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Leaf beetle collection of the Mátra Museum, Gyöngyös, Hungary (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae *sensu lato*)[1]

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ABSTRACT: Locality data of 210 species of leaf beetle (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae *sensu lato*) deposited in the collection of the Mátra Museum (Gyöngyös, Hungary) are enumerated with short notes on the distribution and ecology of them. The following species desire mention as rare or moderately rare ones in Hungary: *Cryptocephalus gridellii* Burlini, 1950; *Chrysolina aurichalcea* (Mannerheim, 1825); *Chrysolina hemisphaerica (?) purpurascens* (Germar, 1822); *Chrysolina rufa (?) crassicollis* (Suffrian, 1851); *Chrysomela tremulae* Fabricius, 1787; *Galeruca dahli* (Joannis, 1865); *Longitarsus curtus* (Allard, 1860); *L. ganglbaueri* Heikertinger, 1912; *L. longiseta* Weise, 1889; *L. pulmonariae* Weise, 1893; *L. tristis* Weise, 1888; *Mantura chrysanthemi* (Koch, 1803).

Introduction

The zoological collection of the Mátra Museum (Gyöngyös, Hungary) is one of the largest one among the collections preserved in regional museums of Hungary. Thanks to the kindness of TIBOR KOVÁCS and ANDRÁS VARGA, I had a possibility to study the leaf beetle material preserved in the museum.

The material comprises more than 3.000 leaf beetle specimens collected mainly in the territory of northern Hungary. Specimens originated from the earliest collection can be dated in the tens. In the fifties and sixties MIKLÓS RESKOVITS, teacher of biology in Eger and his students and later JÓZSEF JABLONKAY collected insects in great number in the Bükk Mts. and Mátra Mts. Besides their fieldwork's only sporadic additional collections were made in the territory. Recently MARIANN FÖLDESSY, ANDRÁS VARGA and TIBOR KOVÁCS enriched the collection with a large amount of specimens. A small part of the material was collected by KÁROLY PETRICH around Budapest. There are several specimens collected out of the recent territory of Hungary.

An intensive zoological survey was carried out in the sixties and eighties in the Bükk National Park by the staff of the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest). Results of the examination of the leaf beetle material were published recently (TOMOV *et al*., 1996). It was the first enumeratio deals with the leaf beetle fauna of northern Hungary. That publication also contains data on the leaf beetles preserved in the Mátra Museum.

This paper deals with 210 species of leaf beetle. The following species desire mention as rare ones in Hungary: *Cryptocephalus gridellii* Burlini, 1950; *Chrysolina aurichalcea* (Mannerheim, 1825); *Chrysolina hemisphaerica (?) purpurascens* (Germar, 1822); *Chrysolina rufa (?) crassicollis* (Suffrian, 1851); *Chrysomela tremulae* Fabricius, 1787; *Galeruca dahli* (Joannis, 1865); *Longitarsus curtus* (Allard, 1860); *L. ganglbaueri* Heikertinger, 1912; *L.*

[1] Second contribution to the chrysomelid fauna of northern Hungary. The first contribution deals with the leaf beetle fauna of the Bükk National Park (TOMOV *et al*., 1996).

longiseta Weise, 1889; *L. pulmonariae* Weise, 1893; *L. tristis* Weise, 1888; *Mantura chrysanthemi* (Koch, 1803).

In checking recently the collection, I found further species from the territory of the Bükk NP, 5 in number, which are missing from the „Bükk-enumeratio" (TOMOV *et al*., 1996): *Donacia bicolor* Zschach, 1788; *Galeruca dahli* (Joannis, 1865), *Longitarsus ganglbaueri* Heikertinger, 1912; *L. pulmonariae* Weise, 1893; *L. tristis* Weise, 1888.

Presentation of data

For the material studied, the locality, the date of collection and the name of collector(s) is submitted followed by the number of specimens. If specimens are known from the same locality but from different date and collector, the locality is not repeated. All specimens are deposited in Mátra Museum, Gyöngyös.

Abbreviations of the collector's names are as follows:

AA	András AMBRUS	KT	Tibor KOVÁCS
BF	Ferenc BUSCHMANN	Ma	MAROS
BK	Károly BÁNKUTI	Mar	MARTON
BL	László BEZSILLA	Mé	MÉSZÁROS
Bu	BUDAI	Mi	MISKOLCY
FCS	CS. F.	NGY	Gyula NAGY
Fe	FEKETE	OM	Mihály OLAH
Fi	FICSOR	PJ	József PEJKÓ
FL	Levente FÜKÖH	PK	Károly PETRICH
FM	Mariann FÖLDESSY	RG	Gábor REICHART
GP	Péter GULLNER	RM	Miklós RESKOVITS
HF	Ferenc HOMONNAY	SB	Béla SOLTI
id.KT	senior Tibor KOVÁCS	SP	P. SEENGER
JJ	József JABLONKAY	Sz	SZAKÁCSY
JP	Péter JUHÁSZ	TS	Sándor TÓTH
KA-né	A-né KOVÁCS	VA	András VARGA
KeT	Tibor KEREK	Ve	VEREBES
KL	László KEREK	VJ	János VARGA
Km	KMETTY	VN	N. VÁMOS
KO	Ottó KISS	WT	Tibor WEISZ
KrT	Tamás KRISKÓ	ZA	Andrea ZAJA

„diákok" students of MIKLÓS RESKOVITS

Biol.Sz.O. student members of the „*Section of Biology of …*" organized by MIKLÓS RESKOVITS

Abbreviation of the collecting method: (fcs) – light trapping.

Classification

At present the definition of Chrysomelidae is controversial and there is no consensus on the internal classification of the family. Based on a cladistic analysis 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 author follows the traditional classification of the family and subfamilies widely used in European faunistic literature (KIPPENBERG and DÖBERL, 1994).

List of species and localities

DONACIINAE

Donacia aquatica (Linnaeus, 1758) – Widely distributed species in the Carpathian Basin, but uncommon. – Material examined: Hídvégardó: Szent János-kő, Sas-patak, 16.VI.1997, id.KT-KT [2]; Kerkaszentkirály: Kerka, 6.IX.1995, BK-KT-VA.

Donacia bicolor Zschach, 1788 – Common and frequent species. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Síkfő, 12.VI.1955, RM; Csákánydoroszló: Vörös-patak, 27.VI.1995, AA-JP-KT; Kishódos: Klastrom-földek, 6.VI.1996, JP-KT [3].

Donacia cinerea Herbst, 1783 – Euro-siberian species, widely distributed on the plains and hilly areas on *Typha*. Not so common. – Material examined: Kishódos: Klastrom-földek, 6.VI.1996, JP-KT [2].

Donacia clavipes Fabricius, 1792 – Widely distributed and common species in the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: Nagyhegyes: 33-as út, Keleti-főcsatorna, 4.VI. 1998, JP-KT.

Donacia crassipes Fabricius, 1775 – Widely distributed and common species. It feeds on *Nuphar luteum* and *Nymphaea alba*. – Material examined: Kishódos: Túr, 3.VIII.1995, KT; Nagyhódos: Túr, 3.VIII.1995, KT; Szegerdő: Marót-völgyi-csatorna, 4.VII.1996, AA-BK-KT [3]; Túristvándi: Tapolnak-főcsatorna, 6.VI.1995, BK-id.KT-KT [2].

Donacia marginata Hoppe, 1795 – Distributed on wet marshy places of the plains and hilly districts, one of the most common species of the genus. Its food plants are *Sparganium erecti* and *Carex* species. – Material examined: Kishódos: Klastrom-földek, 6.VI.1996, JP-KT [3]; Magosliget: Batár, 8.VI.1995, id.KT-KT; Túristvándi: Tapolnak-főcsatorna, 6.VI.1995, BK-id.KT-KT [2].

Donacia semicuprea Panzer, 1796 – Common species, it could be found where its food plants, *Glyceria aquatica* and *G. plicata* occur. – Material examined: Balatonmagyaród: Hosszú-sziget, 22.V.1996, AA-BK-KT [2]; Csaroda: Báb-tava, 7.VI.1995, BK-id.KT-KT [2]; Gávavencsellő: Mocsolya, 2.V.1996, BK-JP-KT; Keszthely: Fenékpuszta, 16.V.1996, JP-KT; Keszthely: Zala, Nyugati-berek, 16.V.1996, JP-KT [3]; Magosliget: Batár, 8.VI. 1995, BK-id.KT-KT; Sárvár: 84-es út, Rába, 12.V.1998, AA-BK-KT [2]; Sirok: Nyirjes-tó, 29.V.1986, KA-né [2]; Vatta: Csincse-patak, 18.VII.1996, BK-KT-VA.

Donacia simplex Fabricius, 1775 – Common species, distributed all over the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: Vörs: Pörös-árok melletti csatorna, 7.V.1997, AA-BK-KT.

Donacia thalassina Germar, 1811 – Common species, feeding on *Glyceria* and *Schoenoplectus* species. – Material examined: Kishódos: Klastrom-földek, 6.VI.1996, JP-KT.

Donacia versicolorea (Brahm, 1790) – Euro-siberian species, distributed sporadically in the Carpathian Basin. Uncommon. – Material examined: Őriszentpéter: Bárkás-tó, 27.VI. 1995, AA-JP-KT.

Donacia vulgaris Zschach, 1788 – A frequent species. – Material examined: Hegyhátszentjakab: Vadása II., 27.VI.1995, AA-JP-KT [3]; Márokpapi: Horgastó-hát, homokbánya tavak, 7.VI.1995, BK-id.KT-KT [3].

Plateumaris consimilis (Schrank, 1781) – Very common all over the country. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Bánya-hegy, 4.VII.1954, RM; Bükk-hg., Nagy-völgy, 29.V.1956, RM; Bükk-hg., Pazsag, RM [2]; Bükk-hg., Eger, 6.V.1966, Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Szilvásvárad: Szalajka-völgy, 26.V.1957, RM; Bükk-hg., Tardos, 10.VI.1957, RM; Maklár, RM; Parád: Kőris-mocsár, 19.V.1995, KT; Perecse: Szirákó-völgy, 9.VI.1998, BK-KT-VA; (Slovakia) Becherov-Jávoryni, 10-17.VII.1973, JJ-VA.

Plateumaris rustica (Kunze, 1818) – It is distributed on the plain, also common on the hilly and mountainous regions of the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: Beregdaróc: Kisasszony-erdő, 7.VI.1995, KT; Ivánc: Gréczi-fenyves, tőzegláp, 27.VI.1995, AA-JP-KT; Szigliget: Lesence-torkolat, 16.V.1996, JP-KT.

Plateumaris sericea (Linnaeus, 1758) – Distributed mainly on the wet places of the hilly and mountainous regions, feeding on *Iris, Alisma* and *Carex* species. Common. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Hármaskút, 19.VII.1950, RM; Bükk-hg., Oldal-völgy, 1.VI.1958, Biol.Sz.O. [7]; Bükk-hg., Pazsag, RM [4]; Bükk-hg., Szarvaskő, 22.V.1960, Biol.Sz.O. [3]; Bükk-hg., Eger, 6.V.1956, Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Síkfő, 12.VI.1955, RM [2]; Bükk-hg., Tard: Tardi-patak völgye, 12.V.1957, TS; Csaroda: Báb-tava, 7.VI.1995, BK-id.KT-KT; Eger, 10.VI.1958, RM; Maklár, RM; Mátrafüred: Somor-patak völgye, 2.VI.1991, BF [4]; Mátra-hg., Kisnána, 2.VI.1966, JJ [3]; Mátra-hg., Tar: Farkaslyuk-tető, 19.VI.1973, VA; Sirok: Nyirjes-tó, 29.V.1986, KA-né [2].

ORSODACNINAE

Orsodacne cerasi (Linnaeus, 1758) – Euro-siberian species, which is widely distributed all over the Carpathian Basin and very common everywhere. It feeds on *Crataegus, Prunus, Sorbus, Spiraea* and *Ligustrum* species. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., VI.1953, PK [8]; Bükk-hg., Garadna-völgye, 22.V.1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Moldva-völgye, 19.V.1955, 19.VI. 1955, RM [2]; Bükk-hg., Nagyvisnyó: Elza-lak, 29.V.1956, RM; Bükk-hg., Síkfő, 19.IV. 1963, RM; Bükk-hg., Síkfőkút, 27.IV.1958, RM; Bükk-hg., Szilvásvárad: Szalajka-völgy, 26.V.1957, RM; Bükk-hg., Vár-hegy, 10.V.1959, RM; Bükk-hg., Vár-völgy, 19.VI.1955, RM [3].

Orsodacne lineola (Panzer, 1759) – Widely distributed all over the country. It could be collected from flowering *Crataegus, Mespilus, Pyrus* and *Prunus* species. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Berva-völgye, 26.V.1968, Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Pap-hegy, 4.VI.1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Tard: Sugaró-erdő, 4.V.1957, TS; Bükk-hg., Tard: Tardi-patak völgye, 19.V.1957, TS [2]; Mátra-hg., Pipis-hegy, 23.IV.1968, JJ [6]; Mátra-hg., Mátrafüred, 2.V.1966, JJ; Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Muzsla-hegy, 13.V.1977, VA; Pilis-hg., Dobogókő, 4.V.1952, PK; Telki, tölgyes széle, 18.IV.1951, PK.

