

Further faunistic results of the caddisfly (Trichoptera) examinations of the Dráva region, South Hungary

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ABSTRACT: [Further faunistic results of the caddisfly (Trichoptera) examinations of the Dráva region, South Hungary.] 88 species were collected on the area since 1998. Six of them – *Hydropsyche siltalai* Döhler, 1963; *Tinodes pallidulus* McLachlan, 1878; *Phryganea bipunctata* Retzius, 1783; *Stenophylax meridionalis* Malicky, 1980; *Silo nigricornis* (Pictet, 1834) and *Setodes viridis* (Fourcroy, 1785) – were not published from the area examined. The number of known species increased up to 113. New data of rare and very sporadic species were also get during this period.

Introduction

The first caddisfly data of the Dráva region were published about twenty years ago, when NÓGRÁDI (1985) published a list consisting of 65 species from the Barcs Juniper Woodland. Later a site of Dráva river was examined by a light trap, where a relative strong population of *Platyphylax frauenfeldi* Brau. was pointed out (UHERKOVICH & NÓGRÁDI 1992). In the nineties we collected along the whole Hungarian section of the river and at several other types of waters of the region. These studies resulted altogether 107 species NÓGRÁDI & UHERKOVICH 1995, 1998). The examinations were not finished then, but a very systematic and intensive series of collections (“monitoring”) was carried out during the years 1998–2004. These recent collections were focused mostly few sites of the region, thus we collected only 88 during these years. Six of those species have not been collected earlier on the area.

Results

Six species new for the Dráva region

Above all we have to present six species which have not been known from the Dráva region before 1998.

Hydropsyche siltalai Döhler, 1963 – Vízvár, Dráva-part, 8.6.2001, 1 male, leg. S. Nógrádi & Á. Uherkovich; Órtilos, Dráva-part, 8.7.2004, 1 male, leg. Á. Uherkovich. This species occurs mostly in Western Hungary, where it can be pretty frequent. Earlier we found it only the western part of Dráva and Mura water system (UHERKOVICH & NÓGRÁDI 1999, NÓGRÁDI & UHERKOVICH 2002b), but we did not collect it in Somogy county (NÓGRÁDI & UHERKOVICH 2001). Very recently a male was collected in the western part of Mecsek Mountains (unpublished). It seems the area of this species is in spreading, as during the last seven years we collected it twice along the Dráva.

Tinodes pallidulus McLachlan, 1878 – Komlósd, Barcs–Komlósd–Rinya, 28.4.2000, 3 males, 2 females, leg. S. Nógrádi & Á. Uherkovich. This species was found only in some mountainous regions of Hungary, e.g. only in Mecsek Mountains in South Transdanubia earlier (NÓGRÁDI & UHERKOVICH 2002a). In the site mentioned above we collected several times other species, but we found some specimens of this species only once.

Phryganea bipuncta Retzius, 1783 – Bélavár, Lókai-mező, Ó-Dráva, 11.5.1999. 1 male, leg. Á. Uherkovich. This species was collected only a few times during the eighties and beginning of nineties. Recently it became more frequent a little bit, moreover, it is widely distributed in Szigetköz (UHERKOVICH & NÓGRÁDI 2001), and we collected it also along the Kerka river recently (UHERKOVICH 2004). The sole specimen of this area was collected in daytime.

Stenophylax meridionalis Malicky, 1980 – Bélavár, 7.5.1992. 1 male, leg. L. Németh. It lives mostly in hilly and mountainous regions of South Hungary, but it can occur also in Northern Mountains (NÓGRÁDI & UHERKOVICH 2002a). Before and after the summer diapause the imagines can roam about lower regions, some specimens were collected far from their place of development.

Silo nigricornis (Pictet, 1834) – Vízvár, Dráva-part, 13.10.2000, 1 male, leg. S. Nógrádi & Á. Uherkovich. Earlier both this species and *Silo piceus* was unknown from the region. *Silo piceus* became frequent in the nineties, while only one male of *Silo nigricornis* was found here. This latter species became a relative frequent species in Szigetköz recently, after 2000 (UHERKOVICH & NÓGRÁDI 2003).

Setodes viridis (Fourcroy, 1785) – Órtilos, ártéri kavicsbányagödör, 1.7.1999, 1 male, leg. Á. Uherkovich. In Hungary it lives along the southwestern boundaries, it was collected only in three sites. Recently we caught it in further sites (UHERKOVICH 2004). The single male was collected around a grave pit nearby the river Dráva.

Other rare and valuable species

Orthotrichia angustella (McLachlan, 1865). – It occurs west and south of Danube, mostly along the rivers Dráva and Danube, and in the water system of Balaton. Not frequent but it was collected several times along the Dráva river during these years.

