

Data to the knowledge of the terrestrial Isopod (Isopoda: Oniscidea) fauna of Somogy county (Hungary: South Transdanubia)

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FARKAS S.: *Data to the knowledge of the terrestrial Isopod (Isopoda: Oniscidea) fauna of Somogy county (Hungary: South Transdanubia)*

Abstract. The author pointed out twenty-six species of woodlice from Somogy county during 2001—2002. Ten of them are new to the area. *Protracheoniscus franzi* Strouhal 1948 is new to the Hungarian fauna. All 10 × 10 km UTM units of the county were sampled. UTM distributing maps of 25 species, GPS data, date, vegetation of 90 sampling places are given.

Keywords: terrestrial isopods, woodlice, Somogy county,

Introduction

Until 2001, 16 terrestrial Isopod species were known from Somogy county (FARKAS 1998a, FARKAS 1998b, FORRÓ and FARKAS 1998, FARKAS 1999, FARKAS and VADKERTI 2001). The majority of the data originated from the Danube-Drava National Park but the fauna of the bigger part (85%) of the area was unknown. From 2001 a wide faunistic research work has started to discover the isopod fauna of South Transdanubia (Somogy, Baranya and Tolna counties). The first results of this examination are given in this paper.

Methods and sampling places

First of all natural and nature protected reserves were chosen for sampling in each 10 × 10 km UTM unit (Fig.1.). The investigated habitats were categorised according to the Hungarian General Habitat Classification System (HGHCS) (MOLNÁR 1997). The fauna of cities, suburbs, villages and disturbed habitats were also examined in some cases. The detailed data of each sampling place are given in Table 1. All sampling places have an identification number (ID). In the species list these numbers show the presence of a species in a given sampling place. Pitfall traps, sieving of litter and soil, and hand sampling were used as collecting methods. The collected specimens are placed in the isopod collection of the University of Kaposvár.

Results

Species and the number of collected specimen are listed below. Taxonomy is based on SCHMÖLZER (1965) (*Diplocheta* and *Synocheta*) and SCHMIDT (2003) (*Crinocheta*).

Ligiidae Brandt, 1833

Ligidium hypnorum (Cuvier, 1792) (Fig.2.)

10: 4♂, 1♀; 14: 2♀; 19: 3♀; 20: 3♀; 22: 3♀; 33: 2♂, 3♀; 41: 2♂, 4♀; 44: 1♂; 45: 3♂; 46: 3♂, 4♀; 47: 3♂, 3♀; 51: 1♂, 4♀; 53: 3♂, 5♀; 56: 4♂; 65: 6♂; 69: 1♂, 2♀; 71: 2♂, 4♀; 84: 4♂, 5♀; 85: 2♂, 3♀; 89: 3♂, 3♀; 90: 3♂, 2♀; *Ligidium germanicum* Verhoeff, 1901 (Fig.3.)
17: 9♂, 6♀; 28: 4♀; 31: 1♀; 33: 4♂, 6♀; 38: 3♂, 8♀; 48: 6♂, 22♀; 53: 4♀; 55: 2♀; 58: 2♂, 4♀; 60: 1♂, 2♀; 74: 2♂, 7♀;

Trichoniscidae Sars, 1899

Calconiscellus karawankianus Verhoeff, 1908 (Fig.4.)

48: 3♂, 6♀; 60: 4♂, 6♀; 71: 1♂, 6♀;

Trichoniscus pusillus Brandt, 1833 (Fig.5.)

7: 1♂, 4♀; 12: 3♂, 7♀; 10: 3♂, 11♀; 11: 1♂, 3♀; 13: 1♂, 1♀; 14: 5♂, 13♀; 15: 3♂, 7♀; 16: 1♂, 6♀; 20: 1♂, 4♀; 22: 2♂, 1♀; 26: 1♀; 27: 2♂, 4♀; 28: 4♂, 3♀; 30: 1♂, 2♀; 31: 1♂; 32: 2♀; 38: 1♀; 43: 4♀; 44: 2♂, 3♀; 45: 3♂, 3♀; 46: 1♂, 4♀; 47: 1♂; 48: 12♂, 29♀; 51: 2♂; 52: 3♂, 7♀; 53: 4♂, 5♀; 54: 2♂; 55: 2♂, 4♀; 57: 3♂, 1♀; 56: 3♂, 5♀; 58: 6♂, 3♀; 60: 3♂, 2♀; 62: 1♂, 2♀; 64: 1♂, 1♀; 67: 7♂, 8♀; 68: 2♂, 5♀; 71: 1♂, 4♀; 74: 4♂, 11♀; 78: 9♂, 11♀; 80: 2♀; 81: 5♂, 15♀; 82: 3♂; 86: 1♂; 87: 2♀; 89: 5♂, 13♀; 90: 10♂, 24♀;

Haplophthalmus mengii Zaddach, 1844 (Fig.6.)

28: 2♂, 2♀; 68: 1♂, 4♀; 86: 3♀; 90: 1♂, 1♀;

Haplophthalmus danicus Budde-Lund, 1880 (Fig.7.)

14: 15♂, 38♀; 16: 1♂, 5♀; 27: 1♀; 40: 2♀; 46: 1♂, 5♀; 51: 2♀; 59: 6♀; 71: 1♂, 2♀; 82: 1♂, 3♀; 86: 3♂, 2♀;

Hyloniscus riparius (C.L. Koch, 1838) (Fig.8.)

7: 8♂, 16♀; 10: 3♂, 6♀; 13: 5♀; 14: 1♂, 7♀; 15: 3♂, 6♀; 16: 6♂, 12♀; 18: 2♂, 8♀; 20: 2♀; 24: 1♂, 5♀; 25: 2♂, 3♀; 28: 1♂, 1♀; 30: 1♀; 31: 2♂, 5♀; 38: 1♀; 39: 1♂, 1♀; 44: 1♂, 2♀; 45: 7♂, 4♀; 46: 2♂, 6♀; 47: 1♀; 49: 1♀; 51: 1♂, 4♀; 52: 3♂, 8♀; 53: 2♀; 54: 1♂; 56: 4♂; 57: 2♀; 58: 1♂, 1♀; 59: 6♀; 61: 1♂, 7♀; 62: 4♀; 64: 2♂, 21♀; 67: 3♂, 7♀; 69: 5♂, 1♀; 70: 3♂, 3♀; 74: 1♂, 8♀; 77: 3♀; 78: 3♂, 22♀; 80: 6♀; 81: 2♂, 13♀; 82: 1♂, 1♀; 84: 3♀; 85: 6♀; 87: 1♂, 8♀; 89: 1♂, 1♀;

Hyloniscus vividus (C.L. Koch, 1844) (Fig.9.)

9: 1♀; 12: 1♂, 13♀; 10: 1♂, 4♀; 26: 5♀; 33: 2♀; 35: 1♂, 1♀; 36: 1♀; 38: 1♂, 4♀; 43: 3♀; 48: 1♂; 55: 1♂, 1♀; 58: 3♀; 68: 6♀; 74: 5♂, 14♀; 90: 7♂, 4♀;

Androniscus roseus (C.L. Koch, 1838)

39: 8♂, 7♀;

Platyarthridae Verhoeff, 1949

Platyarthrus hoffmannseggii (Budde-Lund, 1893) (Fig.10.)

