

SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL PATTERNS OF TRUE BUG
ASSEMBLAGES EXTRACTED WITH BERLESE FUNNELS
(DATA TO THE KNOWLEDGE ON THE GROUND-LIVING
HETEROPTERA OF HUNGARY, №. 2)

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Abstract. A rich material of Heteroptera extracted with Berlese funnels by Dr. I. Loksa between 1953–1974 in Hungary, has been examined. Altogether 157 true bug species have been identified. The ground-living heteropteran assemblages collected in different plant communities, substrata, phytogeographical provinces and seasons have been compared with multivariate methods. Because of the unequal number of samples, the objects have been standardized with stochastic simulation. There are several true bug species, which have been collected in almost all of the plant communities. However, characteristic ground-living heteropteran assemblages have been found in numerous Hungarian plant community types. Leaf litter and debris seem to have characteristic bug assemblages. Some differences have also been recognised between the bug fauna of mosses growing on different surfaces. Most of the species have been found in all of the great phytogeographical provinces of Hungary. Most high-dominance species, which have been collected, can be found at the ground-level almost throughout the year. Specimens of many other species have been collected with Berlese funnels in spring, autumn and/or winter. The diversities of the ground-living heteropteran assemblages of the examined objects have also been compared.

Keywords: *Heteroptera, ground-level, Berlese funnel, plant community, substratum*

Introduction

The majority of terrestrial heteropterans can be collected from plants in great numbers by the usual methods for Heteroptera collecting (sweep-netting, beating etc.). Collecting bugs from ground-level needs great effort and generally has trifling result compared with collecting from the vegetation. Therefore, the species occurring mostly or exclusively on the ground usually escape the zoologists' attention. The methods for collecting ground-living invertebrates (pitfall trap, sifting, Berlese funnel etc.) are only occasionally used by heteropterologists. Consequently, our knowledge on the faunistical, ecological, cenological data of species occurring mostly or exclusively on the ground is far poorer than that of species collected regularly in great numbers from the vegetation.

On this account, the authors have examined numerous materials and identified a great number of true bugs collected in Hungary with Berlese funnels and pitfall traps. The present work – which is the second part of a series of publications – deals with the true bugs collected with Berlese funnels over 20 years in Hungary. Because of the

identical way of collecting, the samples can be well compared on the basis of the true bugs found in them. In present paper the ground-living bug assemblages inhabiting different substrata and plant communities, occurring in different parts of Hungary and in different seasons are compared.

Review of literature

The literature on the subject has been surveyed in the first part of this series of publications [5].

Materials and methods

The material examined and identification of species

The investigations have been carried out on the rich ground-living animal material collected by the staff of the Department of Systematic Zoology and Ecology of Eötvös Loránd University under the guidance of the late Dr. I. Loksa between 1953–1974. The material preserved in vials of 70% methyl alcohol was extracted from different substrata with Berlese funnels. All of the heteropteran specimens of Loksa's collection have been sorted and identified. Further data on the material examined as well as the works used for the identification has been presented in the first part of this series of publications [5].

Statistical methods

The relative dominance of most of the species studied is very low. Therefore, by the statistical analysis, the species (including the nymphs unidentified at species level as groups) with a relative dominance less than 0.20% have been grouped on the basis of their taxonomical position and body size. It can be presumed that the result of this grouping approaches that of a grouping by the life habits of the species. The species groups created are shown in *Table 2*.

The following sample parameters (object categories), each being comparable with multivariate methods, have been examined: (1) the plant communities where the samples were taken; (2) the extracted substrata; (3) the great phytogeographical provinces of Hungary where the samples were taken; (4) the seasons in which the samples were taken.

The statistical analyses started from a cenological database in which the rows represented the taxa, the columns the objects, and the cells contained the numbers of the individuals. These tables have to be suitable for the comparison of the objects and for the significance analysis of the differences. Accordingly we used the following methods:

- (1) The original Berlese samples were sorted by the parameter examined.
- (2) Only thus samples were considered, which have data from all the four parameters (primary data filter).
- (3) For every group of the given parameter we examined the combinations with the other three parameters. Only thus combinations were considered, which were present in all of the groups to be compared (secondary data filter).
- (4) The numbers of samples have been also standardized: the number of the specimens of each species collected in a given combination has been divided by the number of samples taken in that combination. These standardized values were summed for every group.