Oulema gallaeciana (Heyden, 1870) – Very common and widely distributed on moist meadows of the country. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O. [8]; Bükk-hg., 8.VI. 1953, PK; Bükk-hg., Bánya-hegy, 4.VII.1954, RM; Bükk-hg., Mész-hegy, 29.IV.1965, Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Moldva-völgye, 19.V.1955, 19.VI.1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Pazsag, RM; Eger, 15.VIII.1956, 19.VII.1955, 25.V.1958, RM; Hédervár, 29.V.1948, HF; Mátraháza: Honvéd-üdülő, 21.VII.1987, VA [3]; Mátra-hg., Kőris-mocsár, 21.VII.1987, VA [2]; Mátra-hg., Mátrafüred, 11.VII.1986, KA-né; Mátra-hg., Muzsla-hegy, 22.V.1977, VA; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 14.VI.1980, KO; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 17.IV.1987, FM; Mátra-hg., Vándor-rét, 9.VIII.1985, OM; Mátra-hg., Pásztó, 19.V.1975, VA; Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Muzsla-hegy, 13.V.1977, VA; Mátra-hg., Szurdokpüspöki, 11.V.1977, 27.III.1977, VA; Naszály, 16. IX.1992, FM-FL-KL; Sár-hegy, 18.V.1990, FM-FL; Sirok: Nyirjes-tó, 29.V.1986, KA-né.

Oulema melanopus (Linnaeus, 1758) – Very common, feeding on grasses, sometimes it may be a pest of cereals. The large part of the Hungarian material is probable the mixtures of *O. melanopus* (L.) and *O. duftschmidi* (Redt.) specimens, thus needs further revision – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Eger, 26.IV.1970, JJ; Bükk-hg., Mész-hegy, 29.IV.1985, Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Moldva-völgye, 19.VI.1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Síkfő, 12.VI.1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Síkfőkút, 15.V.1956, RM; Bükk-hg., Tard, VII.1956., RM; Bükk-hg., Vár-hegy, RM; Gyöngyöspata, 16.VII.1986, KA-né [3]; Jászárokszállás, 25.IV.1987, [2]; 30.V.1987, KL; Jászság, Hajta, 10.VII.1987, FM; Mátrafüred: Kalló-völgy, 8.I.1998, FM [2]; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, 17.IV.1987, FM [2]; 18.V.1970, VA [3]; Mátra-hg., Kékes: Sípálya, 30.VII.1987, VA [2]; Mátra-hg., Kisnána: Kopasz-hegy, 7.VII.1965, 4.VI.1969, JJ; Mátra-hg., Mátrafüred, 11.VII.1986, KA-né [2]; Mátra-hg., Nyirjesi-erdészház, 17.VII.1986, KA-né [5]; Mátra-hg., Pásztó, 30.VII.1987, VA; Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Zagyva-part, 22.V.1975, VA; Mátra-hg., Sás-tó, 16.V.1986, KA-né; Mátra-hg., Sósi-rét, 7.VII.1986, KA-né; Mátra-hg., Szurdokpüspöki, 22.V.1977, VA; Mátra-hg., Szurdokpüspöki: Szurdok-völgy, 3.X.1975, VA; Mátraszentimre: Nógrád-patak, 29.VIII.1989, FM; Nagyirtáspuszta, 1.VI.1987, VA; Naszály, 16.IX.1992, FM-FL-KL; Peszha: Metsző-völgy, 2.VI.1987, VA; Sós-hegy, 1.VI.1987, VA [2]; Upponyi-hg., Lázbérci-víztározó, 9.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ; Upponyi-hg., Upponyi-szoros, 11.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ.

Crioceris duodecimpunctata (Linnaeus, 1758) – It could be collected from *Aspragus officinalis*, sometimes it occurs in great mass, causing serious damage on asparagus. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Pazsag, RM; Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, kőbánya, 7.VI.1994, BK-KT; Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Zagyva-part, 18.V.1975, VA.

Crioceris quinquepunctata (Scopoli, 1763) – Its distribution and life history is similar to that of the previous species. Locally common. – Material examined: Jászárokszállás: Szekeres-tó, 15.V.1997, KL.

Lilioceris merdigera (Linnaeus, 1758) – Widely distributed from the plains up to the mountainous areas feeding on *Lilium*, *Allium* and *Polygonatum* species. The study of the genitalia of small part of the Hungarian *L. merdigera* (L.) material provided the first evidence for the occurrence of *L. schneideri* (Weise) in Hungary (unpublished result). *L. merdigera* (L.) and *L. schneideri* (Weise) are extremely similar in general appearance and unfortunately the only reliable character is the structure of male and female genitalia. For this reason, the whole Hungarian *L. merdigera* (L.) material needs further revision. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Hereg-rét, 24.VI.1980, KO; Bükk-hg., Lök-völgy, 25.V.1952, RM;

Bükk-hg., Nagymező, 12.VII.1959, RM; Bükk-hg., Pap-hegy, 15.VIII.1953, RM; Bükk-hg., Szállás, 19.V.1957, RM; Bükk-hg., Tard, 14.V.1965, RM; Bükk-hg., Tard: Tardi-patak völgye, 12.V.1957, TS [4]; Eger, VII.1955, RM; Pilis-hg., Dobogókő, 4.V.1952, PK; Szilvásvárad: Tar-kő, 8.V.1998, KT-VA; (Slovakia) Cigel'ka-tó, 19-21.VIII.1976, JJ-WT-SB.

CLYTRINAE

Labidostomis cyanicornis Germar, 1817 – Common and widely distributed in the Carpathian Basin, feeding on *Salix*. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Tard: Tardi-patak völgye, 30.V.1957, TS; Urainyfalu, 18.VI.1948, HF [2].

Labidostomis humeralis (Schneider, 1792) – Distributed on the hilly and mountainous areas of the country, common. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Oldal-völgy, 4.VI.1965, JJ; Bükk-hg., Pap-hegy, 21.VI.1959, RM [2].

Labidostomis longimana (Linnaeus, 1761) – Very common, feeding on various grasses. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O. [2]; Bükk-hg., Cserépfalu, 13.VI.1964, JJ; Bükk-hg., Mész-hegy, 14.V.1960, Biol.Sz.O. [3]; Bükk-hg., Tihamér, 7.VIII.1960, Biol. Sz.O.; Hejőbába, 16.VI.1983, TS [4]; Hosszúvíz, 6.IX.1991, TS; Jászság, Hajtós, 10. VII. 1984, FM [5]; Mátra-hg., Domoszló: Pejkós, 21-28.VII.1975; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, 8.VII. 1987, FM [4]; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyöshalász, 30.VI.1986, VA [2]; Tasspuszta: Tassi-rét, 4.VII. 1987, VA; Upponyi-hg., Upponyi-szoros, 9.VII.1993, [6], 11.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ [2]; (Slovakia) Cigel'ka-tó, 19-21.VIII.1976, JJ-WT-SB [2]; (Slovakia) Szilicei-fennsík (550-600 m), 19-24.VII.1976, JJ-SB-KrT.

Labidostomis lucida axillaris Lacordaire, 1848 – The subspecies occurs in the Danube Basin, distributed in xerotherm habitats of the hilly and mountainous areas. – Material examined: Eger, 10.IV.1953, RM; Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O. [2]; Bükk-hg., Tardos, 8.VII.1959, RM.

Labidostomis tridentata (Linneaus, 1758) – This species is the rarest one of the genus, distributed in the hilly and mountainous areas. It feeds on leafs of oak, birch and hazelnut. – Material examined: Budapest: Hárs-hegy (Ny), 26.V.1951, PK [2]; Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O.

Lachnaia sexpunctata (Scopoli, 1763) – Very common on *Quercus*, *Salix* and *Prunus* species at spring, distributed on the hilly and mountainous areas of the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: Budapest: Farkas-völgy, 12.VI.1949, PK; Jászberény, 8.VI.1991, BF; Mátra-hg., Domoszló, 15.VI.1975, PJ [2]; Mátra-hg., Egerbakta: Rábca-völgy, 9.VII.1969, JJ; Mátra-hg., Kisnána: Kopasz-hegy, 13.VII.1965, JJ [2]; Mátra-hg., Nagyállás, 14.V.1966, JJ; Mátra-hg., Parád: Fényes-puszta, 8.VIII.1967, JJ [2]; Mátra-hg., Sás-tó, 8.VI.1965, JJ [4]; Mátra-hg., Tar: Farkaslyuk-tető, 19.VI.1973, VA; Mátra-hg., Fallóskút, 13.VII.1991, BF; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, 12.VI.1987, BF [2]; Mátra-hg., Kozmári D-i oldal, 1.VI.1994, FM; Sós-hegy, 1.VI.1987, VA; Szilvásvárad: Dobogó, 30.V.1989, FM; Üröm, 29.V.1964, JJ [2].

Material collected from territory out of the Carpathian Basin: Germany, Bad Kissingen, 10.VI.1976, 11.V.1973, JJ.

Clytra appendicina Lacordaire, 1848 – This species occurs in the southern part of Europe and in Siberia. Widely distributed and common in the Carpathian Basin. According to MEDVEDEV (1961), *C. appendicina* Lac. is the subspecises of *C. quadripunctata* (L.) with southeastern distribution. – Material examined: Budapest: Farkas-völgy, 12.VI.1949, PK; Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O. [3]; Eger, RM.

Clytra laeviuscula Ratzeburg, 1837 – Euro-siberian species, which is very frequent, feeding on *Salix* and *Populus* species. – Material examined: Budapest: Farkas-völgy, 12.VI. 1949, PK; Bükk-hg., 1955, 1958, RM [2]; Bükk-hg., Harica-völgy, 22.VI.1964 [3], 25.VI.1964, 26.IV.1964, JJ; Bükk-hg., Kwaysser, 7.VII.1957; Bükk-hg., Leshely, 12.VI.1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Oldal-völgy, 4.VI.1965, JJ; Bükk-hg., Szilvásvárad: Szalajka-völgy, 26.V.1957, RM; Bükk-hg., Tard, 15.V.1958, TS; Bükk-hg., Tard: Tardi-patak, 23.VI.1957, TS [2]; Bükk-hg., Várhegy, 20.VI.1954, RM; Bükk-hg., Vár-völgy, 25.V.1965, JJ; Eger, 19.VII.1955, RM; Eger, 25.VI.1955, RM; Eger, RM [3]; Gyón, 20.VII.1969, JJ; Hévizgyörk, 21.V.1986, KA-né; Hort: Ágói-patak, 19.VII.1979, KO; Jászárokszállás, 21.VI.1987, KeT [7]; Jászberény, 23.VI.1987, BF [2]; Jászság, Hajta, 10.VII.1987, FM [3]; Mátra-hg., Ágasvár, VII.1978; Mátra-hg., Egerbakta: Rábca-völgy, 9.VII.1969, JJ [2]; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, 12.VI.1987, BF [2]; 19.VI.1987, FM; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös-halász, 30.VI.1986, VA [2]; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyössolymos, 25.VII.1967, JJ; Mátra-hg., Mátrafüred, 11.VII.1986, KA-né; Mátra-hg., Ördög-patak, 25.VI.1986, KA-né; Mátra-hg., Pásztó, 1.VI.1975, VA [3]; Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Zagyva-part, 31.V.1975, VA; Mátra-hg., Recsk, 4-8.VIII.1978, JJ; Tornya, 8.VII.1959, TS; Upponyi-hg., Lázbérci-tározó, 10.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ [2]; Upponyi-hg., Upponyi-szoros, 9.VII.1993, 10.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ [4].

Clytra quadripunctata (Linnaeus, 1758) – Distributed in Europe and in Siberia. Not so common as the previous species, however, it has the same habitat. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Uppony, 8.V.1964, JJ; Márianosztra: Medves-patak, 4.VI.1987, FM [2]; Mátra-hg., Galya, 19.V.1970, JJ; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, JJ.

Tituboea macropus (Illiger, 1800) – Distributed on dry southern slopes of the lower hilly and mountainous districts of the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, Szent Anna-tó, 2.VII.1993, KT.; Upponyi-hg., Upponyi-szoros, 10.VII. 1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ.

Coptocephala rubicunda (Laicharting, 1781) – Distributed on the hilly and lower mountainous areas, but uncommon. – Material examined: Orfalu, 9.VIII.1994, FM-FL-KL [2].

Coptocephala unifasciata (Scopoli, 1763) – It is common on *Quercus* and *Salix* trees but can be found on various Compositae too. Distributed on the hilly and mountainous areas. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Bodony: Lágyas-felsőrét, 23.VIII.1994, FM.

Smaragdina affinis (Illiger, 1794) – Common on the hilly and lower mountainous areas on oak, willow and on other deciduous trees. It can also be found on various flowering Compositae. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, 8.V.1987, FM; Mátra-hg., Pásztó, 22.V.1977, VA [4]; Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Muzsla-hegy, 13.V.1977, VA; Tard: Sugaró-erdő, 17.IV.1957, TS.

Smaragdina aurita (Linnaeus, 1767) – Occurs mainly on the hilly and mountainous regions of the country, rare on the plains. – Material examined: Budapest: Márton-hegy, 22.V.1949, PK; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, 14.VI.1980, KO; 27.V.1975, JJ; Mátra-hg., Kisnána: Kopasz-hegy, 2.VI.1965, JJ.