Limnephilus stigma Curtis, 1834 – The first Hungarian specimens was collected in the Dráva region and in North Hungary (NÓGRÁDI 1998). Recently we collected it in the first known site. In the year 2004 it proved to be frequent, e.g. on June 9, 2004 34 specimens came on light, and we found further specimens in other samples also (Sept. 9, October 7).

Platyphylax frauenfeldi Brauer, 1857 – During the late autumn of year 2000 (October 30 and 31) many adults were collected along the Dráva river (at Vízvár and Órtilos). The animals were bred in 2000/2001 in artificial circumstances by H. Malicky, thus the larval stadium of this species became known (MALICKY et al. 2002).

Silo piceus (Brauer, 1857) – Beginning of nineties only a few adults were collected. Recently this species became more frequent, in some samples it was abundant (e.g. Vízvár, 30.4.2003: 57 ♂♂; 20.5.2004: 27 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀).

Adicella syriaca Ulmer, 1907 – It was known since 1985, when we collected it not far from the Dráva river, in South Hungary (NÓGRÁDI 1986). It became more frequent since the second half of nineties. Along the Dráva river this species was not rare in the 2000's, e.g. 25 females came on the light at Vízvár, on June 9, 2002.

Helicopsyche bacescui Orghidan & Botoșăneanu, 1953 – This species having a rather small area was collected first in the year 1997 (NÓGRÁDI 1998). This unique, small Hungarian popu-

lation is rather vulnerable. A part of the biotope was destroyed by human influence since its discovery. The damage of the biotope will destroyed populations of *Ernodes articularis* Pict., *Berea pullata* Curt. and *Crunoecia irrorata* Curt.

Disappeared species

Although we collected regularly along the Dráva river and we visited all the most important sites repeatedly, it seemed, some species “disappeared”, i.e. we could not collect further specimens since many years. The populations have natural fluctuation, thus we have to suppose that these species lies in hidden recently, or maybe some of the populations deteriorated. Only long-term examinations will be able to solute this question.

In the beginning of eighties only a single specimen of *Micrasema setiferum* Pict. was collected near Barcs, along an old fish pond and a small creek (NÓGRÁDI 1985). We visited that area several times since that time, and we collected many samples rich in species and specimens, we took this species no longer. *Limnephilus subcentralis* Curt. seemed not a very rare species during the years 1987–1988. Then we collected twenty specimens in four sites NÓGRÁDI & UHERKOVICH 2002a). Same and similar sites were visited also later frequently, but no more adults were caught. We also didn't found any specimen of *Agapetus delicatulus* McL. along the Dráva river since its catch of Barcs Juniper Woodland (1983), and the ultimate specimen was taken in the year 1988 in Hungary. The occurrence of *Potamophylax luctuosus* Pill. & Mitterpacher was also a great surprise along the Dráva river in 1997, when we collected four males (NÓGRÁDI & UHERKOVICH 1998). As that species is not a vagile one, surely it lived along the river, it was not immigrant. Neither before nor since its single catch we could collect it. Also *Hydroptila dampfi* Ulmer, *Ceraclea fulva* Ramb. and *Polycentropus irroratus* Curt. was not collected recently, but only fifteen or twenty years ago here.

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Újabb faunisztikai eredmények a Dráva mente tegzés (Trichoptera) faunájának kutatásából

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A Dráva mentén először a Barcsi Tájvédelmi Körzetben folytak vizsgálatok, majd egy Dráva-parti fénycsapda szolgáltatott sok érdekes adatot. A teljes hazai Dráva-szakasz átfogó vizsgálata a kilencvenes évek elején kezdődött és a napjainkban is tart. A legfontosabb faunisztikai és természetvédelmi eredményeket két tanulmányban tettük közzé (NÓGRÁDI & UHERKOVICH 1995, 1998). Az idézett cikkek lezárása óta 6-7 gyűjtési helyet vizsgáltunk rendszeresen, ezeken évente általában többször is gyűjtöttünk. Az elmúlt hét gyűjtési szezonban összesen 88 fajt fogtunk, közülük 6 faj korábban ismeretlen volt a Dráva mentéről: *Hydropsyche siltalai* Döhler, 1963; *Tinodes pallidulus* McLachlan, 1878; *Phryganea bipunctata* Retzius, 1783; *Stenophylax meridionalis* Malicky, 1980; *Silo nigricornis* (Pictet, 1834) és *Setodes viridis* (Fourcroy, 1785). A teljes területről megismert fajok száma ezekkel együtt 113-ra emelkedett. Számos, korábban már gyűjtött, de országgszerte ritka vagy nagyon szórványos előfordulású faj ismételen előkerült. Egyes fajok az utóbbi években váltak gyakoribbá, míg másokat a nyolcvanas évek eleje-közepe óta nem fogtunk meg újra.

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