- (5) As a result of the previous steps, every group was described by only one column, which contained the numbers of the individuals of the different taxa with the same sampling method.
- (6) From every column random samples, with the same number of individuals, were taken with an own-developed Excel macro. With the aim of this stochastic simulation (bootstrapping) we can generate arbitrary number of pseudo-replicates. In this case 10 new objects, each containing 100 (70 in case of the plant communities) heteropteran specimens, have been randomly generated.
- (7) The variables have also been standardized with their standard deviation.

To explore the similarity relations of the new objects obtained by stochastic simulation, principal coordinates analysis (metrical multidimensional scaling) has been used based on Euclidean distance:

$$EU_{jk} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{ij} - x_{ik})^2} .$$

There are many samples, where not each of the sample parameters (object categories) examined were recorded by Loksa. Therefore, the method described above has been carried out on two sorts of data: (1) on the data matrix containing all samples (unfiltered data matrix, with looser criteria of comparability, without the steps 2–4); (2) on the data matrix containing only the samples, of which all of the four examined sample parameters (objects) are known (filtered data matrix, with stronger criteria of comparability, steps 1–7). The similarity patterns obtained by the two different methods have been compared in every case.

With two-sided *t*-test carried out on the coordinates obtained by PCoA of the randomly generated new objects, it can be examined whether the differences between the groups of objects are significant. If two groups of objects differ significantly along whether the horizontal or the vertical axis, their difference is significant. If no difference can be observed along either the horizontal or the vertical axis, their difference along another axis can be significant. This axis generally goes through the averages of the coordinates of the one and the other group of objects.

It is to be noted that data have been processed using numerous multivariate methods, other standardizations, similarity functions, etc., out of which only a few are published in this paper, but all of them have been used to draw the conclusions.

To compare diversity relations, Rényi's diversity ordering method has been applied.

For the multivariate data analysis the program package SYN-TAX 5.1 [2, 3] has been used. The diversity ordering has been carried out with the program package NuCoSA 1.05 [6, 7, 8].

Results and discussion

5060 specimens of Heteroptera have been found in the 3657 samples examined. The relative dominance of only 30 species is greater than 0.20% (*Table 1*).

Table 1. The heteropteran species (at species level unidentified larvae included) with a relative dominance greater than 0.20%.