Smaragdina salicina (Scopoli, 1763) – A common species on *Salix* and *Crataegus* trees and shrubs. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Berva-völgye, 23.V.1966, JJ; 26.V.1968, Biol.Sz.O. [2]; Bükk-hg., Hereg-rét, 4.VI.1961, RM; Bükk-hg., Köpüs-nyereg, 8.VI.1953, PK; Bükk-hg., Leshely, 25.V.1968, Biol.Sz.O. [4]; Bükk-hg., Síkfő, 12.VI.1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Tard, 22.V.1957, TS; Cserhát-hg., Szécsény: Kő-hegy, 11.V.1967, JJ; Gyöngyöspata: Rédei-Nagy-patak, 3.V.1990, FM; Mátra-hg., Mátrafüred, 2.V.1966, JJ; Mátra-hg., Nagyál-

lás, 15.V.1966, JJ; Mátra-hg., Pásztó, 22.V.1977, VA [5]; Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Muzsla-hegy, 13.V.1977, VA; Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Zagyva-part, 23.V.1975, VA; Sós-hegy, 1.VI.1987, VA; (Slovakia) Becherov-Jávoryni, 10-17.VII.1973, JJ-VA.

Material collected from territory out of the Carpathian Basin.: Germany, Bad Kissingen, 18.VI.1972, JJ.

Smaragdina xanthaspis (Germar, 1824) – A common species on *Salix*, *Quercus*, *Populus* and *Crataegus* trees and shrubs along forest edges and clearings. Distributed on the hilly and mountainous areas in the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: Budapest: Kakukk-hegy, 11.VI.1949, PK; Mátra-hg., Egerbakta: Rábca-völgy, 9.VII.1969, JJ; Mátra-hg., Tar: Farkaslyuk-tető, 19.VI.1973, VA [2].

CRYPTOCEPHALINAE

Pachybrachis fimbriolatus Suffrian, 1848 – Widely distributed on the hilly and mountainous areas of the country, rare on the plains. Common. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O. [2].

Pachybrachis hieroglyphicus (Laicharting, 1781) – Common species everywhere on *Salix*. – Material examined: Márokpapi: Horgastó-hát, homokbánya tavak, 7.VI.1995, BK-id.KT-KT [2].

Cryptocephalus apicalis Gebler, 1830 – Euro-siberian species. Its westernmost occurrence is the Balkan Peninsula and the Carpathian Basin itself. Occurs on warm grassy slopes and along dry forest edges. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Síkfő, 12.VI.1955, RM.

Cryptocephalus aureolus illyricus Franz, 1949 – Very common species, distributed on the mountainous regions. Adults can be collected mainly from inflorescence of yellow Compositae species. – Material examined: Budapest: Irhás-árok, 15.V.1949, PK; Bükk-hg., Biol. Sz.O. [9]; Bükk-hg., Bálvány, 8.VII.1956, RM; Bükk-hg., Berva-völgye, 26.V.1968, Biol. Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Hajdú-hegy, 20.V.1960, Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Hereg-rét, 24.VI.1980, KO; Bükk-hg., Leshely, 25.V.1968, Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Nagymező, 26.VI.1952, RM; Bükk-hg., Nagyvisnyó: Elza-lak, 20.V.1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Pap-hegy, 4.VI.1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Síkfő, 12.VI.1955 [2], 15.VII.1951, RM; Bükk-hg., Szarvaskő, 7.VII.1959, RM; Bükk-hg., Széna-völgy, 8.VI.1950, RM; Bükk-hg., Tard: Tardi-patak völgye, 30.V.1957, TS [2]; Bükk-hg., Tardos, 5.VII.1959, RM; Bükk-hg., Vár-völgy, 19.VI.1955, RM [2]; Mátra-hg., Galya, 10.VII.1972, JJ; Mátra-hg., Kisnána: Kopasz-hegy, 2.VI.1965, JJ [2]; Mátra-hg., Mátrafüred, 19.V.1971, VA [2]; Mátra-hg., Pásztó, 30.VII.1987, VA; Sós-hegy, 1.VI.1987, VA [2].

Material collected from territory out of the Carpathian Basin: Germany, Bad Kissingen, 21.V.1974, JJ.

Cryptocephalus biguttatus (Scopoli, 1763) – This Euro-siberian species is frequent and common on the hilly and mountainous areas, rare on the plains in the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: Budapest: Farkas-völgy, 12.VI.1949, PK; Mátra-hg., Sirok, 6.IX.1994, FM; Orfalu, 9.VIII.1994, FM-FL-KL; Upponyi-hg., Upponyi-szoros, 9.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ.

Cryptocephalus bipunctatus (Linnaeus, 1758) – Very common all over the country. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, 27.V.1975, JJ [3]; 19.VI.1987, 25.VI. 1987, 8.VII.1987, FM; Mátra-hg., Muzsla-hegy, 13.V.1977, VA; Mátra-hg., Tar:

Farkaslyuk-tető, 19.VI.1973, VA; Orfalu, 9.VIII.1994, FM-FL-KL; Uppony, 10.VI.1991, FL [2]; Upponyi-hg., Upponyi-szoros, 9.VII.1993 [2], 10.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ.

Cryptocephalus chrysopus Gmelin, 1788 – Common on the lower mountainous areas of the country. – Material examined: Budapest: Szabadság-hegy, 6.VI.1949, PK; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA; Pásztó, 13.V.1969, VA.

Cryptocephalus connexus Olivier, 1807 – A frequent species on the moist meadows of the country. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Tard: Tardi-patak völgye, 8.VII.1957, TS; Bükk-hg., Tihamér, 7.VIII.1960, Biol.Sz.O. [2]; Eger, RM; Eger, 19.VII.1955, RM [9]; Mátra-hg., Pásztó, 23.VII.1972, VA; Sarkadkeresztúr: Köles-ér, 18.VII.1964, VA.

Cryptocephalus cordiger (Linnaeus, 1758) – Common and frequent in oak forests of the mountainous and hilly regions. – Material examined: Budakeszi: Pály, 20.V.1951, PK.

Cryptocephalus flavipes Fabricius, 1781 – Very common species all over the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: Budapest: Farkas-völgy, 12.VI.1949, PK [2]; Budapest: Kakukk-hegy, 11.VI.1949, PK; Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O. [3]; Bükk-hg., Homonna-hegy, 24.VIII.1952, RM [2]; Bükk-hg., Odvaskő, 10.VI.1953, PK; Bükk-hg., Oldal-völgy, 1.VI.1958, 1.VI.1968, Biol.Sz.O. [2]; Jászárokszállás, 30.V.1987, KeT; Maklár, 17.VI.1954, RM; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, 25.VI.1987, FM; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 27.V.1975, JJ; Mátra-hg., Muzsla-hegy, 13.V.1977, VA; Sós-hegy, 1.VI.1987, VA.

Cryptocephalus gridellii Burlini, 1950 – Occurs in Italy, in Croatia along the Dalmatian seashore, in Bulgaria and in southern Hungary. Very rare in our country, its known localities are Kalocsa, Jászó and Pécs. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA [2].

Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis hypochaeridis (Linneaus, 1758) – Occurs in Northern-, Central- and Southeastern-Europe. In our faunal region this subspecies can be found in the Carpathians, in Transylvania and in the Banat. In the recent territory of Hungary known only from the Budai Mts., its other localities are unreliable. – Material examined: Pomáz, 27.VI.1966, JJ.

Material collected from territory out of the Carpathian Basin: Germany, Bad-Kissingen, 28.V.197, JJ.

Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis transiens Franz, 1949 – Very common all over the country. Adults can be found on the inflorescence of various plants, mainly on Compositae species. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O. [9]; Bükk-hg., 1953 [2], 1955, RM [2]; Bükk-hg., Kwaysser, 7.VII.1957; Bükk-hg., Leány-völgy, 4.VII.1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Leshely, 12.VI.1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Nagypazsag-völgy, 19.VII.1959, RM; Bükk-hg., Síkfőkút, 25.VI.1979, KO; Bükk-hg., Tard: Tardi-patak völgye, 30.V.1957, TS; Eger, RM; Hédervár, 29.V.1948, HF; Mátra-hg., Ágasvár, VII.1978; Mátra-hg., Kisnána, 2.VI.1966, JJ; Mátra-hg., Mátraszentimre, 1-6.VII.1975, JJ; Mátra-hg., Nyirjes, 19.VI.1986, KA-né [2]; Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Zagyva-part, 23.V.1975, VA; Mátra-hg., Sirok, 9.VI.1994, FM; Orfalu, 9.VIII.1994, FM-FL-KL [4]; Somhegyi őrház, 30.VII.1987, VA; Upponyi-hg., Upponyi-szoros, 9.VII.1993 [15], 10.VII.1993 [7], 11.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ [4]; Sámsonháza: vár, 29.VI.1974, KA-né; (Slovakia) Becherov-Jávoryni, 10-17.VII.1973, JJ-VA; (Slovakia) Szilicei-fennsík, (550-600 m), 19-24.VII.1976, JJ-SB-KrT.

Cryptocephalus janthinus Germar, 1824 – Distributed mainly in the moist habitats of the plains in the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: Iványc: Gréczi-fenyves, tőzegláp, 27.VI.1995, AA-JP-KT; Jászság, Hajta, 10.VII.1987, FM.

Cryptocephalus moraei (Linnaeus, 1758) – Very common all over the country. – Material examined: Budapest, VII.1951, PK; Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O. [2]; Eger, 19.VII.1955,

RM [2]; Mátra-hg., Pásztó, 30.VII.1987, VA; Romonya, 13.VIII.1987, VA; Sarkadkeresztúr: Köles-ér, 18.VII.1964, VA; Upponyi-hg., Upponyi-szoros: Csernely-patak, 9.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ.

Cryptocephalus nitidus (Linnaeus, 1758) – Frequent on the mountainous regions on *Corylus*. – Material examined: Budapest: Farkas-völgy, 12.VI.1949, PK; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, 21.VI.1980, KO; Mátra-hg., Nagyállás, 15.V.1966, JJ.

Cryptocephalus ocellatus Drapiez, 1819 – Widely distributed and frequent in moist habitats of the country. – Material examined: Bakony-hg., Cuha-völgy, 10.VI.1951, PK.

Cryptocephalus octacosmus Bedel, 1891 – Common on the wet and marshy meadows of the plains and hilly regions. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Ostorosi-rét, 2.VIII.1960, Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Ostorosi-völgy, 2.VII.1955, RM; Gyöngyöshalász, 28.VI.1987, VA [3]; Jászárokszállás, 25.VI.1987, KL [2]; 4.VII.1987, VA; Jászság, Hajta, 10.VII.1987, FM [2]; Parád, 6.VII.1982, TS.

Cryptocephalus octopunctatus (Scopoli, 1763) – Occurs on the hilly and mountainous regions of the Carpathian Basin, common in the Carpathians, uncommon on the plains. – Material examined: (Slovakia) Becherov-Jávoryni, 10-17.VII.1973, JJ-VA [2].

Cryptocephalus quadriguttatus Richter, 1820 – Distributed on the hilly and mountainous areas of our faunal region. Not so common. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Köpüs-nyereg, 8.VI.1953, PK.

Cryptocephalus schaefferi Schrank, 1789 – Common species occuring in the lower mountains of the country on various trees and shrubs (*Prunus*, *Corylus*, *Crataegus*, *Quercus* spp.). – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA [2].

Cryptocephalus sericeus sericeus (Linnaeus, 1758) – Common and frequent all over the country. It can be found on various plants. – Material examined: Börzsöny-hg., Nagyirtáspuszta, 19.VII.1995, FM-FL [2]; Budaörs, 29.V.1949, PK; Budapest: Kakukk-hegy, 19.VI.1949, PK; Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O. [7]; Bükk-hg., Almár, 22.VI.1963, JJ; Bükk-hg., Csernely, 25.VIII.1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Hársas-tető, 14.VIII.1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Pazsag, 20.VIII.1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Vár-völgy, 19.VI.1955, RM; Eger, RM; Eger, 9.VI.1952, RM; Gyöngyöshalász, 16.III.1981, VA; Jászárokszállás, 21.VI.1987 [2], 12.VII.1987, KeT; Jászberény, 23.VI.1987 [5], 26.IV.1985 [2], 30.VI.1991, BF [2]; Jászság, Hajta, 10.VII.1987, FM; Kiseged: déli oldal, 21.VII.1994, FL-KL; Mátra-hg., Ágasvár, 25-31.VII.1976; Mátra-hg., Domoszló, 15.VI.1975, PJ [2]; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, 27.V.1975, JJ; 19.VI.1987, FM; Mátra-hg., Kisnána, 12.VII.1965, 2.VI.1966, JJ; Mátra-hg., Sás-tó: Eremény, 29.VII.1965, JJ; Mátra-hg., Tar: Farkaslyuk-tető, 19.VI.1973, VA; Orfalu, 9.VIII.1994, FM-FL-KL [2]; Pomáz, 27.VI.1966 [3], 9.VII.1970, JJ; Upponyi-hg., Upponyi-szoros, 9.VII.1993 [4], 10.VII.1993 [2], 13.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ.

Material collected from territory out of the Carpathian Basin: Germany, Bad Kissingen, 19.VIII.1968, 8.VII.1971, 10.VII.1971, 10.V.1973, 21.V.1974 [3], 2.VII.1974 [2], 15. VII. 1974 [2], 18.VI.1976, JJ.

Cryptocephalus sexpunctatus (Linnaeus, 1758) – Distributed mainly on the mountainous regions, rare on the plains. Not so common. – Material examined: Budapest: Hárs-hegy (Ny), 8.VI.1949, 26.V.1951, PK.