16: 5♂, 6♀; 44: 6♂, 14♀; 49: 3♀; 50: 2♀; 54: 1♀; 59: 4♀; 68: 2♀; 84: 1♂, 5♀; 89: 10♂, 10♀;

Trichorina tomentosa (Budde-Lund, 1893) (Fig.11.)

Some specimen of this species were found in April 2003 in a greenhouse of University of Kaposvár.

Philosciidae

Lepidoniscus minutus (C.L. Koch, 1838) (Fig.12.)

33: 1♀; 34: 2♀; 35: 1♂, 2♀; 41: 1♂, 2♀; 83: 2♂, 2♀; 88: 2♀;

Trachelipodidae Strouhal, 1953

Porcellium collicola Verhoeff, 1907 (Fig.13.)

2: 1♀; 3: 2♂, 3♀; 5: 3♂, 2♀; 7: 4♀; 10: 3♂, 3♀; 11: 6♂, 5♀; 13: 1♂; 14: 4♂, 4♀; 15: 1♂, 1♀; 16: 7♂, 7♀; 18: 2♂, 4♀; 21: 2♂; 22: 7♂, 10♀; 23: 3♂, 3♀; 24: 2♂, 4♀; 27: 2♀; 29: 1♀; 31: 7♂, 11♀; 43: 1♂, 4♀; 44: 1♂; 45: 2♂, 7♀; 46: 5♂, 4♀; 47: 4♂, 8♀; 48: 2♂; 49: 2♀; 50: 3♂, 3♀; 52: 4♀; 53: 4♂, 3♀; 54: 3♂, 4♀; 58: 4♂, 1♀; 59: 3♂, 7♀; 61: 3♂; 62: 3♂, 8♀; 63: 4♀; 65: 3♂, 3♀; 67: 2♂, 4♀; 68: 2♂, 7♀; 69: 2♂; 70: 2♂, 3♀; 71: 5♂; 74: 4♂, 6♀; 77: 2♂, 6♀; 78: 3♂, 7♀; 79: 1♂; 81: 2♂, 3♀; 84: 3♂; 85: 4♂, 4♀; 89: 2♂, 5♀; 90: 1♂, 2♀;

Porcellium recurvatum Verhoeff, 1901 (Fig.14.)

19: 1♂, 1♀; 20: 1♂, 2♀; 41: 1♂;

Trachelipus ratzeburgii (Brandt, 1833) (Fig.15.)

11: 3♂, 6♀; 12: 1♂, 3♀; 17: 4♂, 4♀; 22: 12♂, 18♀; 28: 1♂, 2; 29: 3♂, 4♀; 30: 3♂, 6♀; 32: 1♂, 2♀; 35: 3♂, 3♀; 37: 2♂, 2♀; 38: 1♂, 1♀; 41: 3♂, 3♀; 42: 2♀; 48: 5♂, 10♀; 53: 6♀; 57: 5♀; 58: 2♂, 3♀; 60: 1♂; 62: 1♂, 2♀; 65: 3♀; 71: 3♂, 5♀; 74: 2♂, 2♀; 75: 2♀; 76: 2♀; 88: 2♂, 1♀;

Trachelipus nodulosus (C.L. Koch, 1838) (Fig.16.)

6: 4♂, 7♀; 21: 2♀; 24: 1♂, 3♀; 26: 1♀; 37: 3♂, 2♀; 39: 2♀; 49: 1♀; 52: 1♀; 54: 1♀; 61: 2♂, 4♀;

Trachelipus rathkii (Brandt, 1833) (Fig.17.)

12: 2♂, 4♀; 13: 6♂, 9♀; 14: 10♂, 14♀; 15: 1♀; 16: 1♀; 22: 5♂, 5♀; 24: 2♂, 4♀; 25: 2♂, 2♀; 28: 1♂, 1♀; 30: 1♀; 31: 2♂, 3♀; 35: 1♂; 43: 1♀; 44: 1♂; 45: 2♀; 47: 2♀; 50: 2♂, 3♀; 57: 2♂; 58: 1♂, 2♀; 59: 3♂, 5♀; 61: 3♂, 3♀; 62: 1♂, 8♀; 63: 1♀; 64: 2♂, 5♀; 66: 1♂, 2♀; 78: 2♂, 4♀; 84: 1♂, 4♀; 87: 6♂, 4♀;

Cylistidae Verhoeff, 1949

Cylisticus convexus (De Geer, 1778) (Fig.18.)

16: 1♀; 27: 1♂, 2♀; 39: 1♀; 43: 2♀; 46: 2♂, 6♀; 49: 1♂, 2♀; 56: 3♀; 84: 2♂, 3♀; 86: 1♂;

Agnaridae Schmidt, 2002

Protracheoniscus politus (C.L. Koch, 1841) (Fig.19.)

5: 3♀; 9: 4♀; 12: 3♂, 5♀; 11: 1♂, 20♀; 17: 6♂, 8♀; 23: 2♀; 24: 4♀; 27: 1♂; 29: 3♂, 4♀; 30: 1♂, 2♀; 31: 1♂, 2♀; 33: 1♀; 34: 1♂, 3♀; 35: 3♂, 4♀; 48: 1♂; 49: 2♀; 50: 1♂, 2♀; 55: 1♂; 59: 3♀; 60: 11♂, 20♀; 63: 1♂; 71: 3♂, 5♀; 75: 1♂, 4♀; 83: 1♂; 85: 2♂;

88: 7♂, 11♀;

Protracheoniscus franzi Strouhal 1948 (Fig.20.)

19: 1♂, 1♀; 20: 1♂, 1♀; 75: 1♂, 4♀; 76: 2♂, 1♀;

Porcellionidae Brandt & Ratzeburg, 1831

Porcellionides pruinosis Brandt, 1833 (Fig.21.)

21: 1♂; 61: 1♂;

Porcellio scaber Latreille 1804 (Fig.22.)

3: 1♂, 3♀; 21: 1♀; 39: 1♀; 59: 2♂, 2♀;

Armadillidiidae Brandt, 1833

Armadillidium opacum (C.L. Koch, 1841) (Fig.23.)

35: 1♀; 37: 3♀; 53: 2♂, 1♀;

Armadillidium versicolor Stein, 1859 (Fig.24.)

There is only one distribution data of this species in Somogy (Szlavec 1992).

Armadillidium vulgare Latreille, 1804 (Fig.25.)

3: 2♀; 6: 5♂, 19♀; 7: 3♀; 12: 1♂, 1♀; 14: 1♀; 16: 4♀; 18: 1♂; 19: 1♀; 21: 2♂; 22: 5♂, 7♀; 24: 2♀; 25: 1♂, 3♀; 26: 1♂, 1♀; 27: 3♂; 37: 1♀; 41: 1♂, 2♀; 44: 1♂, 2♀; 45: 1♀; 46: 2♂, 2♀; 47: 6♀; 53: 2♂, 1♀; 56: 3♂, 1♀; 59: 2♂; 61: 3♂, 5♀; 62: 2♀; 63: 1♂, 1♀;

64: 8♀; 66: 2♀; 68: 2♂, 4♀; 72: 1♀; 73: 2♂♀; 74: 2♂, 1♀; 76: 1♂; 77: 3♂, 2♀; 78: 2♀;

80: 4♀; 81: 1♂, 4♀; 84: 2♂, 1♀; 85: 2♂, 2♀; 90: 1♀;

Armadillidium zenckeri Brandt, 1833 (Fig.26.)

