainous regions but distributed all over the country as well. It can be collected mainly on the inflorescence of various Asteraceae species.

Cryptocephalus virens Suffrian, 1847 — Jósvalfő: Gerge-bérc; Szin: Bérc-tető. V–VI. — Only three specimens are known from the area investigated. Well distributed but uncommon.

Cryptocephalus vittatus Fabricius, 1775 — Aggtelek: Fekete-tó-völgy, Vörös-tó; Égerszög: Tóth-völgy; Jósvalfő: Gerge-bérc; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Derenk; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. VI–VII. — This species occurs on the mountainous and hilly districts of the country, rare on the plain. Several specimens were swept.

LAMPROSOMATINAE

Oomorphus concolor (Sturm, 1807) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy; Martonyi: Pogány-hegy; Szin: Patkós-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. IV–VII. — Not frequent on the mountainous regions, occurring in shadowed forest edges and clearings. Its food plant is *Aegopodium podagraria*.

EUMOLPINAE

Pachnephorus villosus (Duftschmidt, 1825) — Szin: Kuhogy; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. IV–V. — Four specimens were collected. One specimen was captured from beneath a stone.

Bromius obscurus (Linnaeus, 1758) — Szögliget: Patkós-völgy. VI — Common on *Epilobium* species, locally frequent. Only one single specimen was swept.

Eumolpus asclepiadeus (Pallas, 1776) — Aggtelek: Százoldal; Jósvalfő: Nagy-oldal; Tornanádaska: Kétágú-hegy, Pasnyag-forrás. VI–VII. — Well distributed in the forests of the plain as well as of the hilly and mountainous regions of the country. It can be found on *Vincetoxicum hirsutinaria*.

CHRYSOMELINAE

Timarcha goettingensis (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Ménes-patak, Ménes-völgy, Tó-hegy; Bódvaszilas: Alsó-hegy; Jósvalfő: Szelce-völgy; Szögliget: Szádvár. III, V–VI, IX–X. — Distributed all over the country, but rare on the plain. The most common *Timarcha* species in the Carpathian Basin. Several specimens were singled, however it was also captured in a bed of a brook.

Timarcha metallica (Laicharting, 1781) — Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. IV, VI. — Characteristic species of the mountains of Central Europe. Uncommon in Hungary. Only four specimens were collected of which two from beneath a stone.

Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Say, 1824) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy; Égerszög: Jég-II Zsomboly; Jósvalfő: Hosszú-völgy; Szin: Patkós-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy; Tornanádaska: Kétágú-hegy; Trizs: Vermek-oldal; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. V–VIII. — A common pest of Solanaceae species all over the country. A lot of specimens were singled or swept, while one was captured by pitfall trap in a cave.

Chrysolina aurichalcea (Mannerheim, 1825) — Jósvalfő: Nagy-oldal. VI. — Twelve specimens were swept at the same locality. It was reported from Hungary for the first time from the Bükk Mts. (Tomov et al. 1996). In the Carpathian Basin its subspecific division, if any, needs further clarification.

Chrysolina cerealis (Linnaeus, 1767) — Aggtelek: Baradla-tető. IX. — One specimen was captured from beneath a stone.

Chrysolina coeruleans (Scriba, 1791) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy, Patkós-oldal; Jósvalfő: Szelce-völgy; Szin: Patkós-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy. V–IX. — Distributed mainly in the mountainous regions of the country, occurring on marshy meadows and along stream banks. It can be found on *Mentha aquatica*. Common *Chrysolina* species in the national park.

Chrysolina cuprina (Duftschmidt, 1825) — Aggtelek: Mogyorós-kút. IX. — Not so common on the mountainous regions of Hungary.

Chrysolina fastuosa (Scopoli, 1763) — Aggtelek: Lizina-forrás, Ménes-völgy; Martonyi: Bükk-völgy; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Patkós-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy; Váróc: Bokány-tető. V–VII, IX. — Very common everywhere on *Galeopsis*, *Lamium* and *Urtica* species. It is interesting that only a few specimens were collected.

Chrysolina fimbrialis (Küster, 1845) — Aggtelek: Haragistya, Vörös-tó; Szin: Bérc-völgy, Peres. V, IX. — Rare species. Four specimens were collected. In the territory of the Carpathian Basin its subspecific division needs further investigation.

Chrysolina graminis (Linnaeus, 1758) — Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. IV–V. — Locally frequent. It can be found at moist places on *Chrysanthemum vulgare*. Two specimens were swept.

Chrysolina gypsophilae (Küster, 1845) — Komjáti: Alsó-hegy. X. — Not so common, distributed mainly on the plains and hilly areas.

Chrysolina haemoptera (Linnaeus, 1758) — Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy. IX. — Frequent on the plains and hilly regions, preferring drier habitats. Feeds on *Plantago* species. Only one specimen was swept.

Chrysolina herbacea (Duftschmidt, 1825) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy, Ménes-patak; Jósvafő: Kecső-patak, Lófej-völgy; Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás, Pasnyag-forrás; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Patkós-völgy; Szögliget: Derenk, Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy. III–IX. — Distributed mainly on the mountainous and hilly areas, where at places very abundant on various *Mentha* species. Along waters and brooks, it may occur on the plains too.

Chrysolina hyperici (Förster, 1771) — Szin: Szelcepuszta. V. — Feeding on *Hypericum perforatum*, a common species in Hungary. In the territory of the Aggtelek National Park only a single specimen was collected.

Chrysolina marginata (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Vörös-tó. VII. — Only one specimen is known from the territory investigated.

Chrysolina olivieri (Bedel, 1892) — Aggtelek: Mihály láza, Patkós-oldal; Jósvafő: Almás-völgy, Hosszú-völgy, Nagy-oldal, Szelce-völgy; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Bede-bérc, Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy. III–IX. — Common on the higher hilly and mountainous regions of Hungary. Many specimens were swept and singled. The widely used *Chrysolina coerulea* (Olivier, 1807) name proved to be a synonym.

Chrysolina polita (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy, Mogyorós-kút; Jósvafő: Lófej-völgy; Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Patkós-völgy, Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy. V–VII, IX–X. — Very common on marshy meadows along rivers and streams. In the territory investigated one of the most common *Chrysolina* species.

Chrysolina rossia (Illiger, 1802) — Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Szádvár. VI, X. — Distributed sporadically, but locally common on the Plain. Only one specimen is known from this area.