Cryptocephalus signatifrons G. Müller, 1948 – Several authors consider this species as not a good species but a color variation of *C. flavipes* Fabr. Its life history, habitats, the shape of the aedeagus fit in well with that of *C. flavipes* Fabr. Material examined: Budapest: Farkas-völgy, 12.VI.1949, PK.

Cryptocephalus violaceus Laicharting, 1781 – Very common on the mountainous regions but, however, distributed all over the country. It can be collected mainly on the inflorescence of various Compositae species. – Material examined: Budapest: Irhás-árok, 11.V.1952, PK [2]; Budapest: Szabadság-hegy, 6.VI.1949, PK [2]; Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O. [20]; Bükk-hg., VI.1953, PK; Bükk-hg., 1953, 1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Bánkút, 1.VII.1953, 2.VII.1953, JJ; Bükk-hg., Bánya-hegy, 4.VII.1954, RM; Bükk-hg., Bérci út, 17.VI.1951, RM; Bükk-hg., Berva-völgye, 26.V.1968, Biol.Sz.O. [2]; Bükk-hg., Csipkéskút, 14.VI. 1951, RM; Bükk-hg., Csurgó, 26.VI.1956, 1.VII.1956, RM; Bükk-hg., Eger, 24.IV.1953, RM; Bükk-hg., Eger: Almagyar, 18.VI.1957, RM; Bükk-hg., Homonna, 28.IV.1952, RM; Bükk-hg., Leshely, 26.V.1968, Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Nagymező, 24.VI.1956, 1.VII.1956, RM; Bükk-hg., Oldal-völgy, 13.VII.1958, RM; Bükk-hg., Pap-hegy, 4.VI.1955 [2], 21.VI. 1959 [2], 29.VI.1959, RM; Bükk-hg., Síkfő, 12.VI.1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Tardos, 28.VI. 1959, 5.VII.1959, RM; Bükk-hg., Vár-völgy, 19.VI.1955, RM [2]; Bükk-hg., Vöröskői-völgy, 8.VI.1952, RM; Upponyi-hg., Upponyi-szoros, 10.VII.1993, 11.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ.

Cryptocephalus virens Suffrian, 1847 – Distributed mainly on the hilly and mountainous regions in the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Berva-völgye, 26.V.1958, Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Pap-hegy, 4.VI.1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Leshely, 25.V.1958, Biol.Sz.O.

Cryptocephalus vittatus Fabricius, 1775 – Common in the mountains of our faunal region, rare on the plains. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Nyirjes, 29.VI.1986, KA-né [2]; Mátra-hg., Nyirjesi-erdészház, 17.VII.1986, KA-né; Upponyi-hg., Upponyi-szoros, 9.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ.

Cryptocephalus vittula Suffrian, 1848 – Distributed mainly on pastures and meadows of dry hillsides of the country. – Material examined: Eger, RM.

EUMOLPINAE

Bromius obscurus obscurus (Linnaeus, 1758) – Common on the hilly and mountainous areas on *Epilobium* species and on *Chamaenerion angustifolium*. – Material examined: Diósjenő, 2.VI.1987, Ve.

Eumolpus asclepiadeus (Pallas, 1776) – Widely distributed in the Carpathian Basin. It can be collected along forest edges, clearings from *Vincetoxicum hirundinaria.* – Material examined: Bócsa, 29-30.VI.1969, JJ [10]; Börzsöny-hg., Nagybörzsöny: Hosszú-völgy, 27-31.VII.1975, JJ-VA; Börzsöny-hg., Nagyhideg-hegy, 27-31.VII.1975, JJ-VA; Bükk-hg., Ablakoskő, 2-10.VII.1954, JJ [9]; Hejőcsaba, 16.VI.1968, TS [2]; Mátra-hg., Ördög-forrás, 25.VI.1986, KA-né [3]; Upponyi-hg., Upponyi-szoros, 10.VII.1993, 11.VII.1993, 14.VII. 1993, FM-FL-KL-VA; Upponyi-hg., Upponyi-szoros, Lázbérci-tározó, 10.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VA [2]; Upponyi-hg., Upponyi-szoros, Simakő, 10.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VA [2].

CHRYSOMELINAE

Timarcha goettingensis (Linnaeus, 1758) – Distributed all over the country, but rare on the plains. The most common *Timarcha* species in the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Oldal-völgy, 4.VI.1965, JJ [2]; Bükk-hg., Szentlélek, 1.VII.1953, JJ; Érsek-

vadkert: Halom-domb, 27.VII.1981, VA; Markaz: Hegyes-tető, 14.IX.1995, KT; Mátra-hg., 7.V.1919, HF; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, 2.IV.1990, FM; Mátra-hg., Mátrafüred, 13.III.1966, 18.III.1966 [2], 10.IV.1966, 18.X.1967, JJ; Mátra-hg., Mátraháza, 25.IV.1966, JJ; Nagyirtáspuszta, 1-3.VI.1982, VA; Pilis-hg., Dobogókő, 4.V.1952, PK; Rakaca: Márvány-bánya, 2.V.1996, BK-JP-KT; Sár-hegy, 22.IV.1994, KT.

Material collected from territory out of the Carpathian Basin: Germany, Bad Kissingen, 3.IV.1973, JJ.

Timarcha metallica (Laicharting, 1781) – Charasteristic species of the mountains of Central Europe. Common in the Carpathians but uncommon in the recent territory of Hungary. It is know only from the higher mountains of the country (Bükk Mts., Börzsöny Mts., Kőszegi Mts.). – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Odvaskő, 10.VI.1953, PK; Mátra-hg., Sástó, 2.V.1966, JJ.

Entomoscelis adonidis (Pallas, 1771) – Distributed mainly on the Great Plain and in the hilly regions of Hungary, locally it was common on *Brassica napus* causing serious damages. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Szilvásvárad, 15.V.1960, Biol.Sz.O.

Entomoscelis sacra (Linnaeus, 1758) – It can be found on warm and dry grassy slopes of the hilly areas feeding on *Adonis vernalis*. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., N. Galya, 13.VI.1956, RM; Bükk-hg., Pap-hegy, Biol.Sz.O.; Pomáz, 30.V.1951, BL.

Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Say, 1824) – A common pest of Solanaceae species all over the country. Locally very frequent. – Material examined: Budapest: Farkasrét, 31.V.1964, JJ; Bükk-hg., Tard, 6.IX.1958, TS; Mátra-hg., Ágasvár, 25-31.VII.1976; Mátra-hg., Eremény, 22.V.1966, JJ [2]; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyösoroszi, 14.VII.1989, FM; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyössolymos, 30.VII.1972, NGy [2]; Mátra-hg., Kisnána: Kopasz-hegy, 14.VII.1965, JJ [5]; Mátra-hg., Rudolf-tanya, 14.VIII.1974, FCs; (Slovakia) Becherov-Jávoryni, 10-17.VII.1973, JJ-VA [4].

Chrysolina aurichalcea (Mannerheim, 1825) – It was reported from the recent territory of Hungary for the firts time from the Bükk Mts. (TOMOV *et al*., 1996). Since that time several specimens were collected in the territory of the Aggtelek National Park (Jósvafő: Nagyoldal) (VIG, in press a). Its subspecific division needs further clarification. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Kisnána, 1.VII.1970, JJ.

Chrysolina coerulans (Scriba, 1791) – Distributed mainly on the mountainous regions of the country, occuring on marshy meadows, and along stream banks. It can be found on *Mentha aquatica*. – Material examined: Eger: Merengő, 20.VI.1954, RM; (Slovakia) Cigel'ka-tó, 19-21.VIII.1976, JJ-WT-SB-VA [33]; (Slovakia) Gaboltov, 13-18.VIII.1976, JJ-SB-VA [6].

Chrysolina cuprina (Duftschmidt, 1825) – Not so common on the mountainous regions of the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: Budai-hg., Budapest: Irhás-árok, 30.IX.1957, PK; Bükk-hg., Pazsag, 28.V.1955, RM [2]; Mátra-hg., Kecskebérc, 18.III.1966, JJ [3]; Mátra-hg., Kisnána: Kopasz-hegy, 14.VII.1965, JJ [3]; Mátra-hg., Sás-tó, Eremély, 29.VII.1965, JJ; Naszály, 16.VIII.1992, FM-FL-KL.

Chrysolina fastuosa (Scopoli, 1763) – Very common everywhere on *Galeopsis*, *Lamium* and *Urtica* species. In moist habitats it can be found in a great mass. – Material examined: Budai-hg., 1.V.1947; 22.V.1954, JJ [30]; Budai-hg., Budapest: Kakukk-hegy, 19.VI.1949, PK; Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O. [7]; Bükk-hg., 1955, RM [2]; Bükk-hg., Berva-völgy, 14.VI.1953, RM; Bükk-hg., Garadna-völgy, 1955.5.21., RM [2]; Bükk-hg., Moldva-völgye, 16.VI.1957, RM; Bükk-hg., Nagypazsag-völgy, 19.VII.1959, RM [2]; Bükk-hg., Szentlélek, 28.VI.1953,

RM; Bükk-hg., Tihamér, 3.VII.1960, RM; Bükk-hg., Vár-hegy, 9.V.1954, RM; Eger, Km [2]; Eger, RM; Eger, 1.VII.1955, RM [5]; 26.IV.1970, JJ; Gyöngyöspata: Rédei-Nagy-patak, 3.V.1990, FM [5]; Hejőbába, 16.VI.1968, TS; Hortobágy, Ágói-patak, 19.VII.1979, KO; Hosszúvíz, 14.VII.1990 [2], 26.VII.1990, FM [3]; Jászárokszállás, 1.VI.1983, KeT [3]; Jászberény, 26.IV.1985 [4], 29.V.1987, 4.VII.1991, BF [3]; Magyarszombatfa, 11.VIII.1994, FM-FL-KL [2]; Mátra-hg., Domoszló: Pejkós, 21-28.VII.1975, [2]; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös, 23.VI.1969, JJ; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA [22]; Mátra-hg., Kékes (1000 m), 28.VI.1977, Mi; Mátra-hg., Kisnána, 2.VI.1966, JJ [15]; Mátra-hg., Pásztó, 1.VI.1975, VA [6]; Nagykovácsi, 8.VIII.1948; Pilis-hg., Dobogókő, 1.V.1967, JJ; (Slovakia) Becherov Jávoryni, 10-17.VII.1979, JJ-VA [5]; (Slovakia) Gaboltov, 13-18.VIII.1976, JJ-SB-VA [2].

Chrysolina graminis (Linnaeus, 1758) – Locally frequent. It can be found at moist places on *Chrysanthemum vulgare*. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Sugaró, 2.VI.1967, Biol.Sz.O. [3]; Gyöngyössolymos, 4.V.1989, FM [2]; Hajta-m., 6.VI.1988, FM; Jászberény, 8.VIII.1988, BF [2]; Mátra-hg., Kékes (1000 m), 29.VI.1977, Bu; Mátra-hg., Kisnána, 2.VI.1966, JJ [2].

Chrysolina gypsophilae (Küster, 1845) – Widely distributed in the Carpathian Basin but uncommon everywhere. – Material examined: Gyöngyössolymos: Csáki-tető, 14.III.1997, KT; Mátra-hg., Mátrafüred, 18.III.1966, JJ.

Chrysolina haemoptera (Linnaeus, 1758) – Frequent on the plains and hilly regions, but it prefers drier habitats, feeding on *Plantago* species. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Mész-hegy, 31.III.1953, RM; Mátra-hg., Bodony: Lágyas-rét, 8.VI.1994, FM.

Chrysolina hemisphaerica (?) purpurascens (Germar, 1822) – According to the most recent European revision (KIPPENBERG and DÖBERL, 1994), only this subspecies of the *Ch. hemispaerica* complex occurs in the Carpathians. On the other hand, the aedeagus of this single specimen examined fits well in with that of *Ch. hemispaerica crassimargo* (Germ.). – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Galya, 3.V.1967, JJ.