7: 3♂, 1♀; 14: 8♂, 17♀; 16: 3♂, 2♀; 20: 1♂, 2♀; 24: 2♂, 4♀; 31: 1♂; 44: 1♂; 45: 1♂, 2♀; 48: 1♂, 3♀; 56: 3♂; 58: 1♂, 1♀; 62: 2♂, 4♀; 64: 11♂, 19♀; 67: 4♀; 69: 2♂, 3♀; 78: 11♂, 9♀; 79: 8♂, 12♀; 80: 1♀; 81: 14♂, 16♀; 84: 2♂, 7♀;

Discussion

Summarizing the data from the literature and the samplings in 2001—2002, 26 isopod species are enumerated from Somogy county which is about the 50 % of the Hungarian isopod fauna (FORRÓ and FARKAS 1998). The county. Those species of the Hungarian fauna that were undiscovered live in such habitats which are missing from Somogy (*Haplophth-almus hungaricus*, *H. montivagus*, *Porcellio monticola*, *Armadillidium pictum* live in mountain habitats). Other species (*Ligidium intermedium*, *Hyloniscus transsylvanicus*, *Oniscus asellus*) like the colder and more humid climate. *Armadillidium versicolor* was found only in Balatonberény (SZLÁVECZ 1992). My research started in 2001 and extended over the whole territory of Somogy county resulting in 10 new species to the area.

The most frequent species are *P. collicola*, *H. riparius*, *A. vulgare*, *T. rathkii* and *Trichoniscus pusillus*. These species were discovered in the 40—65% of the sampling sites. When comparing the distribution data of these species inside the county with the countrywide data the results show a good fit.

Nine species were found only in 1—10 % of the sampling sites. *Trichorina tomentosa* does not live in natural habitats in Hungary but in warm houses and indoor plant stores. Even if *A. opacum*, *C. karawankianus* and *L. minutus* have only few data, these species are probably common in the Zselic, especially in the deep, humid valleys. The rarest two species are *Porcellium recurvatum* and *Protracheoniscus franzi* (Figs. 19. and 27.). The first one had only one distribution data earlier from the Kőszeg mountains (KESSELYÁK 1937). I discovered it in Kaszó and Gyékényes. *P. franzi* is new to the Hungarian fauna (FARKAS 2003). It was known only from Austria (STROUHAL 1948). In May 2002 I found some specimens in Szőkedencs and two weeks later I found the species again in the Drava basin, in the surroundings of Gyékényes. These are the first records of *P. franzi* outside Austria.

ID	Place	UTM code	Altitude-latitude (degree/min/sec)	Elevation (m)	Date	HGCS code	Habitat
1	Balatonboglár "a"	YM 08	–	-	01. VII. 2002	S2	Hybrid poplar plantation; under bark of rotting wood
2	Balatonboglár "b"	YM 08	46°46'48" – 017°39'42"	138	01. VII. 2002	S4	Black pine plantation; under leaf litter
3	Balatonszárszó	YM 08	46°49'45" – 017°50'32"	125	08. VII. 2002	B1	Reed beds with willows; under bark and leaf litter
4	Balatonszentgyörgy "a"	XM 77	46°40'13" – 017°19'04"	183	13. V. 2002	L2	Turkey oak – sessile oak woodland; under leaf litter
5	Balatonszentgyörgy "b"	XM 77	46°40'22" – 017°18'56"	192	13. V. 2002	S1	Black locust plantation, extreme dry soil; under leaf litter
6	Balatonszentgyörgy "c"	XM 77	46°40'32" – 017°18'30"	158	13. V. 2002	P6	Park vegetation with surviving native grassland vegetation; under rotting trunks
7	Balatonújlak	XM 87	46°40'38" – 017°24'11"	85	12. V. 2002.	J4	Riverine willow-poplar woodland; under bark and leaf litter
8	Bélavár "a"	XM 60	46°07'04" – 017°11'45"	131	31. V. 2002	B5	Non-tussock beds of sedges; under moss and rotting wood
9	Bélavár "b"	XM 60	46°07'59" – 017°13'10"	138	31. V. 2002	K5	Pannonic neutral colline and beech woodland; from thick litter layer
10	Bolhás	XM 72	46°15'32" – 017°17'23"	181	29. VII. 2002	J4	Stream bank, riverine willow - poplar woodland; from soil
11	Boronka	XM 86	46°34'43" – 017°27'54"	114	13. V. 2002	L2	Turkey oak – sessile oak woodland on sandy soil; under leaf litter
12	Böhönye	XM 84	46°24'34" – 017°26'43"	-	29. VII. 2002	B1	Reed beds; under leaf litter
13	Csiszta	XM 97	–	-	19. VI. 2002	J5	Riverine ash - alder woodlands; under rotting trunks
14	Csombárd	YM 04	46°27'54" – 017°39'31"	169	23. III. 2002	J4	Stream bank, riverine willow-poplar woodland; under bark
15	Fonó "a"	YM 24	46°24'06" – 017°56'27"	160	03. V. 2002	L2	Turkey oak – sessile oak woodland; from rotting wood
16	Fonó "b"	YM 24	46°23'57" – 017°56'51"	166	03. V. 2002	O7	Colline and montane dry degraded grassland; under stones near a draw well
17	Gálosfa	YM 22	–	-	01. XII. 2001	L2	Stream bank, turkey oak – sessile oak woodland; from litter
18	Gölle	BS 74	46°26'30" – 018°01'08"	140	18. VII. 2002	J4	Riverine willow - poplar woodland; under rotting plants
19	Gyékényes "a"	XM 52	46°13'14" – 017°02'59"	148	31. V. 2002	L2	Turkey oak – sessile oak woodland edge; under rotting plants
20	Gyékényes "b"	XM 52	46°14'10" – 017°02'50"	148	31. V. 2002	B5	Non tussock beds of sedges; under rotting plants
21	Hosszúvíz "a"	XM 85	46°30'27" – 017°28'13"	111	19. V. 2002	V4	Agricultural, ruderal site; under bricks
22	Hosszúvíz "b"	XM 85	46°30'31" – 017°30'14"	121	19. V. 2002	J5	Riverine ash - alder woodland; under bark
23	Igal "a"	YM 25	46°33'29" – 017°56'14"	267	18. VII. 2002	L2	Turkey oak – sessile oak woodland; under litter
24	Igal "b"	YM 25	46°31'25" – 017°57'09"	209	01. VIII. 2002	O3	Dried stream bed with ruderal riverine and marsh communities; under litter
25	Jákó	XM 93	46°22'02" – 017°32'00"	165	30. VII. 2002	J5	Dried riverine ash - alder woodland; under bark
26	Kálmánca	YM 00	46°04'12" – 017°36'44"	216	19. VII. 2002	O3, J5	Dried stream bed with ruderal riverine and marsh communities in ash - alder woodland; under bark
27	Kapoly	YM 27	46°42'39" – 017°57'04"	123	08. VII. 2002	L2	Turkey oak - sessile oak woodland; under bark
28	Kaposfüred "a"	YM 14	–	124	08. III. 2002	L2	Turkey oak - sessile oak woodland; under bark
29	Kaposfüred "b"	YM 14	46°26'41" – 017°46'59"	124	11. III. 2002	L2	Turkey oak - sessile oak woodland; under bark
30	Kaposfüred "c"	YM 14	46°27'01" – 017°46'23"	124	11. III. 2002	J4	Riverine willow - poplar woodland; in rotting wood