Chrysolina rufa (?) **squalida** (Suffrian, 1851) — Perkupa: Telekes-völgy. V. — Very rare in our faunal region. Only one specimen was collected in the territory investigated. Two specimens are also known from the Bükk National Park (Lillafüred) (Tomov et al. 1996). We have data from the Buda Mts., but its occurrence here needs further confirmation. Recently it was reported from the Heves-Borsodi Hills (Hangony) and from Mátra Mts. (Vig 1997). The status of the subspecies rank is questionable.

Chrysolina sanguinolenta (Linnaeus, 1758) — Szögliget: Vidomáj. VI. — Frequent on the hilly and lower mountainous regions of the country, rare on the plain. Only one specimen was swept.

Chrysolina staphylaea (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Haragistya, Ménes-völgy; Hídvégardó: Tapolca-forrás; Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. VII, IX–X. — Common all over the country on moist meadows.

Chrysolina sturmi (Westhoff, 1882). — Aggtelek: Vörös-tó; Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás, Pasnyag-forrás; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. IV–VII. — It occurs on dry grassy fields all over the country. On the other hand, it was collected in wet habitats in the territory.

Chrysolina varians (Schaller, 1783) — Aggtelek: Fekete-tó-völgy, Haragistya, Ménes-völgy, Százoldal; Bódvaszilas: Vecsem; Jósvafő: Lófej-völgy, Szelce-völgy; Szin: Háló-völgy, Patkós-völgy, Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri; Szinpetri: Kopolya-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy, Vidomáj. V–VII, IX, XI. — Very common on the mountainous regions on *Hyperricum* species. Rare on the plains. A lot of specimens were collected.

Gastrophysa polygoni (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy, Szőlő-hegy; Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás; Martonyi: Bükk-völgy; Szin: Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri: Kopolya-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. IV–VII. — Very common all over the country. It can be found on *Polygonum*, *Fagopyrum* and *Rumex* species.

Gastrophysa viridula (De Geer, 1775) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy, Patkós-oldal; Bódvárakó: Ostromosalja; Jósvafő: Hosszú-völgy, Szelce-völgy; Perkupa: Mész-völgy, Telekes-völgy; Szin: Hangyás-tető, Patkós-völgy, Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy, Vidomáj. IV–VII. — It is a common species on the mountainous regions, recently well distributed on the Great Plain too. A lot of specimens were collected.

Plagiodera versicolora (Laicharting, 1781) — Perkupa: Telekes-völgy. VII. — Common and locally, at marshy habitats, may be very frequent. In spite of this fact only one specimen was collected on the territory of the national park. Larvae and adults can be beaten or singled from leaves of *Salix* and *Populus* species.

Linnaeidea aenea (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy; Komjáti: Pasnyag-forrás; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy. IV–VII. — Distributed on the mountainous regions of the country, occurring on various *Alnus* species. Common in the Aggtelek National Park.

Chrysomela cuprea (Fabricius, 1775) — Perkupa: Telekes-völgy. VII. — Sporadically can be found all over the country but not common. Occurs on *Salix* species. Only three specimens are known from this territory.

Chrysomela populi Linnaeus, 1758 — Aggtelek: Fekete-tó-völgy, Haragistya; Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy; Szin: Háló-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. VI–VII. — Very common and frequent on *Populus* species.

Chrysomela vigintipunctata (Scopoli, 1763) — Perkupa: Bódva-part, Telekes-völgy; Szögliget: Derenk; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. V, VII. — Widely distributed all over the country on *Salix*.

Hydrothassa glabra (Herbst, 1783) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy; Bódvaszilas: Vecsem; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szögliget: Derenk; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. V, VII. — Distributed on marshy meadows of hilly and mountainous regions, feeds on *Ranunculus* species. Several specimens were swept.

Hydrothassa marginella (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy; Jósvafő: Tengerszem; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy. IV–V. — Not so rare, occurring on wet and moistly habitats of the country on *Ranunculus* species and on *Caltha palustris*.

Prasocuris phellandrii (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy. V. — A common species, found on marshy meadows. Only one specimen was collected.

Prasocuris junci (Brahm, 1790) — Szögliget: Derenk. V. — Frequent on moist places. On the territory of the national park one specimen was swept.

Phaedon armoraciae (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy; Jósvafő: Nagy-Tóhonya-forrás, Szelce-völgy; Szin: Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Derenk. IV–V, X. — Not so rare, distributed mainly on mountainous districts. It occurs on various Brassicaceae.

Phaedon cochleariae (Fabricius, 1792) — Aggtelek: Haragistya, Ménes-völgy; Jósvafő: Fertős-tető, Hosszú-völgy, Lófej-völgy, Nagy-oldal, Szelce-völgy; Martonyi: Bükk-völgy; Per-

kupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Háló-völgy, Patkós-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. IV–VIII. — Widely distributed, frequent on moist places all over the country. Several specimens were collected.

Gonioctena decemnotata (Marsham, 1802) — Aggtelek: Százoldalas; Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. V, VII. — Distributed at forest edges and clearings on hilly and lower mountainous regions. Its food plants are *Populus tremula* and *Salix* species, mainly *S. caprea*.

Gonioctena fornicata (Brüggemann, 1873) — Bódvaszilas: Vecsem; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. V–VI. — This species has a typical pontic distribution. A common pest of alfalfa on the plains, but it feeds on other *Medicago* species as well.

Gonioctena viminalis (Linnaeus, 1758) — Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. V. — Distributed on the hilly and mountainous regions of the country. Frequent on wet meadows and marshes. Its food plants are various *Salix* species. Only one specimen was swept.

Phratora vitellinae (Linnaeus, 1758) — Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. VI–VII. — Distributed all over the country, very common on *Populus* and *Salix* species.

Phratora vulgatissima (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Vörös-tó; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. IV–V. — Distributed sporadically, locally frequent.

GALERUCINAE

Galerucella calvariensis (Linnaeus, 1767) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy; Bódvaszilas: Vecsem-forrás; Szin: Kopolya-tető, Kuhogy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. V. — Frequent on moist places of the country.

Galerucella lineola (Fabricius, 1781) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy, Vörös-tó; Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás; Szalonna: Bódva; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. IV–VI. — Very frequent and widely distributed, occurring in the same habitat as the previous species.

Galerucella pusilla (Duftschmidt, 1825) — Aggtelek: Haragistya; Bódvaszilas: Vecsem; Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás; Szin: Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri: Kopolya-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. IV–VII. — It rather occurs on the plains and lower hilly districts. It was collected in great number on the territory of the national park.

