

***Acta Entomologica Musei Nationalis Pragae,*
a resurrected journal for insect taxonomy**

Petr Kment¹, Martin Fikáček¹ and Igor Malenovský²

¹ Department of Entomology, National Museum, Kunratice 1, CZ-148 00 Praha 4, Czech Republic; sigara@post.cz

² Department of Entomology, Moravian Museum, Hviezdoslavova 29a, CZ-627 00 Brno, Czech Republic; imalenovsky@mzm.cz

Acta Entomologica Musei Nationalis Pragae (AEMNP) was founded by J. Obenberger as a periodical publication of the Zoological Department of the National Museum in Prague in 1923. The journal appeared regularly until the 1970s. It served as the publication platform for many authors associated with the museum and was exchanged for other journals to enhance the department's library. Moreover, a parallel series *Acta Faunistica Entomologica Musei Nationalis Pragae* (AFEMNP) was issued since 1956. Situation became more difficult in 1970s and 1980s, when both series appeared rather irregularly with gaps between volumes lasting several years. Profound political changes in 1989 brought about also restructuring of the budget and revision of the editorial policy of the National Museum. Consequently, AEMNP and AFEMNP have not been considered official publications of the museum. Only volume 44(1995)/1997 and two supplements (9/1999, 10/2002) of AEMNP were published between 1989 and 2004 and AFEMNP ceased to exist.

The AEMNP series was resurrected in 2005 with volume 45 and the two journals, AEMNP and AFEMNP, were formally merged in 2008. In 2005–2007 the journal was published annually, while it is published twice a year from 2008 onwards. AEMNP publishes entomological papers focused on taxonomy, nomenclature, morphology, bionomics and phylogeny as well as catalogues, faunistic papers dealing with large areas and short notes. Manuscripts are reviewed by two peer reviewers and evaluated by the editorial board, with emphasis on high formal quality of the papers and their strict compliance with ICZN. Since 2005, *Acta Entomologica Musei Nationalis Pragae* published six regular volumes and one supplement, including 138 original papers and descriptions of two new subtribes, 14 new genus-group and 226 new species-group taxa. Beginning with volume 48(2) published in late 2008, the editorial board submitted the journal for evaluation by Thomson Reuters to join the Impact Factor journals in the near future.

Checklist of the Auchenorrhyncha (Hemiptera) fauna of Hungary

Sándor Koczor¹, György Györffy², Balázs Kiss¹ and András Orosz³

¹ Plant Protection Institute of Hungarian Academy of Sciences, H-1022 Budapest, Herman Ottó út 15, Hungary; koczor@julia-nki.hu

² Department of Ecology, University of Szeged, P.O. Box 51, H-6701 Szeged, Hungary; gyorffy@bio.u-szeged.hu

³ Hungarian Natural History Museum, H-1088 Budapest, Baross u. 13, Hungary; orosz@nhmus.hu

The first checklist of the Auchenorrhyncha fauna of Hungary was compiled in 1897 by Géza Horváth. In this work, Horváth reported 322 Auchenorrhyncha species from Hungary.

From the 1950's several detailed faunistic publications on different families and subfamilies were published, mainly by Soós and Sáringer. These were based first of all on the collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest) and presented detailed data of

voucher specimens, including locality data and the date of collection. However, several of the most species rich taxa (e.g. subfamily Typhlocybinae) were not treated in this series of papers.

In our up-to-date checklist of the Auchenorrhyncha of Hungary, species reported several times were marked as “frequent” (FRQ). For those species which have only a few records, the localities and the depositories of the voucher specimens are presented. Doubtful data were marked as “questionable record” (QR). These were either based on misidentification (BOM), or they have no voucher specimens (NVS). Because the borders of Hungary changed since the checklist of Horváth, the records outside of the present boundaries (LNT) were also omitted.

In this checklist 540 Auchenorrhyncha species, belonging to 9 families of Archaeorrhyncha and 5 families of Clypeorrhyncha are listed from Hungary.

Synthetic attractants for two pest bug species (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Miridae)

Sándor Koczor¹, József Vuts and Miklós Tóth

Plant Protection Institute of Hungarian Academy of Sciences, H-1022 Budapest, Herman Ottó út 15, Hungary; ¹ koczor@julia-nki.hu

The European tarnished plant bug (*Lygus rugulipennis* Poppius) is one of the most common Heteroptera species in Europe. It is highly polyphagous, it may cause severe damage in some plant cultures. Therefore monitoring population density for forecasting would be of high practical value. The species of *Lygus* are also important pests in the Nearctic Region, where *L. lineolaris* (Palisot de Beauvois) and *L. hesperus* (Knight) are among the most common and most harmful pests. However, for the Nearctic species, even after decades of research, no pheromone baited traps could be developed for practical use.

Our previous studies indicate that phenylacetaldehyde, a general floral scent compound may attract the European tarnished plant bug. We conducted field experiments at two sites in an alfalfa field and a cherry orchard. Among the CSALOMON™ trap types commercially available, three different types were tested. Among these, the VARL+ funnel traps proved to be most suitable for further studies.

In field tests funnel traps baited with phenylacetaldehyde caught significantly more individuals than unbaited traps. As a surprising new result, the traps baited with phenylacetaldehyde also caught the alfalfa plant bug [*Adelphocoris lineolatus* (Goeze)] in significantly higher numbers than the control traps. Since both species feed on reproductive parts of plants, consequently we tested general floral compounds for electroantennographic (EAG) activity. Among the tested compounds eliciting high EAG responses, (*E*)-cinnamic aldehyde proved to attract both species in field experiments. Phenylacetaldehyde and (*E*)-cinnamic aldehyde were tested in combination for possible interactions, but no synergistic effect was detected. With these compounds males and females of both species were caught in similar numbers.