31	Kaposhomok "a"	YM 23	46°21'44" – 017°54'58"	124	12. III. 2002	J5	Riverine ash - alder woodland; under bark
32	Kaposhomok "b"	YM 23	46°21'32" – 017°54'51"	140	12. III. 2002	J5	Riverine ash - alder woodland; under rotting trunks
33	Kaposszerdahely "a"	YM 13	46°20'33" – 017°44'57"	207	13. X. 2001	J5	Lake shore, riverine ash - alder woodland; pitfall trap
34	Kaposszerdahely "b"	YM 13	46°20'28" – 017°45'12"	141	13. X. 2001	N3	Spruce woodland; pitfall trap
35	Kaposszerdahely "c"	YM 13	46°20'34" – 017°45'03"	161	13. X. 2001	L2	Turkey oak - sessile oak woodland; under bark
36	Kaposszerdahely "d"	YM 13	46°20'25" – 017°45'13"	144	13. X. 2001	K5	Pannonic neutral colline and beech woodland; under bark
37	Kaposszerdahely "e"	YM 13	46°20'33" – 017°44'58"	153	25. IX. 2001	J4	Riverine willow - poplar woodland; under bark
38	Kaposvár "a"	YM 13	46°20'38" – 017°44'48"	153	30. V. 2002	J4	City park, lake shore, under rotting plants
39	Kaposvár "b"	YM 13	46°21'37" – 017°46'53"	139	20. IX. 2001	J4	City park, lake shore, under bricks
40	Kaposvár "c"	YM 13	–	–	10. X. 2001	J4	City park, lake shore, under stones
41	Kaszó	XM 73	46°19'20" – 017°12'26"	176	31. V. 2002	L2	Turkey oak - sessile oak woodland on dry sandy soil; from litter
42	Kercseliget	BS 73	46°19'55" – 018°02'24"	220	02. V. 2002	L2	Turkey oak - sessile oak woodland; under bark
43	Lad	YM 01	46°07'54" – 017°37'16"	161	19. VII. 2002	L2	Stream bank, turkey oak - sessile oak woodland; under bark
44	Látrány "a"	YM 18	46°44'35" – 017°45'51"	101	03. IV. 2002	J4	Willow - poplar woodland, ruderal riverine and marsh communities in dried stream bed; under rotting plants
45	Látrány "b"	YM 18	46°44'46" – 017°45'38"	119	03. IV. 2002	J5	Riverine ash - alder woodland; under litter
46	Lengyeltóti	YM 07	46°39'51" – 017°39'17"	142	02. VIII. 2002	J5	Riverine ash - alder woodland; under litter
47	Libickozma	XM 95	46°30'30" – 017°30'38"	141	19. V. 2002	J5	Riverine ash - alder woodland; under bark
48	Lipótfá	YM 02	46°15'41" – 017°41'15"	201	16. III. 2002	L2	Turkey oak - sessile oak woodland; under litter and bark
49	Lulla	BS 78	46°47'01" – 018°01'24"	156	08. VII. 2002	J4	Riverine willow - poplar woodland; under rotting plants
50	Mernye "a"	YM 15	46°28'49" – 017°47'43"	177	01. VIII. 2002	L2	Turkey oak - sessile oak woodland; under litter and bark
51	Mernye "b"	YM 15	46°28'34" – 017°48'23"	168	01. VIII. 2002	D5 (?)	Tall herb communities; under bark
52	Mezőcsokonya	YM 04	46°25'33" – 017°40'03"	177	23. III. 2002	O3	Ruderal riverine and marsh communities; under litter
53	Mike	XM 92	46°13'40" – 017°30'21"	156	30. VII. 2002	J5	Riverine ash - alder woodland; under litter and rotting plants
54	Nagyberki	BS 63	46°19'58" – 017°58'34"	225	02. V. 2002	S1	Black locust plantation; under leaf litter and rotting trunks
55	Nagyfakos	XM 64	–	–	26. VII. 2002	L2	Turkey oak - sessile oak woodland; under litter and bark
56	Osztopán	YM 05	46°32'36" – 017°39'13"	141	02. VIII. 2002	J4	Riverine willow - poplar woodland; under litter
57	Órtilos	XM 43	46°18'17" – 016°52'59"	148	26. VII. 2002	J4	Riverine willow - poplar woodland; under litter and bark
58	Pogányszentpéter	XM 54	46°24'32" – 017°02'57"	177	26. VII. 2002	J5	Riverine ash - alder woodland; under litter
59	Pusztaszemes	YM 28	46°46'44" – 017°55'04"	122	08. VII. 2002	J4	Riverine willow - poplar woodland; under trunks, stones and litter
60	Ropoly	YM 12	46°15'40" – 017°47'37"	269	30. V. 2002	K5	Pannonic neutral colline and beech woodland; under bark and litter