Lochmaea capreae (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Hollófészek-völgy. V. — Common all over the country but frequent rather on mountainous districts. On the territory of the national park only one specimen was collected from *Salix caprea*.

Lochmaea crataegi (Förster, 1771) — Szögliget: Derenk. V. — Only one specimen was swept. It feeds on various *Crataegus* species.

Galeruca dahli (Joannis, 1866) — Aggtelek: Százoldalas. VII. — Not so common, distributed mainly on the territory of Transdanubia.

Galeruca pomonae (Scopoli, 1763) — Aggtelek: Ménes-patak; Jósvafő: Gerge-bérc, Lófej-völgy, Szelce-völgy; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Kopolya-tető; Trizs: Vermek-oldal. III, VI–VII, IX–X. — Frequent and common all over the country.

Galeruca rufa Germar, 1824 — Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. VI. — Only one single specimen was swept. Frequent.

Galeruca tanacetii (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Bába határa, Százoldalas; Bódvaszilas: Vecsem; Égerszög: Cickány-zsomboly, Körte-zsomboly; Jósvafő: Gerge-bérc; Szin: Háló-völgy, Patkós-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Vidomáj; Trizs: Vermek-oldal. VI–VII, IX–X. — Very common and frequent all over the country. A lot of specimens were singled and swept. Two specimens were captured by pitfall trap in a cave.

Phyllobrotica adusta (Creutzer, 1799) — Bódvaszilas: Vecsem. V. — One single specimen was collected. Common on dry hillsides and forest edges on the mountainous and hilly areas of the country.

Phyllobrotica quadrimaculata (Linnaeus, 1758) — Jósvalfő: Tengerszem; Szin: Patkós-völgy. V–VI. — Frequent species on moist meadows and marshy places.

Calomicrus circumfusus (Marsham, 1802) — Aggtelek: Százoldal; Bódvaszilas: Majláth-erdő; Jósvalfő; Jósvalfő: Szelce-völgy; Martonyi: Bükk-völgy. V–VII. — Distributed on dry slopes and forest margins, locally frequent.

Calomicrus pinicola (Duftschmidt, 1825) — Aggtelek: Százoldal; Martonyi: Bükk-völgy. VI–VII. — Distributed all over the country but uncommon. Its food plants are *Pinus silvestris* and *P. nigra*.

Luperus spp. — Aggtelek: Haragistya; Jósvalfő: Nagy-oldal; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Szin: Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. — On the basis of our recent morphological knowledge, the female specimens of *Luperus flavipes* (Linnaeus) and *L. luperus* (Sulzer) cannot be separated from each other. The distinguishing characters given by Kaszab (1962a) were the colour of the joints of the antennae. This character is highly variable and, consequently, there are many transitional forms.

Luperus flavipes (Linnaeus, 1767) — Aggtelek; Jósvalfő: Nagy-oldal. V. — Distributed on the hilly and mountainous areas of the country but uncommon. Only three specimens were collected.

Luperus xanthopoda (Schrank, 1781) — Jósvalfő; Jósvalfő: Szelce-völgy; Szögliget: Derenk; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. V–VII. — Frequent and very common all over the country. It can be found in deciduous forests, forest edges and clearings.

Agelastica alni (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Aggteleki-tó, Ménes-völgy, Mihály láza; Jósvalfő: Tohonya-bérc; Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szinpetri: Kopolya-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy. III, V–VII. — Common on *Alnus* species, locally very frequent.

ALTICINAE

Phyllotreta astrachanica Lopatin, 1977 — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy, Mihály láza, Vörös-tó; Jósvalfő: Szelce-völgy. V, VII. — This species was separated from *Phyllotreta diademata* (Foudras) and elevated to species rank recently. Unfortunately, the two species can be separated from each other by the study of the aedeagus and spermatheca. Therefore the whole Hungarian *Ph. diademata* (Foudras) material needs further revision. According to our recent knowledge, *Ph. astrachanica* Lopatin seems to be a widely distributed species in Hungary.

Phyllotreta atra (Fabricius, 1775) — Aggtelek: Bácsó-nyak, Baradla-kemping, Haragistya, Medve-kerti-forrás, Ménes-völgy, Vörös-tó; Bódvaszilas: Vecsem; Jósvalfő: Fertős-tető, Hosszú-völgy, Lopó-galya, Nagy-oldal, Szelce-völgy; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Bérc-tető, Háló-völgy, Hangyás-tető, Kuhogy, Patkós-völgy, Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri: Kopolya-tető, Kopolya-völgy; Szögliget: Derenk, Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. IV–IX. — Very common and frequent all over the country, feeding on various cruciferous species. A small proportion of specimens was collected by light.

Phyllotreta cruciferae (Goeze, 1777) — Szin: Szelcepuszta. VIII. — Common on Brassicaceae but distributed mainly on cultivated areas. Only one species was swept during the collecting program.

Phyllotreta diademata (Foudras, 1860) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy; Jósvalfő: Szelce-völgy; Perkupa: Mész-völgy; Szögliget: Patkós-völgy; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. V–VI. — Frequent on damp meadows of the plains and lower hilly districts.

Phyllotreta exclamationis (Thunberg, 1784) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Patkós-völgy. III–V. — Occurs on moist meadows of the plains and lower hilly areas. Not so common.

Phyllotreta nemorum (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Bácsó-nyak, Haragistya, Ménes-völgy, Szőlő-hegy; Bódvaszilás: Vecsem; Jósvafő: Fertős-tető, Nagy-oldal, Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy, Lótusz-forrás, Pasnyag-forrás; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Kuhogy, Patkós-völgy, Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri: Kopolya-völgy; Szögliget: Derenk, Ménes-völgy; Tornakápolna: Kecse-kút-völgy; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. IV–VII. — A very frequent species on Brassicaceae. Common in the territory of national park.

Phyllotreta nigripes (Fabricius, 1775) — Aggtelek: Baradla-tető, Ménes-völgy, Vörös-tó; Hídvégardó: Tapolca-forrás; Jósvafő: Nagy-oldal; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Szin: Szelcepuszta. IV, VII, IX–X. — Common and frequent species all over the country but has less economic importance as a pest. It feeds on various Brassicaceae.