Chrysolina herbacea (Duftschmidt, 1825) – One of the most common *Chrysolina* species in the mountains of Carpathian Basin. It can be found in great mass on wet places on *Mentha* species. – Material examined: Börzsöny-hg., Nagyhideg-hegy, 23.VIII.1973, KrT [2]; Bükk-hg., VII.1954, VN; Bükk-hg., 1955, RM [18]; Bükk-hg., Ablakoskő-völgy, 12-18.VIII.1956, RM; Bükk-hg., Bánkút, 27.VII.1968, Biol.Sz.O. [4]; Bükk-hg., Bánya-hegy, 3.VII.1955, 16.VIII.1959, RM [9]; Bükk-hg., Csipkés-lápa, 23.VI.1980, KO; Bükk-hg., Csurgó, 26.VI.1956, RM [2]; Bükk-hg., Eger: Hajdú-hegy, 19.V.1955, JJ; Bükk-hg., Elza-lak, 2.VI.1963, JJ; 29.V.1956, RM; Bükk-hg., Hereg-rét, 3.V.1964, JJ; Bükk-hg., Kwaysser, 7.VII.1957; Bükk-hg., Lak-völgy, 8.VI.1955, JJ [2]; Bükk-hg., Lillafüred, 9.VII.1947, Ma; Bükk-hg., Margit-völgy, 11.VI.1967, RM [2]; Bükk-hg., Moldva-völgye, 19.VI.1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Nagymező, 26.VI.1956, RM [5]; 28.VII.1954, JJ [30]; Bükk-hg., Nagypazsag-völgy, 19.VII.1959, RM [19]; Bükk-hg., Nagy-völgy, 20.V.1956, RM [2]; Bükk-hg., Oldal-völgy, 1.VI.1958, Biol.Sz.O. [3]; 17.VIII.1958, RM; Bükk-hg., Pazsag, 28.V.195?, RM; Bükk-hg., Síkfőkút, 26.VI.1979, KO; Bükk-hg., Sugaró, 2.VI.1957, RM; 3.VI.1967, Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Szalajka-völgye, 15.V.1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Szána-völgy, 1.VIII.1952, RM; Bükk-hg., Szarvaskő, 22.V.1960, Biol.Sz.O. [3]; Bükk-hg., Szilvásvárad, 26.VI.1979, KO [8]; Bükk-hg., Szt. Domonkos, 11.IX.1956, RM; Bükk-hg., Tard, 17.V.1956, TS; Bükk-hg., Vár-völgy, 16.VI.1956, Biol.Sz.O [2]; Eger, 10.VI.1958, RM; Hédervár, 10.IX.1947; Hejőbába, 16.VI.1968, TS [6]; Hosszúvíz, 14.VII.1990, FM [3]; Mátrafüred: Szomor-patak völgye,

2.VI.1991, BF; Mátra-hg., Ágasvár, VII.1978, „diákok"; Mátra-hg., Ágasvár, Cájlik, 07-VIII.1977; Mátra-hg., Ilona-völgy, 21.VI.1980, KO; Mátra-hg., Kékes (1000 m), 29.V.1977, [3]; Mátra-hg., Kisnána, 2.VI.1966, JJ [52]; Mátra-hg., Kőrismocsár, 26.VII.1971, GP [4]; Mátra-hg., Pásztó, 14.V.1977, VA; Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Zagyva-part, 16.V.1975, VA; Mátra-hg., Sás-tó, 8.VI.1965, JJ; Mátra-hg., Tar: Farkaslyuk-tető, 19.VI.1973, VA [2]; Nagyvisnyó: Vásárhelyi I. Gyemektábor, 15-18.VI.1993, BF; Upponyi-hg., Upponyi-szoros, 9.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ; Zempléni-hg., Kőkapu, Rostálló, 9-15.VIII.1976, PJ-KrT [9]; (Slovakia) Becherov, Javoriny, 10-17.VII.1973, JJ-VA [5]; (Slovakia) Cigel'ka-tó, 19-23.VIII.1976, JJ-WT-SB-VA [6]; (Slovakia) Gaboltov, 17-18.VIII.1976, JJ-SB-VJ [7].

Chrysolina kuesteri (Helliesen, 1912) – Distributed on the plains and lower hilly areas, locally frequent. It feeds on various plants. – Material examined: Eger, RM [3]; Eger, 9.VI.1959, RM; Mátra-hg., 1947, HF.

Chrysolina marcasitica turgida (Weise, 1882) – The nominal form is distributed from the Eastern-Alps up to the northern part of the Balkan Peninsula, while this subspecies occurs in the Carpathians. – Material examined: (Slovakia) Cigel'ka-tó, 19-21.VIII.1976, JJ-WT-SB-VA [2].

Chrysolina marginata (Linnaeus, 1758) – Common species on various Compositae. – Material examined: Budapest: Irhás-árok, 30.IX.1957, PK; Budapest: Szabadság-hegy, 4.V.1950, PK; Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Hársasbérc, 12.X.1959, RM; Bükk-hg., Szilvásvárad, 18.V.1956, RM; Gyöngyöstarján: Tót-hegyes, 24.IV.1996, BK-KT; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös, 31.X.1974, VA.

Chrysolina olivieri (Bedel, 1892) – Distributed on the higher hilly and mountainous regions of Hungary, common in the Carpathians. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., VI.1953, PK; 1955, RM [2]; Bükk-hg., Almár-völgy, 20.VII.1963, JJ; Bükk-hg., Hollós-tető, 17.VII.1958, TS; Bükk-hg., Leshely, 11.VI.1953, RM; Bükk-hg., Peskő-völgy, 12.V.1957, RM; Bükk-hg., Síkfő, Sz [2]; Bükk-hg., Vereskői-völgy, 12.V.1957, RM; Eger, RM; Kisterenye, 24.IV.1994, KT; Mátra-hg., Abasár, 28.V.1965, Fi; Mátra-hg., Kisnána, 2.VI.1966, 7.VII.1966, JJ; Mátra-hg., Saskő, 7.V.1970, JJ.

Chrysolina oricalcia (O. F. Müller, 1776) – Not rare on the lower mountainous regions of the country, locally common. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Bánya-hegy, 4.VII.1954, RM [2]; Bükk-hg., Margit-völgy, 11.VI.1961, RM.

Chrysolina polita (Linnaeus, 1758) – Distributed on marshy meadows along rivers and streams. On the territory of the Carpathian Basin one of the most common *Chrysolina* species. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., 1953, 1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Nagypazsag-völgy, 19.VII.1959, RM [2]; Hangony: Vermes-völgy, 25.I.1994, KT; Hejőbába, 6.X.1968, TS; Hosszúvíz, 14.VII.1990, 21.VII.1990, 26.VII.1990, FM [2]; Mátra-hg., Kisnána, 2.VI.1966, JJ; Mátra-hg., Mátraszentimre: Nárád-patak, 23.VIII.1989, FM; Mátra-hg., Nyirjesi-erdészház, 17.VII.1986, KA-né; Upponyi-hg., Lázbérci-tározó, 9.VII.1993, 10.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ; (Slovakia) Becherov-Jávoryni, 10-17.VII.1973, JJ-VA [23]; (Slovakia) Cigel'ka-tó, 19-21.VIII.1976, JJ-WT-SB.

Chrysolina rossia (Illiger, 1802) – Distributed sporadically, but locally common on the plains. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Almár-völgy, 20.VII.1963, JJ; Bükk-hg., Létrás, 18.V.1960, TS; Bükk-hg., Mikófalva, 18.IX.1964, JJ; Mátra-hg., Kisnána, 2.VI.1966, JJ; Mátraverebély: Szentkút, Meszes-tető, 1994, id.KT-KT; Ózd, 26.III.1952, JJ.

Chrysolina rufa (?) crassicollis (Suffrian, 1851) – This subspecies occurs in the Southern-Alps, Transylvania, Bulgaria and Slowenia (KIPPENBERG and DÖBERL, 1994).

Unfortunately, the single specimen examined is female, but on the basis of its external morphological characters it seems to belong to this subspecies. – Material examined: Eger, 9.VI.1952, RM.

Chrysolina rufa (?) squalida (Suffrian, 1851) – In Hungary it was so far known to occur only in the territory of Bükk Mts. Recently it is being reported from the Heves-Borsodi Hills (Hangony) and from Mátra Mts. The status of the subspecies rank is questionable. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., VI.1953, PK; Bükk-hg., Csipkés-lápa, 23.VI.1980, KO; Bükk-hg., Leányvár, RM; Bükk-hg., Oldal-völgy, 29.V.1951, RM; Hangony, Vermes-völgy, 25.I.1994, KT; Mátra-hg., Mátrakeresztes: Vörös-kő, 31.III.1988, FM; (Slovakia) Becherov Jávoryni, 10-17.VII.1973, JJ-VA.

Chrysolina sanguinolenta (Linnaeus, 1758) – Frequent on the hilly and lower mountainous regions of the country, rare on the plains. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Almagyar: Kwaysser, 20.VI.1957; Bükk-hg., Bükkszentmárton, 17.IV.1964, JJ; Bükk-hg., Leshely, 11.VI.1953, RM [2]; Mátra-hg., Derecske, 27.VII.1976, VA.

Material collected from territory out of the Carpathian Basin: Germany, Bad Kissingen, 20.IV.1976, 9.V.1974, JJ.

Chrysolina staphylaea (Linnaeus, 1758) – Common all over the country on moist meadows. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Aldebrő, 25.VIII.1964, JJ; Karancs, Arany-hegy: Dobrota, IV.1973, VA; Mátra-hg., Ágasvár: Cájlik, VII-VIII.1977 [3]; Mátra-hg., Domoszló: Pejkós, VII.1976; (Slovakia) Gaboltov, 17-18.VIII.1976, JJ-SB-VA [3]; (Slovakia) Cigel'ka-tó, 19-21.VIII.1976, JJ-WT-SB [2]; (Slovakia) Szilicei-fennsík, (550-600 m), 19-24.VII.1976, JJ-SB-KrT.

Chrysolina sturmi (Westhoff, 1882) – It occurs mainly on dry grassy fields all over the country but, on the other hand, it can be collected in wet habitats too. – Material examined: Börzsöny, Nagyhideg-hegy, 27-31.VII.1975, JJ-VA; Bükk-hg., Bánkút, 20.VII.1958, RM; Bükk-hg., Berva-völgye, 25.VI.1980, KO; Bükk-hg., Nagypazsag-völgy, 19.VII.1959, RM; Bükk-hg., Pazsag, 28.V.1955, RM [4]; Bükk-hg., Síkfőkút, 25.VI.1979, KO; Bükk-hg., Síkfőkút, Sz; Eger, RM; Eger, 1.V.1955, 14.VI.1959, RM; Eger: Vár, 31.VII.1964, JJ; Jászárokszállás, 19.IV.1987, KeT; Mátra-hg., Ágasvár: Cájlik, 8.VII.1977; Mátra-hg., Fallóskút, 13.VII.1988, BF; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyössolymos, IV.1970, VA [2]; Mátra-hg., Kisnána, 2.VI.1966, JJ [3]; Mátra-hg., Recsk, 4-8.VIII.1978, JJ; Nagyirtáspuszta, 1.VI.1987, VA; Várhegy, RM.

Material collected from territory out of the Carpathian Basin: Germany, Bad Kissingen, 6.V.1974, JJ.

Chrysolina varians (Schaller, 1783) – Very common on the mountainous regions on *Hypericum* species. Rare on the plains. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Ágasvár, VII.1978, „diákok"; 25-31.VII.1976; Mátra-hg., Ágasvár, Cájlik, VII-VIII.1977, [3]; Mátra-hg., Galya: Rudolf-tanya elágazás, 4.VI.1991, FM [2]; Mátra-hg., Kőrismocsár, 26.VII.1971, GP [6]; Mátra-hg., Mátraszentimre, 9.VII.1975, JJ [2]; Mátra-hg., Mátraszentlászló, 7.VIII.1986, KA-né; Mátra-hg., Oroszlán-vár, 23.VI.1976, JJ; Mátra-hg., Pásztó, 30.VII.1987, VA; (Slovakia) Becherov: Javoryni, 10-17.VII.1973, JJ-VA [3]; (Slovakia) Cigel'ka-tó, 19-28.VIII.1976, JJ-WT-SB-VA [3]; (Slovakia) Gaboltov, 13-18.VIII.1976, JJ-SB-VA; (Slovakia) Szilicei-fennsík, (550-600 m), 19-24.VII.1976, JJ-SB-KrT [5].

Material collected from territory out of the Carpathian Basin: Sweden, Gunnebo, 23.VII.1972, NGy.

Oreina alpestris alpestris (Schummel, 1844) – In Hungary it occurs only in the Bükk Mts. Locally very common. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., VI.1953, PK [2]; Bükk-hg.,

1955, RM [8]; Bükk-hg., Bánya-hegy, 4.VII.1954, 3.VII.1955 [2], 19.VIII.1959, RM [6]; 26.IV.1959, TS; Bükk-hg., Csurgó, 26.VI.1956, RM [5]; Bükk-hg., Eger: Almagyar, 18.VI.1957, RM [13]; Bükk-hg., Hereg-rét, 24.VI.1980, KO [4]; Bükk-hg., Hollós-tető, 27.VII.1958, TS; Bükk-hg., Nagymező, 21.VIII.1965, JJ [2]; 26.VI.1956, RM; Bükk-hg., Nagypazsag-völgy, 19.VII.1959, RM [2]; Szilvásvárad: Tar-kő, 8.V.1998, KT-VA.

Oreina intricata intricata (Germar, 1824) – Common and widely distributed in the Carpathians. – Material examined: (Slovakia) Alacsony-Tátra, Srdiecko Hotel, 19.IX.1990, BK-VA.

Colaphus sophiae (Schaller, 1783) – Widely distributed, locally common on *Raphanus*, *Sysimbrium* and *Sinapis* species. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Kisnána: Kopasz-hegy, 14.VII.1965, JJ; Nagyirtáspuszta, 1-3.VI.1986, VA.

Gastrophysa polygoni (Linnaeus, 1758) – Very common all over the country. It can be found on *Polygonum*, *Fagopyrum* and *Rumex* species. – Material examined: Balatonalmádi, 29.IV.1995, KT; Budapest: Hármashatár-hegy, 9.V.1965, JJ; Budapest: Nap-hegy, PK; Bükk-hg., Eger, 26.IV.1970, JJ; Hédervár, 29.II.1948, HF; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA; Mátra-hg., Kisnána: Kopasz-hegy, 16.VII.1965, JJ [2]; Mátra-hg., Muzsla-hegy, 13.V.1977, VA; Mátra-hg., Sási-rét, 11.VI.1986, ZA; Mátra-hg., Szalajka-ház, 26.V.1970, JJ; Upponyi-hg., Upponyi-szoros: Simakő, 9.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ.