61	Ságvár	BS 79	46°52'52" – 018°08'37"	115	01. VII. 2002	J4	Riverine willow - poplar woodland; under trunks, stones and litter
62	Sávoly "a"	XM 76	46°36'11" – 017°14'53"	114	14. V. 2002	J4	Riverine willow - poplar woodland; under litter
63	Sávoly "b"	XM 76	46°36'18" – 017°14'27"	114	14. V. 2002	L2	Turkey oak - sessile oak woodland; under litter and bark
64	Sávoly "c"	XM 76	46°36'25" – 017°13'58"	114	14. V. 2002	J4	Riverine willow - poplar woodland; under trunks and stones
65	Segesd	XM 83	46°19'06" – 017°18'52"	175	29. VII. 2002	L2	Turkey oak - sessile oak woodland; under litter and bark
66	Siójut	BS 89	46°52'56" – 018°08'26"	115	01. VII. 2002	O10	Semi-natural vegetation of embankment of Sió-channel; under stones
67	Som	BS 88	46°48'13" – 018°08'51"	127	01. VII. 2002	O10	Semi-natural vegetation on the embankment of Kis-Koppány-stream; under rotting plants
68	Somogydöröcske	BS 76	46°35'47" – 018°00'46"	110	18. VII. 2002	J4	Stream bank, riverine willow - poplar woodland; under bark
69	Somogyárd	XM 94	46°25'17" – 017°35'14"	172	2002 VII. 29	J5	Riverine ash - alder woodland; under litter
70	Somogyzil	BS 75	46°30'56" – 018°01'24"	159	01. VIII. 2002	O10	Semi-natural vegetation on the embankment of a stream; from soil
71	Somogyvár	YM 06	46°34'08" – 017°38'27"	130	02. VIII. 2002	L2	Turkey oak - sessile oak woodland, stream bank; under bark and litter
72	Szabadi-Sóstó	BT 80	46°55'59" – 018°07'01"	141	01. VII. 2002	S1	Black locust plantation; extreme dry soil, under rubbish
73	Szántódpuszta	YM 29	46°51'27" – 017°55'42"	128	01. VII. 2002	L2	Turkey oak - sessile oak woodland; under trunks
74	Szenta	XM 62	46°17'16" – 017°10'43"	186	29. VII. 2002	L2	Turkey oak - sessile oak woodland; under litter
75	Szőkedencs	XM 75	46°32'14" – 017°14'17"	166	13. V. 2002	L2	Turkey oak - sessile oak woodland; dry soil, under trunks and litter
76	Szőkedencs	XM 75	46°32'14" – 017°14'17"	166	04. V. 2003	L2	Turkey oak - sessile oak woodland; dry soil, under trunks and litter
77	Tarany	XM 71	46°10'14" – 017°16'01"	157	05. VIII. 2002	J4	Riverine willow - poplar woodland with Sambucus nigra, under rotting plants
78	Táska "a"	XM 96	46°37'16" – 017°31'06"	118	13. V. 2002	J4	Riverine willow - poplar woodland; under stones
79	Táska "b"	XM 96	46°37'14" – 017°30'55"	118	13. V. 2002	B5	Non tussock beds of sedges; under rotting plants
80	Táska "c"	XM 96	46°27'15" – 017°30'55"	114	13. V. 2002	J4	Riverine willow - poplar woodland; litter
81	Táska "d"	XM 96	46°38'18" – 017°32'28"	131	19. VI. 2002	O3	Ruderal riverine and marsh communities; under rotting plants
82	Tengőd	BS 77	–	-	08. VII. 2002	L2	Turkey oak - sessile oak woodland; in rotting trunks
83	Töröcske	YM 13	–	-	13. X. 2001	L2	Turkey oak - sessile oak woodland; pitfall traps
84	Vadépuszta	YM 16	46°34'41" – 017°48'36"	172	01. VIII. 2002	D5	Under the bridge of Tetves-stream
85	Vése	XM 74	46°24'31" – 017°19'49"	154	29. VII. 2002	L2	Turkey oak - sessile oak woodland; under litter
86	Visz	YM 17	46°15'38" – 017°41'08"	193	03. IV. 2002	J4	Riverine willow - poplar woodland; in rotting wood
87	Vízvár	XM 70	46°05'04" – 017°13'36"	118	31. V. 2002	J4	Riverine willow - poplar woodland; in rotting wood, litter
88	Zselickisfalud	YM 12	–	-	05. X. 2001	L2	Turkey oak - sessile oak woodland; pitfall traps
89	Zsippó "a"	YM 03	46°18'51" – 017°41'05"	159	04. V. 2002	D5	Under bridge of a stream
90	Zsippó "b"	YM 03	46°17'23" – 017°40'46"	155	04. V. 2002	J4	Riverine willow - poplar woodland, stream bank; under litter

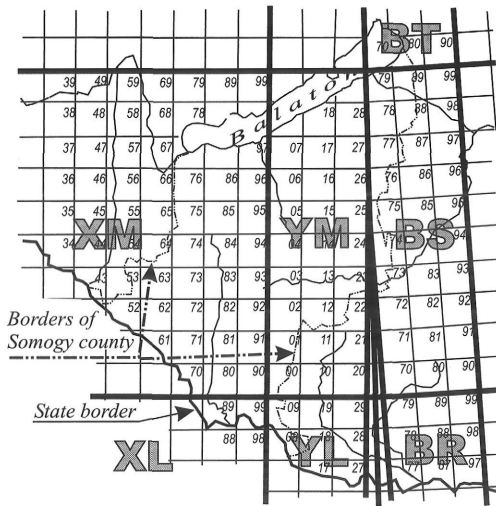


Fig.1. UTM map of Somogy county

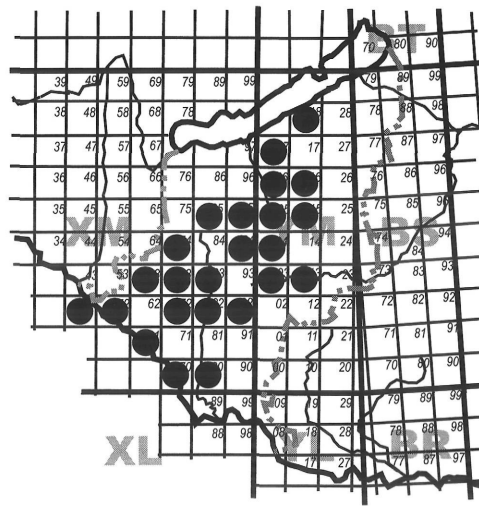


Fig.2. *Ligidium hypnorum* (Cuvier, 1792)