Phyllotreta ochripes (Curtis, 1837) — Aggtelek: Haragistya, Lizina-forrás, Mihály láza; Jósvafő: Fertős-tető, Nagy-oldal; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Háló-völgy, Kuhogy, Patkós-völgy; Szögliget: Derenk, Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy, Szögliget: Vidomáj; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. III–VII, IX. — Common on moist meadows and damp places along rivers and streams. Its food plant is *Alliaria petiolata*.

Phyllotreta undulata Kutschera, 1860 — Aggtelek: Bácsó-nyak, Mihály láza; Szin: Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Patkós-völgy. IV–VI, VIII. — A common species, sometimes serious pest on various Brassicaceae. On this territory only six specimens were collected.

Phyllotreta vittula (Redtenbacher, 1849) — Aggtelek: Bácsó-nyak, Dobos, Haragistya, Lizina-forrás, Medve-kerti-forrás, Ménes-völgy, Szár-hegy, Százoldalas, Szőlő-hegy, Vörös-tó; Bódvaszilás: Vecsem; Jósvafő: Fertős-tető, Hosszú-völgy, Lófej-völgy, Nagy-oldal, Szelce-völgy, Tengerszem; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy, Lótusz-forrás; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Bérc-tető, Hangyás-tető, Kopolya-tető, Kuhogy, Patkós-völgy, Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri: Kopolya-tető, Kopolya-völgy; Szögliget: Derenk, Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy, Vidomáj; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. IV–VII, IX, XI. — Very common and frequent on various Poaceae. The most common *Phyllotreta* species on the territory of the country.

Aphthona coerulea (Geoffroy, 1785) — Aggtelek: Baradla-kemping, Ménes-völgy; Szinpetri: Kopolya-völgy; Szögliget: Derenk, Ménes-völgy, Vidomáj. V–VI. — Very common on marshy meadows, along rivers and streams all over the country.

Aphthona cyanella (Redtenbacher, 1849) — Szinpetri: Kopolya-tető; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. IV. — Distributed mainly on the territory of Transdanubia, but uncommon everywhere. Feeds on *Euphorbia* species.

Aphthona cyparissiae (Koch, 1803) — Szin: Kopolya-tető, Szelcepuszta. VI–VII. — Distributed mainly on the hilly and mountainous areas, where it is not rare.

Aphthona euphorbiae (Schrank, 1781) — Aggtelek: Haragistya, Lizina-forrás, Patkós-oldal; Hídvégardó: Tapolca-forrás; Jósvafő: Hosszú-völgy, Lófej-völgy, Nagy-oldal; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy, Lótusz-forrás; Perkupa: Mész-völgy, Telekes-völgy; Szin: Háló-völgy, Hangyás-tető; Szögliget: Derenk, Ménes-völgy; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. IV–VII, IX–X. — Common on *Euphorbia* species. Very frequent all over the country.

Aphthona herbigrada (Curtis, 1837) — Aggtelek: Haragistya, Ló-kosár, Százoldalas. VII, IX. — Not so frequent, distributed on the plains and lower hilly areas of the country. Ten specimens were collected.

Aphthona lacertosa (Rosenhauer, 1847) — Aggtelek: Haragistya, Százoldalas; Jósvafő: Nagy-oldal, Szelce-völgy; Szin: Bérc-tető, Kopolya-tető, Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Derenk. V–VII. — Typical xerotherm species, common on warm grassy slopes and hillsides.

Aphthona ovata Foudras, 1860 — Aggtelek: Dobos, Haragistya, Ménes-völgy, Mihály láza, Patkós-oldal; Jósvafő: Lófej-völgy, Lopó-galya, Nagy-oldal; Martonyi: Bükk-völgy; Szin: Háló-völgy, Kuhogy, Patkós-völgy, Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Derenk, Ménes-völgy, Patkós-

Alsó-hegy; Szin: Patkós-völgy, Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri: Kopolya-völgy; Szögliget: Derenk, Ménes-völgy; Tornanádaska: Kecsekút-völgy; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. IV–V, VII, IX–XI. — Common species, distributed all over the country, abundant mainly on wet places.

Longitarsus lycopi (Foudras, 1860) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy, Vörös-tó; Hídvégardó: Tapolca-forrás; Jósvalfő: Lófej-völgy, Szelce-völgy; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Kuhogy, Patkós-völgy, Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri: Kopolya-tető, Kopolya-völgy; Szögliget: Derenk, Patkós-völgy, Vidomáj. IV–VII, IX–X. — One of the most common species of the genus in the country. Several specimens are known from the territory.

Longitarsus medvedevi Shapiro, 1956 — Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Szögliget: Derenk. V. — Rare in Hungary, only a few additional locality data are known (Cserépfalu, Szalafő, Tahitótfalu).

Longitarsus melanocephalus (De Geer, 1775) — Aggtelek: Bácsó-nyak, Ménes-völgy; Jósvalfő: Lófej-völgy; Szin: Kuhogy, Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Derenk, Ménes-völgy. IV–VI, IX–X. — Very common all over the country.

Longitarsus minimus Kutschera, 1863 — Aggtelek: Ló-kosár, Százholdas; Szögliget: Derenk. — IV–V, VII. — Kaszab (1962a) considered this species as an apterous form of *L. pratensis* (Panzer). Not so common species but widely distributed.

Longitarsus minusculus (Foudras, 1859) — Jósvalfő: Szelce-völgy. IV. — Very rare in our country, only a few additional localities are known (Budapest, Magyaróvár, Zamárdi, Velencei Mts.).

Longitarsus monticola Kutschera, 1863 — Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. VIII. — In spite of the fact that Kaszab (1962a) mentioned it as an aberration of *L. curtus* (Allard), and Rozner (1996) also mentioned this species in his check-list, no voucher specimen was collected in the recent territory of Hungary. Therefore, it can be regarded as new to the Hungarian fauna. Aedeagus and spermatheca are figured (Figs 5A, B; 6).

Longitarsus nanus Foudras, 1859 — Komjáti: Alsó-hegy. X. — Eight specimens were swept at the same locality. Hungarian faunistic literature mentioned a few localities (Foktő, Kalocsa, Pécs), but only one old specimen was so far known from the recent territory of Hungary (Fehérvárcsurgó, 1923, leg: Bíró L.). This one is an unscerotized male specimen. Due to this fact, unfortunately, it was impossible to investigate the aedeagus. On the basis of the external morphological characters, however, this specimen seems to be *L. helvolus* Kutschera. Therefore these eight specimens collected recently can be regarded as the voucher specimens proving the occurrence of this species in Hungary. Aedeagus and spermatheca are figured (Figs 7A, B; 8).

