

MYRMELEON BORE (TJEDER, 1941) IN HUNGARY (*Planipennia*,
Myrmeleontidae)

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Résumé

Myrmeleon bore (Tjeder, 1941), espèce nouvelle pour la faune de Hongrie, est signalée de deux localités. Sa diffusion dans la partie méridionale de l'Europe est également notée.

After revising the systematics of Scandinavian Myrmeleontidae (ant lions) a new species was reported by Bo Tjeder in 1941.

Myrmeleon bore is very similar to the widely distributed *Myrmeleon formicarius* and *Myrmeleon inconspicuus* of central and southern Europe.

Initially it was only captured in Fennoscandinavia. It occurs mainly on the sand-dunes along the coast as far as Pitea town of Gulf of Bothnia. However some years later it was recorded in several countries of Central Europe. This species lives particularly in drier habitats and coniferous forests (Hölzel, 1964). None has been found near the Arctic Circle, except *Myrmeleon bore* which has not been found in the Mediterranean area. Out of Europe it has been captured in eastern region of Palearctic in Japan, Korea and Kuril Islands (Kuwayama, 1959). A male specimen of this species from a district of Uzbekistan has been determined (Ohm, 1965). Very few data have been obtained from the Soviet Union. The newest point of distribution is near the Volga river in Zhiguli hill in the East European Plain (Luppova, 1987). This species has been collected in Europe: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy, the Soviet Union. It is a Siberian faunistical element (Aspöck et al., 1980).

This species is new to the fauna of Myrmeleontidae of Hungary. Both specimens have been recorded by UV mercury bulb (125 W).

Material: Szilvadi hill, near Salföld UTM grid code: XM 99; plant community: *Calluno-genistetum-germanicae-juniperostosom*, 4 August 1984. Leg. Cs.Szaboky.

1 ♂, length forewing: 28,5mm.

Coll.: Z.Papp in his collection.

Balata lake near Somogyszob UTM grid code: XM 72; plant community: *Asphodelo-Quercetum robori-cerris.*, 9 August 1988. Leg. L.Abraham.

1 ♂, length forewing: 27mm.

Coll.: Somogy county Museum.

Wing span of *Myrmeleon bore* (55-69mm) is usually less than that of the *Myrmeleon formicarius* (66-83mm) and wings are narrow (Meinander, 1962). The abdominal segments are annulated with yellow posteriorly. The pterostigma is more distinct than *Myrmeleon formicarius*. Males have an Eltringham organ at the anal angle of hindwings but the males of *formicarius* are without that organ. Certainly it has some different parts in genital structures (see figs. 4-5). This species seems to be rarer than *Myrmeleon formicarius*. The habits of the larva of *M. formicarius* are all dry and usually sheltered from direct sun and wind in shallow caves. The caves of *M.bore* have always been found in open area. The larva has two spots on the ventral side of its head.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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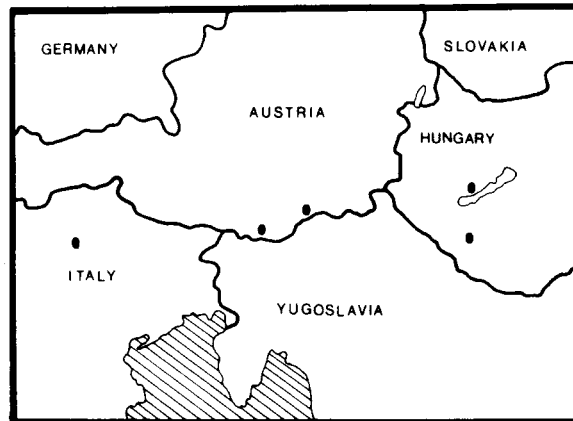
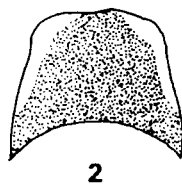
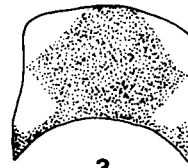


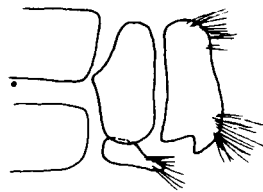
Figure 1: the distribution of *Myrmeleon bore* (Tjeder, 1941) in the southern part of Central Europe.



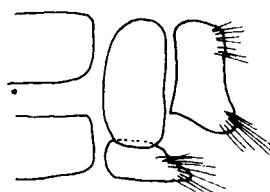
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Figs. 2-3: Pronotum, dorsal view,

2- *Myrmeleon bore*

3- *Myrmeleon formicarius*

Figs. 4-5: Male terminalia, lateral view,

4- *Myrmeleon bore*

5- *Myrmeleon formicarius*