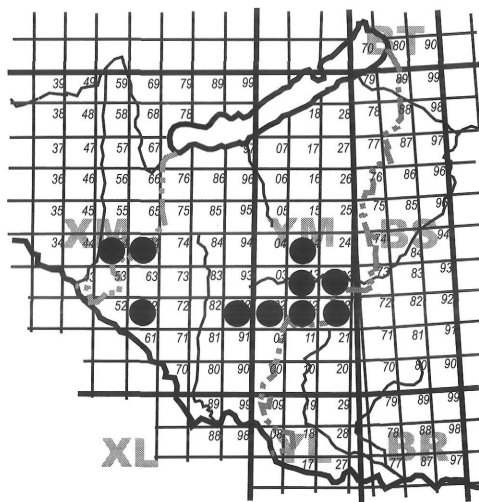


Fig.3. *Ligidium germanicum* Verhoeff, 1901

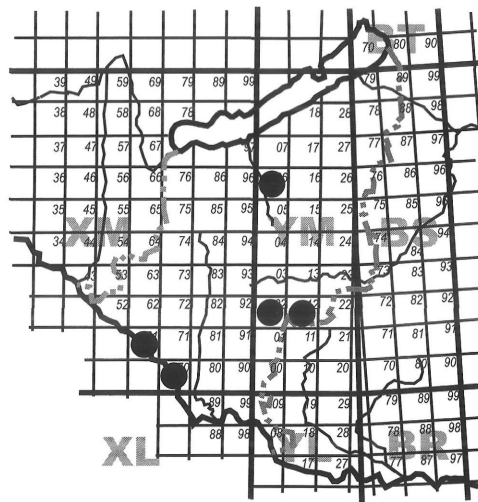


Fig.4. *Calconiscellus karawankianus* Verhoeff, 1908

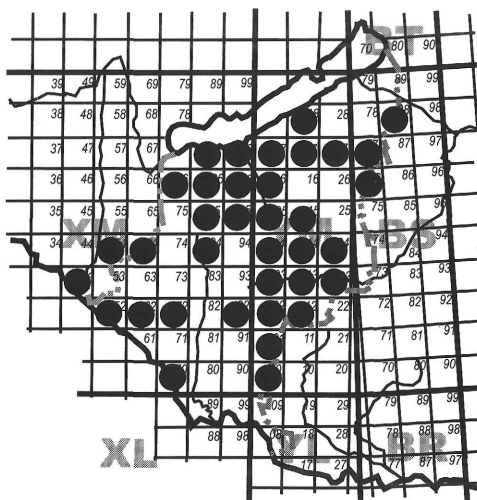


Fig.5. *Trichoniscus pusillus* Brandt, 1933

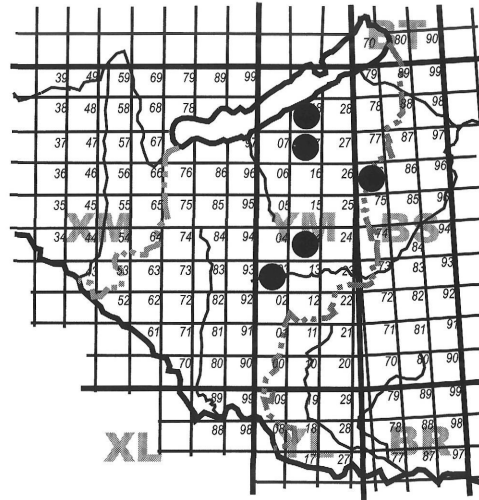


Fig.6. *Haplophthalmus mengii* Zaddach, 1844

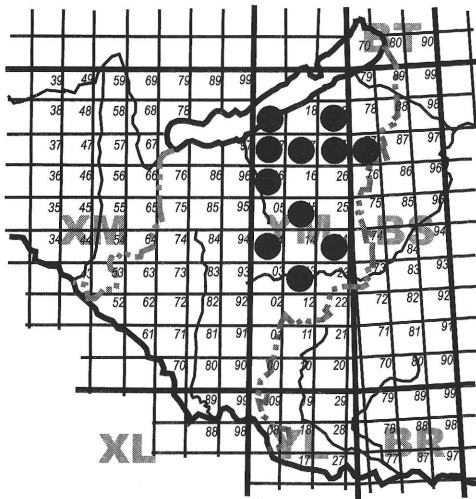


Fig.7. *Haplophthalmus danicus* Budde-Lund, 1880

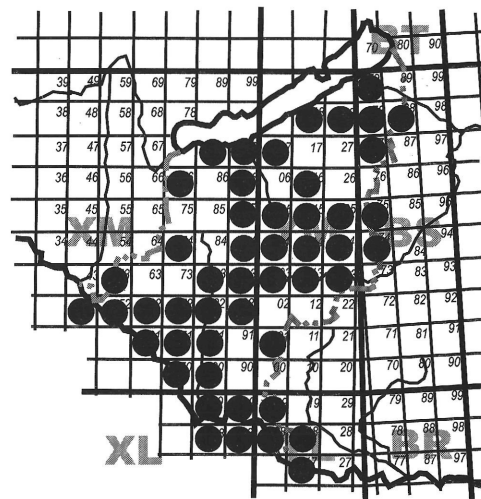


Fig.8. *Hyloniscus riparius* (C.L. Koch, 1838)

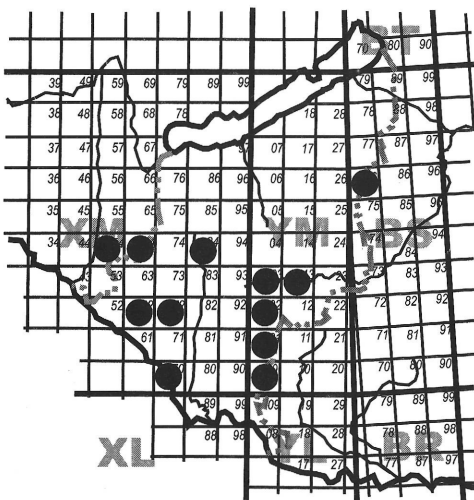


Fig.9. *Hyloniscus vividus* (C.L. Koch, 1844)



Fig.10. *Platyarthrus hoffmannseggii* (Budde-Lund, 1893)

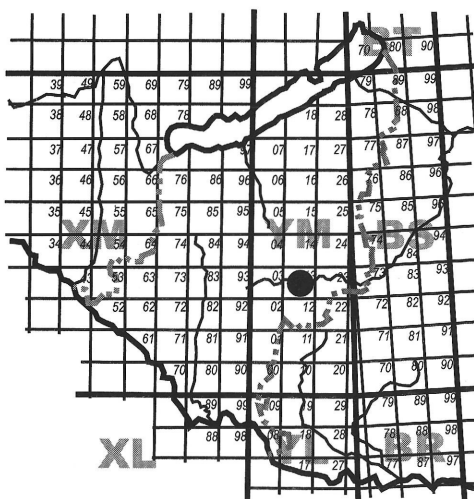


Fig.11. *Trichorina tomentosa* (Budde-Lund, 1893)

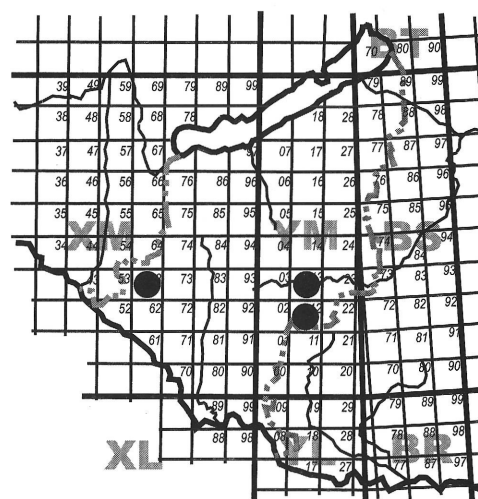


Fig.12. *Lepidoniscus minutus* (C.L. Koch, 1838)

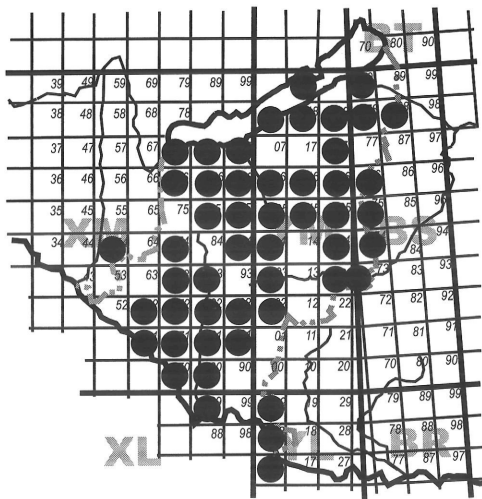


Fig.13. *Porcellium collicola* Verhoeff, 1907

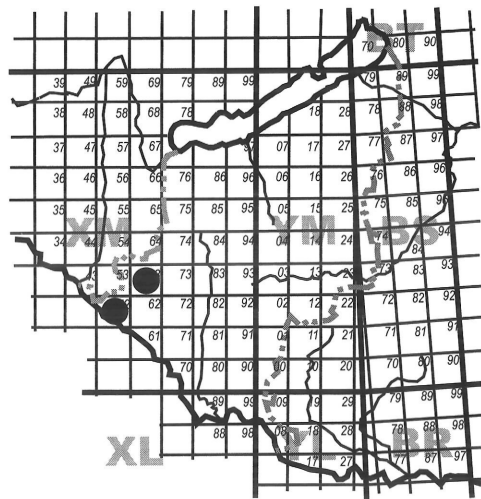


Fig.14. *Porcellium recurvatum* Verhoeff, 1901

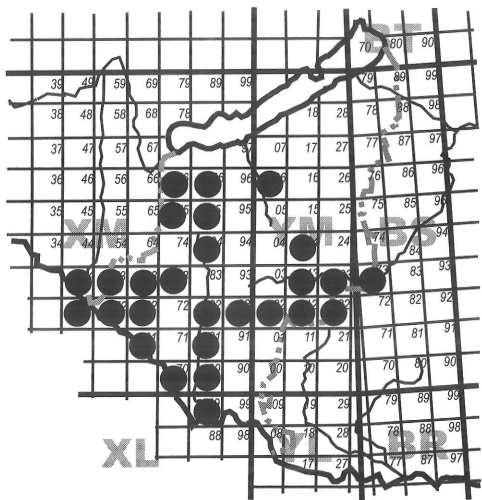


Fig.15. *Trachelipus ratzeburgii* (Brandt, 1833)