Longitarsus nasturtii (Fabricius, 1792) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy; Szinpetri: Kopolya-völgy. V. — Widely distributed, abundant on wet places.

Longitarsus nigrofasciatus (Goeze, 1777) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy; Jósvalfő: Lófej-völgy; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy. VI, X. — A common species.

Longitarsus obliterated (Rosenhauer, 1847) — Aggtelek: Baradla-tető, Szőlő-hegy; Jósvalfő: Gerge-bérc, Nagy-oldal, Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy, Hangyás-tető, Kopasz-hegy, Kopolya-tető, Kuhogy, Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri: Kopolya-tető; Szögliget: Derenk. IV–V, VII, IX–X. — Widely distributed and very frequent species.

Longitarsus pallidicornis Kutschera, 1863 — Aggtelek: Haragistya. V. — Kaszab (1962a) mentioned *L. pallidicornis* Kutschera from Slovakia (Tatra Mts., Lower Tatra Mts., Besztercebánya, Trencsénteplic) while *L. hubenthalii* Wanka was reported from Slovakia (Párkány, Zobor) as well and from Eastern Carpathians (Pietros). Recently *L. hubenthalii* Wanka turned out to be a junior synonym of *L. pallidicornis* Kutschera, therefore, its data of localities belong to the latter species. On the other hand, no locality datum was known so far from the recent territory of Hungary. The one single female specimen captured provided evidence of the occurrence of this species in Hungary. Therefore *L. pallidicornis* Kutschera is new to Hungarian fauna. Aedeagus and spermatheca are figured (Figs 9A, B; 10).

Longitarsus parvulus (Paykull, 1799) — Aggtelek: Baradla-völgy, Haragistya, Ménes-völgy; Égerszög: Töltényes-zsomboly; Hídvégardó: Tapolca-forrás; Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy; Szin: Háló-völgy, Hangyás-tető, Kúhogy, Patkós-völgy, Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri: Kopolya-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy. IV–VII, IX. — Very common and frequent species all over the country.

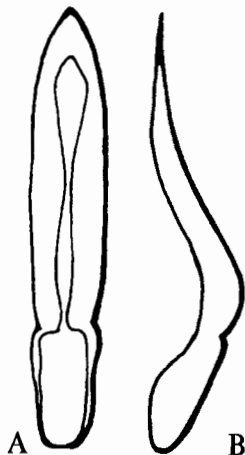


Fig. 5. Aedeagus of *Longitarsus monticola* Kutschera, 1863, (after Kippenberg and Döberl 1994); A — ventral view ; B — lateral view



Fig. 6. Spermatheca of *Longitarsus monticola* Kutschera, 1863, (Hung., Aggtelek NP, Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, 10.VIII.1992)

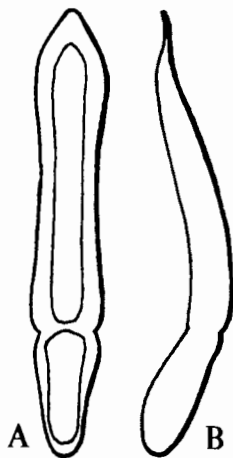


Fig. 7. Aedeagus of *Longitarsus nanus* Foudras, 1859, (Hung., Aggtelek NP, Komjáti: Alsó-hegy, 18.X.1994); A — ventral view; B — lateral view



Fig. 8. Spermatheca of *Longitarsus nanus* Foudras, 1859, (Hung., Aggtelek NP, Komjáti: Alsó-hegy, 18.X.1994)

Longitarsus pellucidus (Foudras, 1860) — Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Szin: Kopolya-tető, Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri: Kopolya-tető. IV, VII, IX–X. — A frequent species distributed on the plains and mountainous districts as well.

Longitarsus pinguis Weise, 1888 — Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. IV. — Distributed in mountainous regions of Central Europe. Very rare in Hungary. Five specimens were captured in the Bükk Mts. (Tomov *et al.* 1996), and one additional specimen was known from Zemplén Mts.

Longitarsus pratensis (Panzer, 1784) — Aggtelek: Baradla-tető, Bácsó-nyak, Haragistya, Ménes-völgy; Hídvégardó: Tapolca-forrás; Jósvalfó: Gerge-bérc, Hosszú-völgy, Szelce-

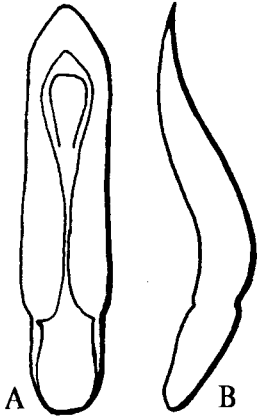


Fig. 9. Aedeagus of *Longitarsus pallidicornis* Kutschera, 1863, (after Warchalowski 1978); A — ventral view; B — lateral view

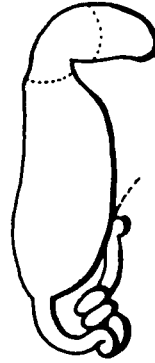


Fig. 10. Spermatheca of *Longitarsus pallidicornis* Kutschera, 1863, (Hung., Aggtelek NP, Aggtelek: Haragistya, 18.VI.1987)

völgy; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Szin: Hangyás-tető, Kopolya-tető, Kuhogy, Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri: Kopolya-tető; Szögliget: Derenk, Patkós-völgy, Vidomáj; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. IV–V, VII, IX–X. — By far the most common species of the “*Longitarsus pratensis* group” in Hungary (Gruev and Merkl, 1992). A lot of specimens were captured during the field program.

Longitarsus rubiginosus (Foudras, 1860) — Jósvalfó: Lófej-völgy. IX. — Distributed sporadically on marshy, moist places of the plains and hilly areas, but uncommon everywhere.

Longitarsus scutellaris (Rey, 1847) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy, Vörös-tó; Égerszög: Tóltényes-zsomboly; Jósvalfó: Lopó-galya, Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Szin: Hangyás-tető, Kuhogy, Patkós-völgy, Szelcepuszta; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. — The genuine *L. scutellaris* (Rey) specimens have long been mixed with *L. pratensis* (Panzer). Kaszab (1962a) regarded this species as a rare one in Hungary. On the basis of recent investigations it seems to be a common and widely distributed species, for instance about 5% of the Hungarian *L. pratensis* (Panzer) material proved to be *L. scutellaris* (Rey) (Gruev and Merkl 1992). A lot of specimens were collected in the national park.