Gastrophysa viridula (De Geer, 1775) – On the mountainous regions it is as common as the previous species, recently well distributed on the Great Plain too. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Ablakoskő-völgy, 28.V.1956, RM; Bükk-hg., Nagy-völgy, 19.V.1956, 7.VI.1956, RM; Bükk-hg., Szarvaskő: Rocska-völgy, 16.V.1965, JJ; Jászárokszállás, 27.IV.1987, KL; Mátra-hg., Ilona-völgy, 21.VI.1980, KO; Mátra-hg., Mátraháza: Honvéd-üdülő, 21.VII.1987, VA [4]; Mátra-hg., Mátrakeresztes: Nagyvölgy-patak, 27.V.1987, FM [2]; Mátra-hg., Pásztó, 19.V.1975, VA [3]; Mátra-hg., Pisztrángos, 14.VI.1980, KO.

Plagiodera versicolora (Laicharting, 1781) – Common and locally, at moist marshy habitats, very frequent. Larvae and adults can be beaten and singled from leaves of *Salix* and *Populus* species. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Uppony, 29.VII.1965, JJ; Hortobágy, Ágói-patak, 19.VII.1979, KO [3]; Maklár, 28.IV.1954, RM; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyöspata, 30.VI.1976, VA [3]; Mátra-hg., Kisnána: Kopasz-hegy, 7.VII.1965, JJ; Mátra-hg., Pásztó, 19.V.1975, VA [3]; Mátra-hg., Sás-tó, 16.V.1986, KA-né; Mátra-hg., Szurdokpüspöki: bánya, 3.I.1975, VA.

Linnaeidea aenea (Linnaeus, 1758) – It is distributed on the mountainous regions of the country, occurring on various *Alnus* species. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O. [4]; Bükk-hg., Bacsó-völgy, 11.V.1966, Biol.Sz.O. [4]; 21.V.1956, RM; Bükk-hg., Bánya-hegy, 3.VII.1955, RM; 3.VII.1965, Biol.Sz.O. [2]; Bükk-hg., Moldva-völgy, 19.V.1955, RM [2]; Bükk-hg., Nagyvisnyó: Elza-lak, 4.VI.1957, TS [2]; Bükk-hg., Rocska-völgy, 7.VI.1959, RM; Bükk-hg., Síkfőkút, 18.V.1956, RM; Mátra-hg., Ágasvár, 25-31.VII.1976 [2]; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, 16.V.1990, FM-FL; Mátra-hg., Mátrakeresztes, 2-5.V.1986, KA-né; Mátra-hg., Nyirjesi-erdészház, 17.VII.1986, KA-né [3].

Chrysomela collaris Linnaeus, 1758 – It has three characteristic color variations with distinct distribution. The specimens examined belong to the black footed color form, which occurs in the mountainous areas of the Carpathian Basin – Material examined: Bükk-hg., 1.VII.1963., JJ; Bükk-hg., Leshely, 11.VI.1953, RM; Mátra-hg., Kisnána: Kopasz-hegy, 10.VII.1965, JJ; Tornaszentjakab: Sas-patak, 1.V.1996, AA-BK-JP-KT.

Chrysomela cuprea Fabricius, 1775 – Sporadically can be found all over the country but not common. Occurs on *Salix* species. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., 6.VII.1952, RM;

Bükk-hg., Almár-völgy, 12.IV.1964, JJ [2]; Bükk-hg., Berva-völgye, 25.VI.1980, KO [2]; Bükk-hg., Eger, 26.VI.1956, RM; Bükk-hg., Margit-völgy, 11.VI.1969, RM [2]; Bükk-hg., Tard: Tardi-patak-völgye, 20.V.1957, TS.

Chrysomela populi Linnaeus, 1758 – Very common and frequent on *Populus* species.— Material examined: Bükk-hg., Tard, VII.1958, TS; Cserhát-hg., Sámsonháza, 30.VII.1974, VA; Fót, 17.V.1964, JJ; Gyöngyössolymos, 4.V.1989, FM; Jászárokszállás, 30.V.1987, KL; Jászberény, 26.IV.1985 [3], 26.IV.1986, 30.VI.1987 [4], 28.VI.1988, BF [7]; Jászberény: Hajta-mocsár, 22.VII.1988, BF; Kőszegi-hg., Cák; Mátra-hg., Ágasvár: Cájlik, 7.III.1977, VA [13]; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyöspata, 30.VI.1976; Mátra-hg., Kisnána: Kopasz-hegy, 2.VI.1965, 11.VII.1965, JJ; Mátra-hg., Mátrafüred, 30.V.1965 [3], 30.VI.1965, 10.IV.1966, 9.V.1966, 19.VI.1966, JJ [4]; Mátra-hg., Mátraháza, 5.VIII.1970, JJ; Mátra-hg., Nyirjesi-erdészház, 17.VII.1986, KA-né; Mátra-hg., Pásztó, 1.VI.1975 [3], 16.V.1975, 19.V.1975, VA; Nagyfüged, 1973, VA; Tófüred, 16.VII.1956, FL.

Chrysomela saliceti (Weise, 1884) – Distributed sporadically along the waterflows of the plains and the mountainous areas, feeding on *Salix*. Locally can be common. – Material examined: Budapest: Fót, 7.V.1966, JJ; Bükk-hg., Síkfőkút, 16.VI.1965, JJ; Eger, 9.VI.1959, RM; Mátra-hg., Sás-tó, 26.IV.1966, JJ [56].

Material collected from territory out of the Carpathian Basin: Germany, Bad-Kissingen, 4.V.1973, JJ [2].

Chrysomela tremulae Fabricius, 1787 – This species occurs on the higher regions of our mountains but rare. Feeds mainly on *Populus* species, but it can be found on various *Salix* species too. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Sás-tó, 17.V.1967, JJ.

Chrysomela vigintipunctata (Scopoli, 1763) – Widely distributed all over the country, feeding on *Salix*. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Almár-völgy, 12.IV.1964, JJ [3]; Mátra-hg., Mátrafüred: Berna-patak, 8.VIII.1995, FM; (Slovakia) Murany, vár, 15.V.1937, RG.

Prasocuris phellandrii (Linnaeus, 1758) – A common species can be found on marshy meadows. – Material examined: Bátorliget, 12.VI.1997, KT; Kisterenye: Kastélykerti-tó, 9.IV.1995, id.KT-KT; Szoholya: Török-patak, 2.VI.1987, VA; Tard, 17.IV.1957, TS; Vörs (ÉK 1500 m): Pürös-árokra merőleges csatorna, 7.V.1997, AA-BK-KT.

Gonioctena decemnotata (Marsham, 1802) – Distributed on the hilly and lower mountainous regions at forest edges and clearings. Its food plants are *Populus tremula* and *Salix* species, mainly *Salix caprea*. – Material examined: Budapest: Farkas-völgy, 12.VI.1949, PK [2].

Gonioctena fornicata (Brüggemann, 1873) – This species has tipical pontic distribution. A common pest of alfalfa on the plains. – Material examined: Füzesabony: Malom-árok, 23.V.1995, FM; Gyöngyöspata: Rédei-Nagy-patak, 3.V.1990, FM; Gyöngyössolymos, tó, 4.V.1990, FM [2]; Jászárokszállás, 1.V.1987, 7.V.1987, KL [2]; Mátra-hg., Kisnána: Kopasz-hegy, 10.VII.1965, JJ; Mátra-hg., Mátraszentimre: Nárád-patak, 23.VIII.1989, FM [6]; Nagyfüged, 1973, VA.

Gonioctena quinquepunctata (Fabricius, 1787) – Rare in the country, only one place of occurence (Siófok) was far known. Recently it was reported fom the Bükk NP (Mályinka: Háromkút) (TOMOV *et al*., 1996). – Material examined: (Slovakia) Becherov-Jávoriny, 10-17.VII.1973, JJ-VA.

Gonioctena viminalis (Linnaeus, 1758) – Distributed on the hilly and mountainous regions of the Carpathian Basin. Frequent on wet meadows and marshes. Its food plants are *Salix* species. – Material examined: (Slovakia) Becherov-Jávoryni, 10-17.VII.1973, JJ-VA [2].

Phratora vitellinae (Linnaeus, 1758) – Distributed all over the country, very common on *Populus* and *Salix* species. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Szurdokpüspöki, bánya, 3.X.1975, VA [2]; (Slovakia) Becherov Jávoryni, 10-17.VII.1973, JJ-VA [3].

Phratora vulgatissima (Linnaeus, 1758) – Distributed sporadically, locally frequent. – Material examined: Balatonmagyaród: Hosszú-sziget (berek), 26.IX.1996, VA [2]; Balatonmagyaród: Hosszú-sziget és a Pörkölt-sziget között, 26.IX.1996, VA; Hortobágy, Köves-halom: Árkus-ér torkolat, 11.VII.1995, BK-JP-KT.

GALERUCINAE

Xanthogaleruca luteola (O. F. Müller, 1766) – Widely distributed and common, feeding on *Ulmus campestris*. – Material examined: Budapest: Német-völgy, IX.1950, PK; Máriabesnyő, IV.1960, Mar; Romonya, 13.VIII.1987, VA; Sérfenyő-Cikola: Gazfűi-holt-Duna, 10.V.1995, AA-BK-KT [2].

Galerucella calmariensis (Linnaeus, 1767) – Frequent on moist places of the country. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Oldal-völgy, 1.VI.1968, Biol.Sz.O. [2]; Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Zagyva-patak völgye, 18.V.1975, VA.

Galerucella lineola (Fabricius, 1781) – Common and frequent. Its food plants are *Salix viminalis*, *Alnus glutinosa* and *Populus nigra*. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Elza-lak, 29.V.1956, RM; Bükk-hg., Nagy-völgy, 14.VII.1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Síkfőkút, 18.V.1956, RM; Bükk-hg., Vár-völgy, 19.VI.1955, RM; Eger, 25.V.1958, RM; Mátra-hg., Pásztó, 19.V.1975, VA [11]; Mátra-hg., Szurdokpüspöki, bánya, 3.X.1975, VA.

Galerucella nymphaeae (Linnaeus, 1758) – It was considered as a rather rare species in the country. Recent investigations revealed that this species is widely distributed and locally common in warm waters on various native and introduced *Nymphaea* species (BÜRGÉS and HORVÁTH, 1998). On the other hand, *Galerucella nymphaeae* (L.) turned to be a species-complex (LOHSE, 1989), so further revision of the Hungarian material is needed to clarify the possible occurrence of members of the complex in the country. – Material examined: Tiszafüred: Tiszaörvény, 26.IX.1995, BK-KT.

Galerucella pusilla (Duftschmidt, 1825) – It rather occurs on the plains and lower hilly districts. – Material examined: Jászság, Hajta, 10.VII.1987, FM [2]; Magyarszombatfa, nedves rét, 10.VIII.1994, FM-FL-KL; Szőce, 10.VIII.1994, FM.

Pyrrhalta viburni (Paykull, 1799) – Frequent species preferring wet meadows and marshes of the plains and hilly areas. – Material examined: Upponyi-hg., Sima-kő, 9.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ; (Slovakia) Gaboltov, 13-18.VIII.1976, JJ-SB-VA [2]; (Slovakia) Cigel'ka-tó, 19-23.VIII.1976, JJ-WT-SB [2].

Lochmaea capreae (Linnaeus, 1758) – Common all over the country but frequent rather on the mountainous districts. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Arló, 11.IX.1955, RM; (Slovakia) Becherov Jávoryni, 10-17.VII.1973, JJ-VA [3].

Lochmaea crataegi (Forster, 1771) – Distributed mainly on forest edges and clearings of the hilly and mountainous areas. Larvae feed inside of the fruit of hawthorn, adults consume the leaves of various *Crataegus* species. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Sirok: Nyirjes-tó, 29.V.1986, KA-né [2].

Galeruca dahli (Joannis, 1865) – Distributed sporadically, but rare everywher in the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: Tardi-patak völgye, 5.VI.1959, TS.

Galeruca interrupta circumdata (Duftschmidt, 1825) – Common on the grassy slopes of the lower hilly areas and sand dunes. – Material examined: Gyöngyössolymos: Csákierdő, 20.V.1997, KT; Mátra-hg., Kozmári D-i oldal, 1.VI.1994, FM.

Galeruca melanocephala (Ponza, 1805) – Distributed on the plains and hilly regions and common. – Material examined: Jászárokszállás, 1.V.1987, KL; Kisterenye: Vár-hegy, 5.IV.1995, id.KT-KT.

Galeruca pomonae (Scopoli, 1763) – Frequent and common all over the country. – Material examined: Hédervár, 30.V.1948, HF; Mátra-hg., Kisnána: Kopasz-hegy, 10.VII.1965, JJ [2]; Mátra-hg., Sirok, 8.VI.1994, FM; (Slovakia) Cigel'ka-tó, 19-21.VIII.1976, JJ-WT.

Galeruca rufa Germar, 1824 – Common and widely distributed on the plains and hilly areas of the country. – Material examined: Eger, 15.V.1958, RM; Gyöngyöspata: víztároló az Ám-patakon, 19.IV.1995, BK-KT; Kisterenye: Vár-hegy, 31.III.1994, id.KT-KT.