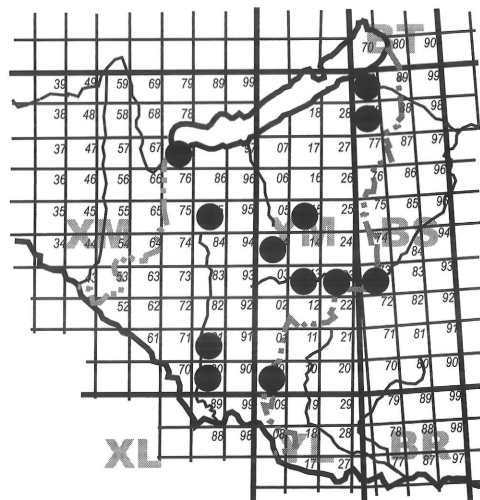


Fig.16. *Trachelipus nodulosus* (C.L. Koch, 1838)

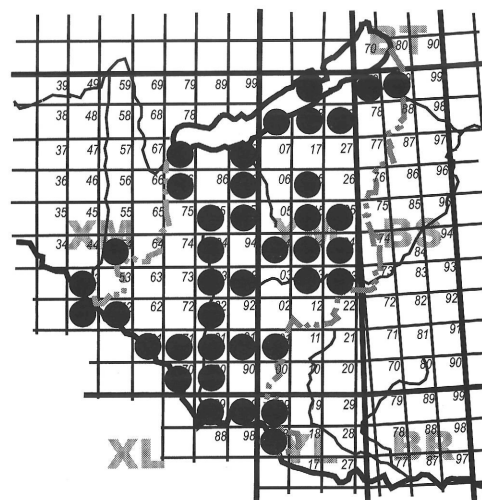


Fig.17. *Trachelipus rathkii* (Brandt, 1833)

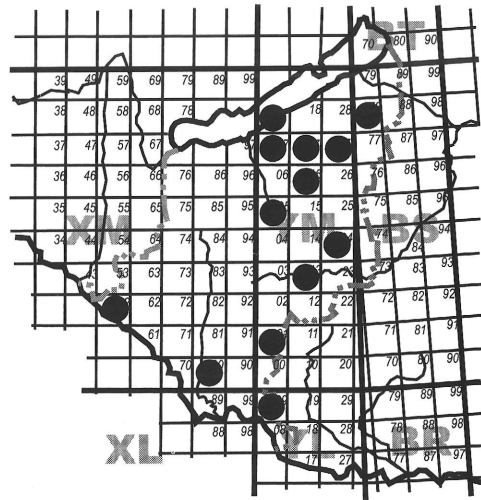


Fig.18. *Cylisticus convexus* (De Geer, 1778)



Fig.19. *Protracheoniscus politus* (C.L. Koch, 1841)

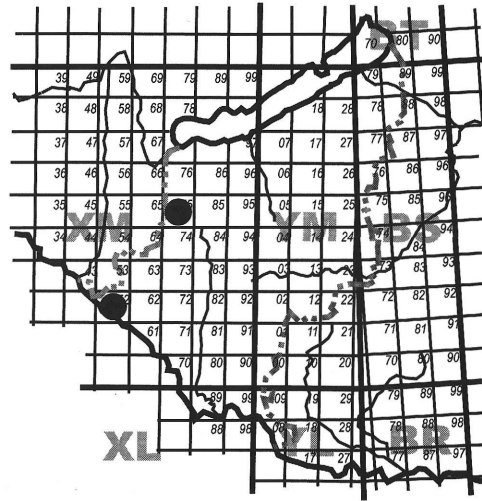


Fig.20. *Protracheoniscus franzi* Strouhal 1948

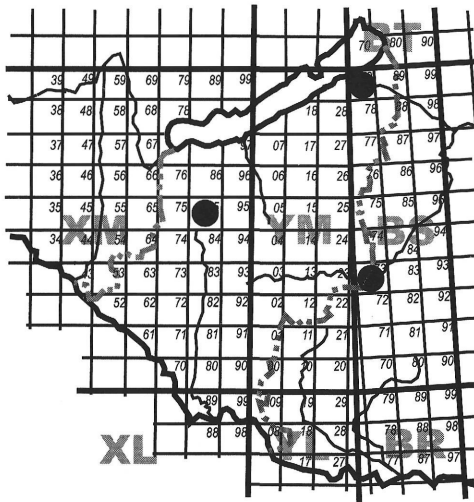


Fig.21. *Porcellionides pruinosus* Brandt, 1833

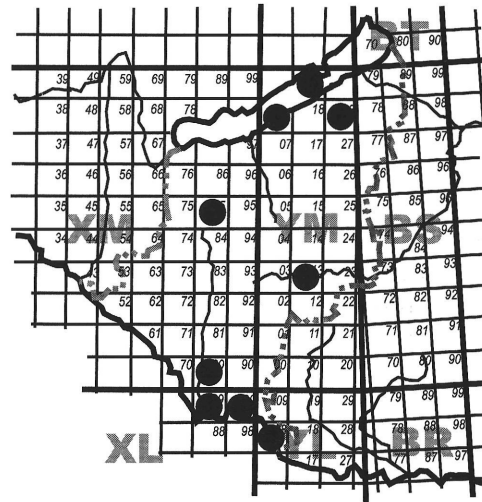


Fig.22. *Porcellio scaber* Latreille 1804

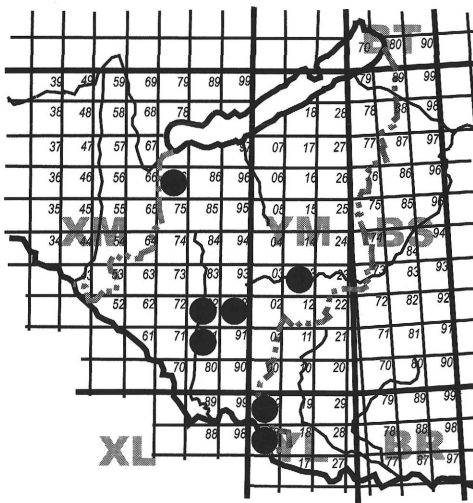


Fig.23. *Armadillidium opacum* (C.L. Koch, 1841)