Longitarsus strigicollis Wollaston, 1864 — Hídvégardó: Tapolca-forrás. IX. — This species, as *L. bombycinus* Mohr, was reported from Hungary for the first time by Gruev *et al.* (1987). At that time, two specimens were collected in the Kiskunság National Park. Recently one additional specimen was swept in the territory investigated. Rozner (1996) mentioned this species in his check-list as *L. bombycinus* Mohr.

Longitarsus succineus (Foudras, 1860) — Jósvafő: Hosszú-völgy; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Szin: Kopolya-tető, Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Vidomáj. VII, IX–X. — Widely distributed and common in the country.

Longitarsus sutorellus (Duftschmidt, 1825) — Szin: Kuhogy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. IV. — Distributed on hilly and mountainous district.

Longitarsus symphyti Heikertinger, 1912 — Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. VII. — It can be found on wet and marshy places of the plains and lower hilly regions of the country.

Longitarsus tabidus (Fabricius, 1775) — Égerszög: Cickány-zsomboly; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Szin: Szelcepuszta. VII, IX–X. — Distributed mainly on the plains and lower hilly districts where its food plants (various *Verbascum* and *Scrophularia* species) are growing. Locally common.

Longitarsus tristis Weise, 1888 — Szögliget: Derenk. V. — This species was described by the late Zoltán Kaszab (1962b) as *Longitarsus pannonicus*. Formerly it was supposed to be distributed in the Carpathian Basin only. *Longitarsus pannonicus* has been recently synonymized (Kippenberg and Döberl 1994).

Altica spp. (females) — Aggtelek: Haragistya, Mihály láza, Vörös-tó; Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy, Vass Imre barlang; Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szalonna: Bódva; Szin: Kopolya-völgy, Kuhogy, Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Derenk, Patkós-völgy.

Altica brevicollis Foudras, 1860 — Jósvafő. V. — Sporadically distributed and not a rare species in the country.

Altica lythri Aubé, 1843 — Aggtelek: Vörös-tó; Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás. V, VII. — On the basis of the faunistic literature this species is distributed mainly on the Transdanubia, rare elsewhere. Two specimens were collected in the national park.

Altica oleracea (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Haragistya; Jósvafő: Lófej-völgy; Szinpetri: Kopolya-tető. IV, VI, IX. — Very common and frequent all over the country.

Altica quercetorum quercetorum Foudras, 1860 — Aggtelek. VI. — Distributed in oak forests of the country, but uncommon.

Hermaeophaga mercurialis (Fabricius, 1792) — Aggtelek: Lizina-forrás, Ménes-völgy; Jósvafő: Fertős-tető, Nagy-oldal; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szögliget: Patkós-völgy. IV–V, IX. — It occurs in shadowed beech, oak and hornbeam forests of the mountainous and higher hilly areas. Locally very abundant on *Mercurialis perenne* and *M. ovata*.

Batophila rubi (Paykull, 1799) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy; Bódvaszilas: Vecsem; Jósvafő: Lófej-völgy, Szelce-völgy; Martonyi: Bükk-völgy; Perkupa: Mész-völgy, Telekes-völgy; Szin: Patkós-völgy, Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Derenk, Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy, Szádvár; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. IV–VI, X. — Very common on mountainous districts. Its food plants are *Rubus* and *Fragaria* species.

Batophila fallax Weise, 1888 — Aggtelek: Haragistya, Ménes-völgy; Martonyi: Bükk-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. V–VI. — Distributed sporadically, much rarer than the previous species. It has the same host plant species.

Dibolia cryptocephala (Koch, 1803) — Aggtelek: Baradla-tető, Bácsó-nyak, Haragistya; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Szin: Szelcepuszta. VII, IX–X. — Rather rare but occurs sporadically. Only one specimen was collected.

Dibolia cynoglossi (Koch, 1803) — Aggtelek: Baradla-tető; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. IV, VII. — In spite of the fact, that it is mentioned from several localities in the faunistic literature, we have only a few voucher specimens. Rather rare in the country. Two specimens were collected.

Dibolia femoralis Redtenbacher, 1849 — Aggtelek. V. — Occurs on the plains and the hilly districts as well. Uncommon.

Dibolia foersteri Bach, 1859 — Aggtelek: Haragistya, Ménes-völgy. V–VI. — Rather rare species occurs on higher hilly and mountainous districts. Its food plant is *Stachys officinalis*.

Dibolia rugulosa Redtenbacher, 1848 — Bódvarákó: Vecsem-forrás; Bódvaszilas: Vecsem. V. — Distributed on the grass-covered southern slopes of the hilly and lower mountainous districts, locally may be common.

Dibolia schillingi Letzner, 1846 — Aggtelek: Baradla-tető; Martonyi: Pogány-hegy. VII. — One of the most common species of the genus. Distributed on the plains and hilly areas, feeds on various *Salvia* species.

Sphaeroderma rubidum (Graëlls, 1858) — Aggtelek: Vörös-tó. VI. — Rare species, distributed sporadically.

Mniophila muscorum (Koch, 1803) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy, Mihály láza, Vörös-tó. V, IX. — Locally very common in the higher mountains of the country. It can be sifted from mosses and litter.

Chaetocnema aridula (Gyllenhal, 1827) — Aggtelek: Haragistya; Jósvafő; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Szin: Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. V, IX–X. — Common all over the country. It feeds on various grasses.

Chaetocnema chlorophana (Duftschmidt, 1825) — Aggtelek: Haragistya, Ménes-völgy, Vörös-tó; Jósvafő: Nagy-oldal, Szelce-völgy; Szin: Patkós-völgy, Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. IV–VII, IX–X. — Widely distributed on hilly and lower mountainous regions. It can be collected on clearings, forest margins and along streams. It feeds on various *Calamagrostis* and *Agrostis* species.

Chaetocnema concinna (Marsham, 1802) — Aggtelek: Baradla-tető, Haragistya, Ménes-völgy, Szőlő-hegy, Vörös-tó; Hídvégardó: Tapolca-forrás; Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy; Perkupa: Mész-völgy; Szin: Hangyás-tető, Kuhogy, Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri: Kopolya-tető, Kopolya-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy, Vidomáj. IV–VII, IX–X. — The most frequent species of the genus in the country. Distributed everywhere, locally may be a pest on sugar-beet.