Galeruca tanaceti (Linnaeus, 1758) – Very common and frequent all over the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Hollós-tető, 27.VII.1958, TS; Eger, 15.VII.1961, RM; Hejőbába, 16.VI.1968, TS [2]; Hortobágy, 16.I.1986, KA-né; Martonvásár, 20.IX.1953, PK [2]; Mátra-hg., Ágasvár, 25-31.VII.1976; Mátra-hg., Ágasvár: Cájlik, VII-VIII.1977; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, 22.IX.1966, JJ [2]; Mátra-hg., Mátrafüred, 1.VII.1969, JJ; Mátra-hg., Sirok, 8.VI.1994, FM [3]; Pilis-hg., Dobogókő, 20.X.1968, SP [2]; Siófok, 16.IX.1967, JJ; (Slovakia) Becherov-Jávoryni, 10-17.VII.1973, JJ-VA; (Slovakia) Cigel'ka-tó, 19-21.VIII.1976, JJ-WT-SB; (Slovakia) Gaboltov, 13-18.VIII.1976, JJ-SB-VA [2].

Phyllobrotica adusta (Creutzer, 1799) – Frequent on dry warm slopes and hill-sides of the country. – Material examined: Budapest: Hárs-hegy, 8.VI.1949, PK [2]; Gyöngyös, szennyvíztisztító telep, 20.V.1997, KT; Gyöngyöshalász, 28.V.1987, VA.

Calomicrus circumfusus (Marsham, 1802) – Distributed on dry slopes and forest margins, locally frequent. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Szendrőlád (300 m), 9.VI.1998, BK-KT-VA [2]; Eger, RM.

Luperus flavipes (Linneaus, 1767) – Not so common species distributed rather on the mountainous district. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA; Mátra-hg., Kékestető, 23.V.1971, (fcs).

Luperus xanthopoda (Schrank, 1781) – Frequent and very common all over the country. It can be found in deciduous forests, forest edges and clearings. – Material examined: Budapest: Farkas-völgy, 16.VI.1949, PK; Budapest: Hárs-hegy (Ny), 26.V.1951, PK [2]; Budapest: Hárs-hegy, 21.V.1951, PK; Bükk-hg., VI.1953, PK [3]; Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Szarvaskő, Leshely, 11.VI.1953, RM [24]; Eger, 24.IV.1953, RM; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyössolymos, 4-7.VI.1978, (fcs); Mátra-hg., Pásztó, 22.V.1977, VA [4]; Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Muzsla-hegy, 13.V.1977, VA.

Agelastica alni (Linneaus, 1758) – Common on *Alnus* species, locally very frequent. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Tard: Tardi-patak völgye, 12.V.1957, TS; Hédervár, 29.V.1948, HF; Hejőbába, 16.VI.1968, TS [2]; Mátrafüred: Somor-patak völgye, 2.VI.1991, BF; Mátra-hg., Ilona-völgy, 21.VI.1980, KO; Mátra-hg., Kisnána, 2.VI.1966, JJ [3]; Mátra-hg., Sás-tó, 16.V.1986, KA-né.

Material collected from territory out of the Carpathian Basin: Germany, Bad-Kissingen, 22.V.1972, JJ.

ALTICINAE

Phyllotreta aerea Allard, 1859 – Not so common species, feeding on various Brassicaceae species. Earlier it was also reported from the Bükk NP by TOMOV *et al*. (1996). – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Eger: Tihamér, 1.VIII.1958, JJ.

Phyllotreta astrachanica Lopatin, 1977 – This species was separated from *Ph. diademata* (Foudr.) and elevated to species rank recently. Unfortunately, the two species can be separated from each other by the investigation of aedeagus and spermatheca. Therefore the whole Hungarian *Ph. diademata* (Foudr.) material needs revision. According to our recent knowledge, *Ph. astrachanica* Lopatin seems to be a widely distributed species in the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Muzsla-hegy, 13.V.1977, VA.

Phyllotreta atra (Fabricius, 1775) – Very common and frequent all over the country, feeding on various cruciferous species. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Eger, 6.V.1956, Biol.Sz.O.; Eger: Lövölde, 9.X.1947, RM; Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Muzsla-hegy, 13.V.1977, VA [10]; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA [2]; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 28.IV.1987, FM; Mátra-hg., Szurdokpüspöki, 23.III.1977, VA; Mátra-hg., Szurdokpüspöki, bánya, 3.X.1975, VA [3].

Phyllotreta cruciferae (Goeze, 1777) – Common on Brassicaceae species but distributed mainly on cultivated areas. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Szurdokpüspöki, bánya, 3.X.1975, VA.

Material collected from territory out of the Carpathian Basin: Romania, Delta of Danube, Tulcea: Beju, 22.XI.1971, VA.

Phyllotreta diademata (Foudras, 1860) – Frequent on damp meadows of the plains and lower hilly districts. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Muzsla-hegy, 13.V.1977, VA.

Material collected from territory out of the Carpathian Basin: Romania, Delta of Danube, Tulcea: Beju, 22.XI.1971, VA [11].

Phyllotreta exclamationis (Thunberg, 1784) – Occurs in the same habitats as *Ph. diademata* (Foudr.) but not so common as that species. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Szurdokpüspöki, bánya, 3.X.1975, VA.

Phyllotreta nemorum (Linnaeus, 1758) – A frequent species on various Brassicaceae. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., 8.VI.1953, PK; Jászárokszállás, 17.V.1987, KL; Mátra-hg., Pásztó, 19.V.1977, VA; Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Muzsla-hegy, 13.V.1977, VA; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 8.VII.1987, FM.

Phyllotreta nigripes (Fabricius, 1775) – Common and frequent species all over the country but has less economic importance as a pest. – Material examined: Budapest: Szabadság-hegy, 6.VI.1949, PK.

Phyllotreta procera (Redtenbacher, 1849) – Widely distributed, feeds primarily on *Reseda* species. – Material examined: Budapest: Hárs-hegy (Ny), 12.IV.1953, PK.

Phyllotreta undulata Kutschera, 1860 – A common pest on various Brassicaceae. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Muzsla-hegy, 13.V.1977, VA [4].

Phyllotreta vittula (Redtenbacher, 1849) – Very common and frequent not only on Brassicaceae but on various Poaceae as well (VIG, in press b). – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Eger: Tihamér, 1.VIII.1958, JJ [2]; Bükk-hg., Lak-völgy, 8.VI.1955, JJ; Eger, RM; Eger, 23.XI.1960, RM; Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Muzsla-hegy, 13.V.1977, VA [2]; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA [15]; 8.VII.1987, FM; Nagyfüged: M 3-as nyomtáv, 31.V.1994, FM.

Aphtona coerulea (Geoffroy, 1785) – Very common on marshy meadows, along rivers and streams all over the country. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 11.V.1990, FM-FL.

Aphtona cyparissiae (Koch, 1803) – Distributed mainly on the hilly and lower mountainous districts, preferring warm and dry habitats. Its food plants are *Euphorbia* species. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Kisnána: Kopasz-hegy, 6.VII.1965, JJ [2].

Aphtona euphorbiae (Schrank, 1781) – Common on *Euphorbia* species. Very frequent all over the country. – Material examined: Budapest: Csillebérc (tölgyes), 23.IX.1950, PK [2]; Budapest: Irhás-árok (cserjeszint), 7.X.1951 [2], 6.IX.1953, PK [2]; Budapest: Kecske-hegy, 27.VIII.1950, PK; Bükk-hg., Eger, 7.XII.1960, 6.V.1966, Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Lak-völgy, 8.VI.1955, JJ [2]; Gyöngyöshalász, 20.V.1979, VA; Mátra-hg., Kozmári-kilátó, 6.X.1971, VA; Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Muzsla-hegy, 13.V.1977, VA [2]; Mátra-hg., Rudolf-tanya, 24-26.VII.1976, (fcs); Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA [2].

Aphtona ovata Foudras, 1860 – Distributed mainly on the mountainous districts, rare on the plains. Feeds on *Euphorbia* species. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Eger, 2.VII.1955, Biol.Sz.O.; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA.

Aphtona pygmaea Kutschera, 1861 – Distributed mainly on the mountainous districts, rare on the plains, feeding on *Euphorbia* species. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Muzsla-hegy, 13.V.1977, VA [2].

Longitarsus anchusae (Paykull, 1799) – Common and frequent everywhere in the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA [3].

Longitarsus ballotae (Marsham, 1802) – Common and frequent on the hilly and lower mountainous districts. – Material examined: Biharugra, 13.VIII.1973, VA; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA.

Longitarsus curtus (Allard, 1860) – Rare all over the country. Only several localities have been known up to now. It was recently reported from the Bükk NP (TOMOV, *et al*., 1996). – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O.

Longitarsus ganglbaueri Heikertinger, 1912 – Sporadically distributed but rare in the country. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Lak-völgy, 8.VI.1955, JJ.

Longitarsus longiseta Weise, 1889 – Very rare species in the country. Distributed in the Carpathians, in the mountains of Hungary and on the marshy places of the Plain. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Lak-völgy, 8.VI.1955, JJ.

Longitarsus luridus (Scopoli, 1763) – Common species, distributed all over the country, abundant mainly on wet places. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Szurdokpüspöki, 11.V.1977, VA.

Longitarsus lycopi (Foudras, 1860) – One of the most common species of the genus in the country. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Lak-völgy, 8.VI.1955, JJ.

Longitarsus melanocephalus (De Geer, 1775) – Very common all over the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: (Slovakia) Gaboltov, 13-18.VIII.1976, JJ-SB-VA.

Longitarsus nasturtii (Fabricius, 1792) – Widely distributed, abundant on wet places. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Kozmári-kilátó, 6.X.1971, VA.

Longitarsus obliteratus (Rosenhauer, 1847) – Frequent and common species. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA.

Longitarsus pellucidus (Foudras, 1860) – A very frequent species distributed on the plains and mountainous districts as well. – Material examined: Budapest: Kecske-hegy, 27.VIII.1950, PK; Bükk-hg., Tihamér, 20.VIII.1960, Biol.Sz.O.

Longitarsus pratensis (Panzer, 1784) – In Hungary by far the most common species not only of the *Longitarsus pratensis*-group (GRUEV and MERKL, 1992) but of the genus itself. Material examined: Bükk-hg., Eger: Tihamér, 1.VIII.1958, JJ.

Longitarsus pulmonariae Weise, 1893 – Distributed mainly on Transdanubia, rare elsewhere. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O.

Longitarsus substriatus Kutschera, 1863 – Widely distributed along waters and lakes, locally may be common. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA.

Longitarsus tristis Weise, 1888 – This species was described by the late ZOLTÁN KASZAB as *Longitarsus pannonicus*. Formerly it was supposed to be distributed in the Carpathian Basin only. It has been recently synonymized (KIPPENBERG and DÖBERL, 1994). – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O.

Altica oleracea (Linnaeus, 1758) – Very common all over the country. All specimens preserved in the Mátra Museum's collection are female; their correct identification is rather questionable. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O. [2]; Bükk-hg., Eger, Sík-hegy, 4.IV.1952, RM; Eger, RM; Eger, 10.VI.1953, 24.IV.1953, 3.X.1954, RM; Orfalu, 9.VIII.1994, FM-FL-KL.

Altica quercetorum Foudras, 1860 – Frequent but not a common species occuring in oakwoods. – Material examined: Jászárokszállás, 30.V.1987, KeT.

Batophila fallax Weise, 1888 – Rather rare species, occuring mainly on the plains. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA [3].

Batophila rubi (Paykull, 1799) – Very common on the mountainous districts. Its food plants are *Rubus* and *Fragaria* species. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O.; 8.VI.1953, PK; Bükk-hg., Arló, 11.IX.1955, RM.

Asiorestia crassicornis (Faldermann, 1837) – Rare species in the territory of the Carpathian Basin, only several localities have been known up to now. – Material examined: (Slovakia) Becherov-Jávoryni, 10-17.VII.1973, JJ-VA.

Asiorestia ferruginea (Scopoli, 1763) – Frequent and common species all over the country. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O.; Bükk-hg., Bánya-hegy, 4.VII.1954, RM; Bükk-hg., Moldva-völgy, 19.V.1955, RM [2]; Bükk-hg., Vár-völgy, 19.VI.1955, RM [2]; Mátra-hg., Bodony: Lágyas-felsőrét, 23.VIII.1994, FM-FL; Mátra-hg., Ilona-völgy, 2.X.1977, KO.

Asiorestia transversa (Marsham, 1802) – Distributed on the plains and mountainous districts as well. – Material examined: Jászság, Hajta, 10.VIII.1987, FM; Mátra-hg., Nyirjesi-erdészház, 17.VII.1986, KA-né [2]; Mátra-hg., Tar: Farkaslyuk-tető, 19.VI.1973, VA; Rudabánya: Csák-rét, 17.VIII.1992, BK-VA.

Derocrepis rufipes (Linnaeus, 1758) – Frequent on shadowed forest margins and clearings all over the hilly areas of the country. – Material examined: Diósjenő, 2.VI.1987, Ve; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA [2].