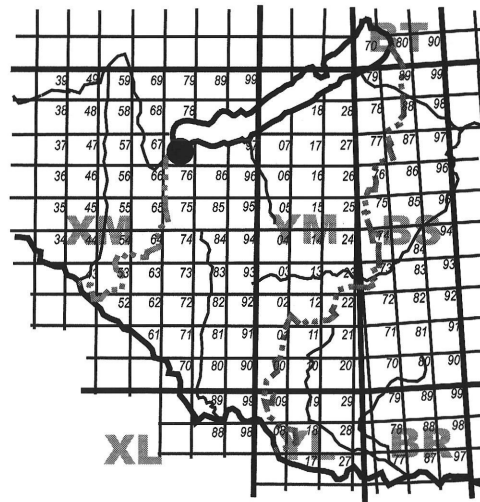
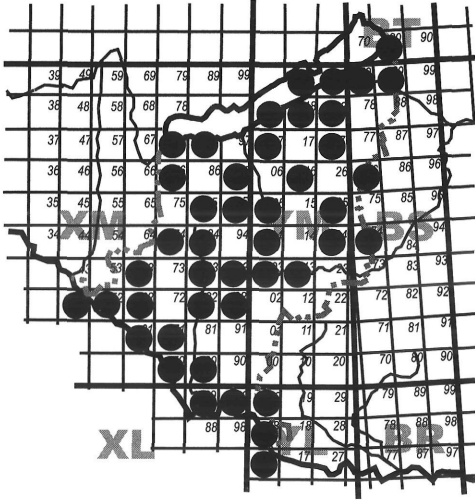
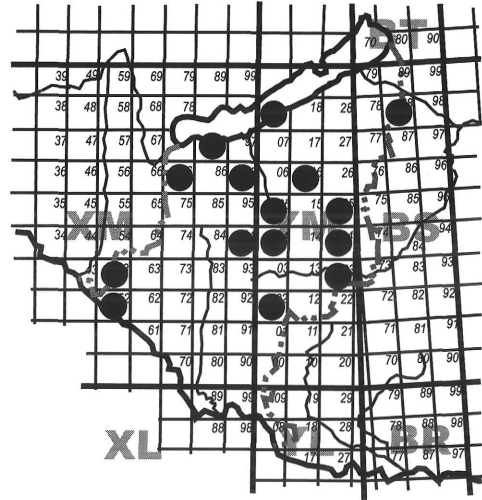


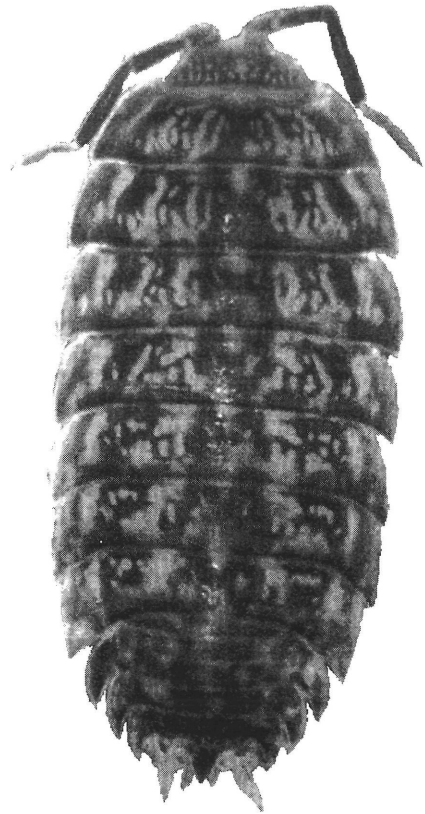
Fig.24. *Armadillidium versicolor* Stein 1859

Fig. 25. *Armadillidium vulgare* Latreille, 1804Fig. 26. *Armadillidium zenckeri* Brandt, 1833

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Fig. 27. *Protracheoniscus franzi* Strouhal 1948

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Somogy megye szárazföldi ászkarak (Isopoda: Oniscidea) faunájának alapvetése

FARKAS SÁNDOR

A Somogy megye faunáját bemutató milleniumi kiadvány 16. publikált adattal rendelkező szárazföldi ászkarakot említ a megyéből (Farkas és Vadkerti 2001). Az adatok túlnyomó része a Duna-Dráva Nemzeti Park területéről illetve a megye déli részéről származott. 2001-ben a szerző átfogó faunisztikai kutatást indított a Dél-Dunántúl Isopoda faunájának feltárása céljából. 2001—2002 során Somogy megyében végzett vizsgálatokat. A megye területére részben, vagy teljes kiterjedésében eső, valamennyi 10×10 km-es UTM négyzetben, összesen 90 mintavételi helyen folytatott gyűjtéseket talajcsapdázással, egyeléssel és avarminták futtatásával. Minden mintavételi hely vegetációja meghatározásra, földrajzi koordinátái és magasság adatai GPS műszerrel rögzítésre kerültek, valamint fotó készült róluk. Elsősorban természetvédelmi területeken, vagy természetközeli élőhelyeken folyt a kutatás, de esetenként synantrop, vagy bolygatott vegetációjú helyeken is történt mintavétel. A vizsgált élőhelyek adatait az 1.sz. táblázat tartalmazza.

A vizsgálatok során 26 ászkafajt mutatott ki a szerző, mely a hazai fauna kb. felét reprezentálja. A megye területére nézve 10 új faj között egy (*Protracheoniscus franzi*) a hazai faunára is újnak bizonyult. A magyar ászka fauna azon fajai, melyeket nem sikerült megtalálni, hegyvidéki élőhelyeken (pl. *Haplophthalmus hungaricus*, *H. montivagus*, *Porcellio monticola*, *Armadillidium pictum*), vagy a somogyinál hűvösebb,

csapadékosabb klímával rendelkező területeken élnek (pl. *Ligidium intermedium*, *Hyloniscus transsylvanicus*, *Oniscus asellus*). A vizsgált területen leggyakrabban megtalált 5 faj a mintavételi helyek 40—65%-ából került elő: *Porcellium collicola*, *Hyloniscus riparius*, *Armadillidium vulgare*, *Trachelipus rathkii* és *Trichoniscus pusillus*. Ezen fajok megyei elterjedési adatait összehasonlítva országos lelőhelyekkel, megállapítható, hogy a megyén belül és országosan is ugyanazon fajok a leggyakoribbak. Jellegzetesen somogyi ászkafaunáról még nem lehet beszélni, mert a dél-dunántúli régió, illetve az ország faunája is kevésbé kutatott; az általánosításokhoz egyelőre kevés az adat. További 9 faj a mintavételi helyek mindössze 1—10%-ából került elő, azonban nem mindegyikükről tetelezhető fel, hogy a „ritka” fajok közé tartoznának. Így pl. az *Armadillidium opacum*, *Armadillidium zenckeri*, *Calconiscellus kara-wankianus*, *Lepidoniscus minutus* fajok országosan kevés lelőhelyadattal rendelkeznek, de ez inkább a kutatottság hiányának tulajdonítható. Természetvédelmi szempontból figyelemre méltó a *Porcellium recurvatum*, mely korábban csak a Kőszegi-hegységből volt ismert (Kesselyák 1937). A hazai faunára is új *Protracheoniscus franzi* európai viszonylatban is ritka, mindössze Ausztria néhány pontján találták meg. A faj Somogy délnyugati részéből (Gyékényes, Szökedencs) került elő. Újabb fajok felbukkanásának a megyében már kicsi a valószínűsége.