Chaetocnema conducta (Motschulsky, 1838) — Aggtelek: Vörös-tó. VII. — Distributed mainly on saline pastures of the Great Plain but may occur elsewhere too. Two specimens were collected.

Chaetocnema hortensis (Geoffroy, 1785) — Aggtelek: Baradla-tető, Lizina-forrás, Ménes-völgy, Mihály láza, Szőlő-hegy, Vörös-tó; Bódvaszilas: Vecsem; Jósvafő: Gerge-bérc, Lófej-völgy, Lopó-galya, Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Pasnyag-forrás; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Bérc-tető, Hangyás-tető, Kopolya-tető, Kuhogy, Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri: Kopolya-tető; Szögliget: Derenk, Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. IV–VII, IX. — Very common and frequent everywhere in the country.

Chaetocnema laevicollis (Thomson, 1866) — Aggtelek: Haragistya, Ménes-völgy, Patkós-oldal, Vörös-tó; Hídvégardó: Tapolca-forrás; Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy, Lótusz-forrás; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szinpetri: Kopolya-tető; Tormanádaska: Kétágú-hegy. IV–VII, IX–X. — This species is one of the recent member of the Hungarian fauna (Tomov and Gruev 1981). Its distribution is much wider than it appeared to be earlier. A revision of the *Chaetocnema concinna* (Marsham) material of Hungarian collections might result in further locality data.

Chaetocnema tibialis (Illiger, 1807) — Aggtelek: Bácsó-nyak; Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Szinpetri: Kopolya-tető; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. IV–V, VII, X. — A common pest of sugar-beet. Frequent on the plains and hilly districts rare in the mountains.

Lythraia salicariae (Paykull, 1800) — Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy. III, IX. — Frequent and common on moist marshy meadows of the country.

Podagrica fuscicornis (Linnaeus, 1766) — Jósvafő: Hosszú-völgy; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. V–VII, IX. — Common everywhere in Hungary, feeds on *Althea rosea*.

Podagrica malvae (Illiger, 1807) — Varbóc: Bokány-tető. V. — The rarest species of the genus, but distributed widely in Hungary. It feeds on various *Althea* species.

Mantura obtusata (Gyllenhal, 1813) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy, Szelicei-kaszáló. V, IX–X. — Distributed on hilly and mountainous districts of the country but rare. Its food plant is *Rumex acetosa*.

Neocrepidodera femorata (Gyllenhal, 1813) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy, Szelicei-kaszáló. V, IX–X. — Very rare in Hungary, apart from the above mentioned localities, it is known from the Kőszegi Mts., Siófok (unreliable) and Buda Mts. only. On the other hand, it was collected in great number in the territory of Őrség Landscape Conservation Area (Vig and Rozner 1996). More frequent in the Carpathians.

Neocrepidodera ferruginea (Scopoli, 1763) — Aggtelek: Haragistya; Bódvaszilas: Vecsem; Komjáti: Pasnyag-forrás; Jósavfő: Szelce-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. VI–VII, IX–X. — Frequent and common all over the country. A lot of specimens were captured.

Neocrepidodera nigrifolia (Gyllenhal, 1813) — Aggtelek: Bőcs-töbör, Ménes-völgy; Jósavfő: Farkaslyuk. IX. — Distributed in Northern and Central Europe. It occurs in the Carpathian Basin too, but rare everywhere, having the following localities: Zemplén Mts. (Pálháza), Bükk Mts. (Bükkszentkereszt, Lillafüred) (Tomov et al. 1996), Budai Mts. and Pilis Mts. (Dobogókő). It is also known from Bátorliget, which is its single locality from the plain (Merkl 1990).

Asiolestia transversa (Marsham, 1802) — Aggtelek: Vörös-tó; Jósavfő: Kecő-patak, Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri: Kopolya-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. VI–X. — Distributed on the plains and mountainous districts as well. Common on marshy meadows of this territory.

Ochrosia ventralis (Illiger, 1807) — Jósavfő: Szelce-völgy. V. — Not so common, distributed mainly on Transdanubia.

Derocrepis rufipes (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Haragistya, Ménes-völgy, Patkós-oldal; Jósavfő: Lófej-völgy, Lopó-galya; Szin: Kopasz-hegy, Kuhogy, Peres, Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Bede-bérc, Patkós-völgy, Szádvár. V–VI. — Frequent on shadowed forest margins and clearings all over the hilly areas of the country.

Crepidodera aurata (Marsham, 1802) — Aggtelek: Fekete-tó-völgy, Hollófészek-völgy, Ménes-völgy; Bódvaszilas: Vecsem; Jósavfő: Almás-völgy, Szelce-völgy; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Kuhogy; Szinpetri: Kopolya-völgy; Szögliget: Derenk, Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. IV–VII, X. — Very common all over the country. It feeds on various *Salix* and *Populus* species.

Crepidodera aurea (Geoffroy, 1785) — Aggtelek: Bácsó-nyak, Bőcs-töbör, Fekete-tó-völgy; Jósavfő: Hosszú-völgy; Szinpetri: Kopolya-tető; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. IV–VII. — Frequent on mountainous and hilly regions of the country.

Crepidodera fulvicornis (Fabricius, 1792) — Szin: Kuhogy, Szelcepuszta. IV, VI. — Very common everywhere on *Salix* and *Populus* species.

Crepidodera lamina (Bedel, 1901) — Aggtelek: Bőcs-töbör; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. VI, IX. — Moderately rare in Hungary, distributed mainly in the mountains of the country.

Crepidodera nitidula (Linnaeus, 1758) — Aggtelek: Fekete-tó-völgy, Ménes-völgy; Jósavfő: Hosszú-völgy, Lófej-völgy. VI, IX–X. — Rare in Hungary, only a few localities were known so far (Dömsöd, Kőszegi Mts.). More frequent in the Carpathians.

Hippuriphila modeeri (Linnaeus, 1761) — Bódvaszilas: Vecsem-forrás; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy. V–VII. — Common on moist places.

Epitrix atropae Foudras, 1860 — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy; Szin: Háló-völgy. V–VI. — A frequent species in Hungary.

Epitrix pubescens (Koch, 1803) — Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy; Szin: Patkós-völgy. V, VII. — Common and frequent species.

Psylliodes affinis (Paykull, 1799) — Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. V. — Distributed all over the country, frequent.