Crepidodera aurata (Marsham, 1802) – Very common all over the country. It feeds on various *Salix* and *Populus* trees. – Material examined: Bag, 21.V.1986, KA-né; Baja, IV.1952, Fe [2]; Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O.; VI.1953, PK; 1953, RM; Diósjenő, 2.VI.1987, Ve [2]; Jászárokszállás, 2.VI.1997, KL; Mátrafüred: Kalló-völgy, 8.I.1998, FM; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, JJ; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA; Mátra-hg., Sás-tó, 11.X.1971, VA [2]; Mátra-hg., Szurdokpüspöki, bánya, 3.X.1975, VA [3]; Szászfa, 2.V.1996, AA-BK-JP-KT; (Slovakia) Becherov-Jávoryni, 10-17.VII.1973, JJ-VA.

Crepidodera aurea (Geoffroy, 1785) – Frequent on the mountainous and hilly regions of the country. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Szurdokpüspöki, 11.V.1977, VA.

Crepidodera plutus (Latreille, 1804) – Not so common, distributed mainly along rivers and streams on the plains and hilly districts.

Material collected from territory out of the Carpathian Basin: Romania, Delta of Danube, Tulcea: Beju, 22.XI.1971, VA [2].

Epitrix atropae Foudras, 1860 – Common and frequent species in the country. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Lak-völgy, 8.VI.1955, JJ.

Epitrix pubescens (Koch, 1803) – Common species feeding on *Solanum* and *Hyosciamus* species. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Vár-völgy, 19.VI.1955, RM.

Podagrica fuscicornis (Linnaeus, 1767) – Common everywhere in the Carpathian Basin, feeds on *Althea rosea*. – Material examined: Cserhát-hg., Sámsonháza, vár, 29.VI. 1974, VA [2].

Podagrica menetriesi (Faldermann, 1837) – Distributed mainly on the plain on *Althea rosea*. – Material examined: Agárd, 23.VII.1950, PK [3].

Mantura chrysanthemi (Koch, 1803) – Distributed and frequent along the range of the Carpathians, rare in the recent territory of Hungary. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O.

Chaetocnema aridula (Gyllenhal, 1827) – Common all over the country. It feeds on various grasses. – Material examined: Jászság, Hajta, 10.VII.1987, FM; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA [2]; 24.IV.1987, FM; Mátra-hg., Sás-tó, 11.X.1971, VA [2]; Mátra-hg., Szurdokpüspöki, bánya, 3.X.1975, VA [3].

Chaetocnema chlorophana (Duftschmidt, 1825) – Widely distributed on the hilly and lower mountainous regions. It can be collected on clearings, forest margins and along streams. It feeds on various *Calamagrostis* and *Agrostis* species. – Material examined: Diósjenő, 2.VI.1987, Ve; Gyöngyös, 16.VII.1986, KA-né; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1990, FM-FL [3]; Mátra-hg., Sás-tó, 11.X.1971, VA [2]; Nagyfüged: M 3-as nyomtáv, 31.V.1994, FM; Sós-hegy, 1.VI.1987, VA [3].

Chaetocnema concinna (Marsham, 1802) – One of the most frequent species of the genus in the country. Distributed everywhere, locally may be a pest on sugar-beet. – Material examined: Gyöngyöstarján: Sósi-rét, 31.VII.1986, KA-né; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA [3]; Mátra-hg., Sás-tó, 11.X.1971, VA.

Chaetocnema hortensis (Geoffroy, 1785) – Very common and frequent everywhere in the country. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Biol.Sz.O.; Jászság, Hajta, 10.VII.1987, FM; Mátra-hg., Mátraháza: Honvéd üdülő, 21.VII.1987, VA; Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Muzsla-hegy, 13.V.1977, VA; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA.

Chaetocnema laevicollis (Thomson, 1866) (syn.: *Chaetocnema heikertingeri* Ljubischev, 1963) – This species is one of the recent member of the Hungarian fauna (TOMOV and GRUEV, 1981). Its distribution is much wider than it appeared earlier to be. Revision of the *Chaetocnema concinna* (Marsh.) material of the Hungarian collections will result further locality data of it. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Szurdokpüspöki: Szurdok-völgy, 3.X.1975, VA;

Chaetocnema tibialis (Illiger, 1807) – A common pest of sugar-beet. Frequent on the plains and hilly districts rare in the mountains. – Material examined: Balatonszentgyörgy: Batthyány-övárok, 27.IX.1996, VA; Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Muzsla-hegy, 13.V.1977, VA; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA.

Material collected from territory out of the Carpathian Basin: Dobrogea, Enisala: Cetatea Heraclea, 26.XI.1971, VA.

Sphaeroderma rubidum (Graëlls, 1858) – Rare species, distributed sporadically. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA.

Dibolia depressiuscula Letzner, 1846 – Not a common species, distributed mainly on the hilly regions. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 8.VII.1987, FM.

Dibolia rugulosa Redtenbacher, 1849 – Not rare on the dry warm slopes of the hilly and lower mountainous regions of the country. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Kozmári D-i oldal, 1.VI.1994, FM [2].

Psylliodes attenuata (Koch, 1803) – Frequent species, feeding on hop and hemp. – Material examined: Bükk-hg., Ablakoskő-völgy, 4.VII.1955, RM; Bükk-hg., Lak-völgy, 8.VI.1955, JJ; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA [4].

Psylliodes chalcomera (Illiger, 1807) – Common and frequent species in the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: Budapest: Farkas-völgy, 12.VI.1949, PK.

Psylliodes chrysocephala (Linneaus, 1758) – Common species. Locally abundant and may be a pest of rape. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Gyöngyöshalász, tó, 25.IX.1975, VA; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyössolymos, 11.IV-1.V.1978, (fcs); Mátra-hg., Kozmári kilátó környéke, 6.X.1971, VA; Mátra-hg., Mátraháza, 22.X.1972, (fcs).

Psylliodes thlaspis Foudras, 1860 – Distributed mainly on the dry southern slopes of the lower mountainous and hilly districts. Locally may be frequent. – Material examined: Budapest: Farkas-völgy, 12.VI.1949, PK [2]; Mátra-hg., Kozmári D-i oldal, 1.VI.1994, FM.

HISPINAE

Hispa atra Linnaeus, 1767 – Common all over the country. – Material examined: Börzsöny-hg., Törökmező, 17.VII.1995, FM-FL [2]; Hosszúvíz, 14.VII.1990, FM; Sárvár: 84-es út, Rába mellett, 7.V.1997, AA-BK-KT.

CASSIDINAE

Cassida azurea Fabricius, 1801 – Distributed on forest margins and clearings of the lower mountainous districts. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Bagoly-tető, 10.VI.1986, VA; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA.

Cassida canaliculata Laicharting, 1781 – Not so common on the hilly and lower mountainous areas of the country. – Material examined: Cserhát, Nagybátony, 29.X.1973, VA; Cserhát, Szécsény: Kő-hegy, 30.V.1967, JJ.

Cassida denticollis Suffrian, 1844 – Common and frequent species, feeding on *Chrysanthemum vulgare* and *Achillea millefolium.* – Material examined: Boronka-menti TK, Marcali: Marcali-patak partja, 11.VII.1991, FM; Kaszópuszta, 21.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL; Mátra-hg., Szurdokpüspöki, 22.V.1977, VA; Upponyi-hg., Upponyi-szoros, 9.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ [2]; Zempléni-hg., Pálháza: Kőkapu, Pusztafalu, Tolvaj-hegy, 27.VI.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ.

Cassida flaveola Thunberg, 1794 – Frequent on the hilly and mountainous regions of the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: Mátra-hegység, Ágasvár, Cájlik, 7.VII.1977.

Cassida hemisphaerica Herbst, 1799 – Distributed mainly on moist places but uncommon. – Material examined: Boronkamenti TK, Marcali: Marcali-patak partja, 11.VII.1991, FM.

Cassida nebulosa Linnaeus, 1758 – Very common all over the country. – Material examined: Füzesabony: Malom-árok, 17.V.1995, FM [2]; Gyöngyöspata, 26.VII.1986, KA-né; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyös: Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA [7]; Mátra-hg., Gyöngyöspata: Havas-hegy, 20.III.1968, JJ; Mátra-hg., Kisnána: Kopasz-hegy, 16.VII.1965, JJ; Mátra-hg., Mátrafüred,

10.IV.1966, JJ; Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Zagyva-patak, 18.V.1975, VA; Mátra-hg., Szalajka-ház, 26.V.1970, JJ; Mátra-hg., Szurdokpüspöki, 22.V.1977, VA; Naszály, 16.IX.1992, FM-FL-KL; Szanda, vár, 30.X.1973, VA; Upponyi-hg., Upponyi-szoros, 9.VII.1993 [10], 10.VII.1993 [2], 11.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ [5].

Cassida nobilis Linnaeus, 1758 – A common and frequent species. – Material examined: Budai-hegyek, V.1949, PK; Upponyi-hg, Upponyi-szoros, 13.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ.

Cassida pannonica Suffrian, 1844 – Distributed mainly on the plains. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Zagyva-patak partja, 18.V.1975, VA.

Cassida prasina Illiger, 1798 – Common and frequent everywhere in the country. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VA.

Cassida rubiginosa O. F. Müller, 1776 – One of the most common *Cassida* species in the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: Budapest: Vadaskert, 14.IV.1952, PK; Heves-Borsodi-dombság, Ivánka: Gyepes-völgy, 1.VII.1991, FM-FL; Hort, Ágói-patak, 19.VII.1979, KO; Hosszúvíz, 9.IX.1991, TS; Mátra-hg., Kisnána: Kopasz-hegy, 10.VII.1965, 11.VII.1965, 16.VII.1965, JJ; Mátra-hg., Szurdokpüspöki, 22.V.1977, VA; Pásztó: Zagyva-part, 23.V.1975, VA; Upponyi-hg., Upponyi-szoros, 9.VII.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ.

Cassida rufovirens Suffrian, 1844 – Not a rare species on the territory of Transdanubia and on the Plain. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Gyöngyössolymos, 28.III-2.IV.1978, (fcs).

Cassida sanguinolenta O. F. Müller, 1776 – Widely distributed and frequent. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1990, FM.

Cassida stigmatica Suffrian, 1844 – It is also an uncommon species but, however, has a wider distribution in the Carpathian Basin. – Material examined: Pásztó: Zagyva-part, 14.V.1975, VA [6].

Cassida subferruginea Schrank, 1776 – Distributed mainly on sanded territories, moderately rare in the mountains. – Material examined: Gyöngyöspata, 16.VII.1986, KA-né; Jászárokszállás, 30.V.1987, 23.VI.1993, KL [4]; Mátra-hg., Kisnána: Kopasz-hegy, 14.VII.1965, JJ; Mátra-hg., Sár-hegy, 18.V.1970, VL.

Cassida vibex Linneaus, 1767 – Common and frequent all over the country. – Material examined: Heves-Borsodi-dombság, Ivánka: Gyepes-völgy, 1.VII.1991, FM-FL [2]; Jászárokszállás, 30.V.1987, KL [2]; Mátra-hg., Muzsla-hegy, 13.V.1977, VA; Mátra-hg., Pásztó: Muzsla-hegy, 13.V.1977, VA; Mátra-hg., Szurdolpüspöki, 11.V.1977, VA; Zempléni-hg., Pálháza: Kőkapu, 26.VI.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ; Zempléni-hg., Pálháza: Kőkapu, Komlóska-patak völgye, 26.VI.1993, FM-FL-KL-VJ.

Cassida viridis Linnaeus, 1758 – A common species all over the country. – Material examined: Mátra-hg., Galya: Rudolf-tanya elágazás, 4.VI.1991, FM [4]; Mátra-hg., Kisnána: Kő-hegy, 11.VII.1965, JJ; Mátra-hg., Mátraszentimre, 1-6.VII.1975, JJ; Mátra-hg., Mátraszentimre: Kőris-mocsár, 26.VII.1971, GP; (Slovakia) Becherov-Jávoryni, 10-17.VII.1973, JJ-VA.

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A Mátra Múzeum (Gyöngyös) levélbogár gyűjteménye (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae *sensu lato*)

Jelen közlemény a gyöngyösi Mátra Múzeumban őrzött 210 levélbogár faj gyűjtési adatait, elterjedésükre, életmódjukra vonatkozó utalásokat tartalmaz. A több mint 3.000 példány legnagyobb részét Észak-Magyarország területén, a Bükk- és a Mátra-hegységben gyűjtötték, kisebb hányada az ország számos pontjáról, egyéb szórványgyűjtésekből származik. Ritka előfordulásuk miatt az alábbi fajok érdemelnek említést: *Cryptocephalus gridellii* Burlini, 1950; *Chrysolina aurichalcea* (Mannerheim, 1825); *Chrysolina hemisphaerica (?) purpurascens* (Germar, 1822); *Chrysolina rufa (?) crassicollis* (Suffrian, 1851); *Chrysomela tremulae* Fabricius, 1787; *Galeruca dahli* (Joannis, 1865); *Longitarsus curtus* (Allard, 1860); *L. ganglbaueri* Heikertinger, 1912; *L. longise-*

ta Weise, 1889; *L. pulmonariae* Weise, 1893; *L. tristis* Weise, 1888; *Mantura chrysanthemi* (Koch, 1803).

A gyűjtemény vizsgálata során 5 olyan faj példányai is előkerültek, amelyek hiányoznak a Bükki Nemzeti Park levélbogár faunáját bemutató közleményből (TOMOV *et al*., 1996). Ezek a következők: *Donacia bicolor* Zschach, 1788; *Galeruca dahli* (Joannis, 1865), *Longitarsus ganglbaueri* Heikertinger, 1912; *L. pulmonariae* Weise, 1893; *L. tristis* Weise, 1888.

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