Psylliodes chrysocephala (Linnaeus, 1758) — Szin: Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri: Kopolya-tető; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. IV, VII, X. — Common species. Locally abundant and may be a pest of rape.

Psylliodes dulcamare (Koch, 1803) — Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy. V, VII, X. — Frequent and common on shadowed wet habitats on *Solanum dulcamara*.

Psylliodes illyricus Leonardi et Gruev, 1993 — Bódvarákó: Ostromosalja; Jósvafő: Nagy-oldal; Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Szögliget: Derenk. V–VI, X. — Described recently from the Pannonian Basin and from the Balkan Peninsula. Up to now, in the Carpathian Basin this species was only known from the Bükk Mts. (Leonardi and Gruev 1993; Tomov et al. 1996). Four additional specimens were collected in the territory of the national park.

Psylliodes instabilis Foudras, 1860 — Komjáti: Alsó-hegy; Szin: Szelcepuszta; Torna-nádaska: Pasnyag-forrás. VI, X. — Distributed on dry southern slopes of the lower hilly districts of the country. Lot of specimens are known from the Velencei Mts. It seems that a strong population exists in the territory of the national park.

Psylliodes napi (Fabricius, 1792) — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy; Jósvafő: Hosszú-völgy, Szelce-völgy; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy. IV–V, VII, IX–X. — Distributed mainly on hilly and mountainous districts. It can be found on clearings, forest edges on various Brassicaceae.

Psylliodes picina (Marsham, 1802) — Jósvafő: Nagy-oldal, Szelce-völgy. VI, IX. — Widely distributed in the country but not so common.

Psylliodes thlaspis Foudras, 1860 — Aggtelek: Baradla-tető; Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy. IX. — It has the same distribution than that of *Psylliodes napi* (Fabricius).

HISPINAE

Hispa atra Linnaeus, 1767 — Bódvarákó: Ostromosalja; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető. V–VI. — Common all over the country.

CASSIDINAE

Cassida aurora Weise, 1907 — Aggtelek: Vörös-tó; Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás; Szin: Szelcepuszta. V, VII. — Rare everywhere, only four additional localities of occurrence are known (Békéscsaba, Dombóvár, Felsőszőlőnk, Siófok).

Cassida azurea Fabricius, 1801 — Varbóc: Bokány-tető. V. — Distributed in the forests of the lower hilly and mountainous areas. Common.

Cassida canaliculata Laicharting, 1781 — Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy. V. — Frequent in the forests and clearings of the hilly and lower mountainous districts of the country.

Cassida denticollis Suffrian, 1844 — Aggtelek: Vörös-tó; Bódvaszilás: Vecsem; Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szögliget: Derenk; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. V–VII. — Common and frequent species, feeding on *Chrysanthemum vulgare* and *Achillea millefolium*.

Cassida flaveola Thunberg, 1794 — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy; Szin: Patkós-völgy; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy. III, V–VI, IX. — Frequent on the hilly and mountainous regions of the country. A lot of specimens were swept.

Cassida fastuosa Schaller, 1783 — Szin: Hangyás-tető. V. — Widely distributed on marshy meadows of the country, common.

Cassida margaritacea Schaller, 1783 — Aggtelek: Ló-kosár. IX. — Not a rare species.
Cassida nebulosa Linnaeus, 1758 — Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy. IV–VI. — Very common all over the country as well as on the territory of the national park.

Cassida nobilis Linnaeus, 1758 — Jósvafő: Lopó-galya; Szögliget: Derenk. V. — A common species.

Cassida pannonica Suffrian, 1844 — Aggtelek: Baradla-tető; Bódvarákó: Ostromosalja. VI–VII. — Distributed mainly on the plains, but uncommon.

Cassida panzeri Weise, 1907 — Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy. V. — Frequent in our country but not so common.

Cassida prasina Illiger, 1798 — Aggtelek: Baradla-kemping, Fekete-tó-völgy; Bódvarákó: Ostromosalja; Bódvaszilas: Vecsem; Jósvafő: Gerge-bérc, Szelce-völgy; Perkupa: Telekes-völgy; Szin: Bérc-tető, Kopolya-tető, Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri: Kopolya-tető; Szögliget: Derenk; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. IV–VII. — Common and frequent everywhere in the country.

Cassida rubiginosa O. F. Müller, 1776 — Aggtelek: Vörös-tó; Jósvafő: Szelce-völgy; Komjáti: Pasnyag-forrás; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy; Szin: Kopolya-tető, Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri: Kopolya-völgy. V, VII. — One of the most common *Cassida* species in Hungary.

Cassida rufovirens Suffrian, 1844 — Aggtelek: Ló-kosár; Bódvarákó: Ostromosalja; Jósvafő: Lófej-völgy; Komjáti: Pasnyag-forrás; Varbóc: Bokány-tető. V, VII, IX. — Not a common species, distributed mainly on the plain and on Transdanubia.

Cassida sanguinolenta O. F. Müller, 1776 — Szin: Kopolya-tető, Szelcepuszta; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy. V, VII. — Widely distributed and frequent.

Cassida subferruginea (Schrank, 1776) — Bódvaszilas: Vecsem; Jósvafő: Gerge-bérc; Szin: Kopolya-tető; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy; Trizs: Eresztvény-tető, Vermek-oldal. V–VII. — Distributed mainly on sandy territories, moderately rare in the mountains.

Cassida vibex Linnaeus, 1767 — Jósvafő: Almás-völgy, Lófej-völgy, Szelce-völgy; Perkupa: Mész-völgy, Telekes-völgy; Szin: Kopolya-tető, Patkós-völgy, Szelcepuszta; Szinpetri: Kopolya-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy. IV–VIII, X. — Common and frequent all over the country as well as in the territory of the national park.

Cassida viridis Linnaeus, 1758 — Aggtelek: Ménes-völgy, Vörös-tó; Komjáti: Lótusz-forrás; Martonyi: Pogány-hegy; Perkupa: Mész-völgy; Szögliget: Ménes-völgy, Patkós-völgy. IV–VII. — A common species all over the country.

Cassida vittata Villers, 1789 — Bódvaszilas: Vecsem. V. — Rare in the country, only a few localities are known so far.

Acknowledgment — I wish to thank Ottó Merkl (Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest) for loans of specimens on which this paper is based and for his valuable comments. My hearty thanks are due to Carlo Leonardi (Milan, Italy) for his kind help. My research on the leaf beetle fauna of the Aggtelek National Park was supported by Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA D 25600).

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