Family	Included species	Relative dominance (%)
Ceratocombidae	<i>Ceratocombus (s. str.) coleopratus</i> (Zetterstedt, 1819)	1.80
Dipsocoridae	<i>Cryptostemma (Pachycoleus) pusillum</i> (J. Sahlberg, 1870)	2.37
	<i>Cryptostemma (Pachycoleus) waltli</i> (Fieber, 1860)	0.93
Hebridae	<i>Hebrus (Hebrus) pusillus pusillus</i> (Fallén, 1807)	0.20
	<i>Hebrus (Hebrusella) ruficeps</i> Thomson, 1871	8.08
	<i>Hebrus</i> spp. larvae	0.69
Veliidae	<i>Microvelia reticulata</i> (Burmeister, 1835)	0.38
Tingidae	<i>Campylosteira verna</i> (Fallén, 1826)	3.18
	<i>Acalypta carinata</i> (Panzer, 1806)	1.30
	<i>Acalypta platycheila</i> (Fieber, 1844)	0.22
	<i>Acalypta marginata</i> (Wolff, 1804)	1.07
	<i>Acalypta parvula</i> (Fallén, 1807)	2.87
	<i>Acalypta gracilis</i> (Fieber, 1844)	0.26
	<i>Acalypta musci</i> (Schrank, 1781)	7.08
	<i>Acalypta</i> spp. larvae	37.89
	<i>Agramma (Agramma) confusum</i> (Puton, 1879)	0.22
tingid larvae	1.17	
Microphysidae	<i>Loricula ruficeps</i> (Reuter, 1884)	0.40
	<i>Myrmedobia exilis</i> (Fallén, 1807)	0.22
	microphysid larvae	1.94
Miridae	mirid larvae	0.85
Anthocoridae	Anthocoridae (indet.)	0.47
Blissidae	<i>Dimorphopterus doriae</i> (Ferrari, 1874)	0.43
Piesmatidae	<i>Piesma maculatum</i> (Laporte, 1833)	0.73
Berytidae	berytid larvae	0.22
Rhyparochromidae	<i>Plinthisus (Plinthisus) brevipennis</i> (Latreille, 1807)	0.53
	<i>Plinthisus (Plinthisomus) pusillus</i> (Scholtz, 1847)	0.57
	Stygnocorini larvae	0.32
	<i>Drymus (Sylvadrymus) ryeei</i> Douglas & Scott, 1865	0.22
	<i>Drymus (Sylvadrymus) b. brunneus</i> (R. F. Sahlberg, 1848)	0.32
	<i>Eremocoris podagricus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	0.24
	<i>Tropistethus holosericus</i> (Scholtz, 1846)	0.38
	<i>Megalonotus sabulicola</i> (Thomson, 1870)	0.26
	<i>Rhyparochromus vulgaris</i> (Schilling, 1829)	0.34
Lygaeidae s. lato families	Lygaeidae sensu lato larvae	9.09
Cydnidae	<i>Legnotus limbosus</i> (Geoffroy, 1785)	1.48
	cydnid larvae	0.42
Scutelleridae	<i>Eurygaster testudinaria</i> (Geoffroy, 1785)	0.20
Pentatomidae	<i>Sciocoris (Aposciocoris) homalonotus</i> Fieber, 1851	0.75
	<i>Aelia acuminata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.24
—	heteropteran larvae (indet.)	1.78

The majority of the species were collected in a very low number (with a relative dominance less than 0.20%). These species have been grouped for the statistical analysis (Table 2).

Table 2. The species groups created by grouping the species (or at species level unidentified larvae) having a low (less than 0.20%) relative dominance based on their taxonomical position and body size.

Species group	Included species	Relative dominance (%)
Nepomorpha + Gerromorpha	<i>Plea minutissima minutissima</i> Leach, 1817	0.02
	<i>Hydrometra gracilentata</i> Horváth, 1899	0.02
	<i>Gerris (Gerris) thoracicus</i> Schummel, 1832	0.02
	<i>Gerris (Gerris) argentatus</i> Schummel, 1832	0.04
	<i>Gerris</i> spp. larvae	0.02
	veliíd larvae	0.02
Saldidae	<i>Chartoscirta cincta cincta</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1841)	0.04
	<i>Chartoscirta elegantula</i> (Fallén, 1807)	0.04
	<i>Saldula saltatoria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.10
	saldid larvae	0.20
Tingidae	<i>Campylosteira orientalis</i> Horváth, 1881	0.02
	<i>Acalypta nigrina</i> (Fallén, 1807)	0.10
	<i>Derephysia (Derephysia) foliacea</i> (Fallén, 1807)	0.06
	<i>Stephanitis pyri</i> (Fabricius, 1822)	0.02
	<i>Lasiacantha capucina capucina</i> (Germar, 1836)	0.16
	<i>Tingis (Tingis) cardui</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.04
	<i>Tingis (Tropidocheila) geniculata</i> (Fieber, 1844)	0.02
	<i>Tingis (Tropidocheila) reticulata</i> Herrich-Schäffer, 1835	0.02
	<i>Catoplatus carthusianus</i> (Goeze, 1788)	0.04
	<i>Copium teucarii teucarii</i> (Host, 1788)	0.02
	<i>Physatocheila costata</i> (Fabricius, 1784)	0.06
	<i>Oncochila scapularis</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	0.02
	<i>Dictyla humuli</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	0.02
	<i>Dictyla rotundata</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1835)	0.02
<i>Dictyla echii</i> (Schrank, 1781)	0.08	
<i>Agramma (Agramma) minutum</i> Horváth, 1874	0.06	
<i>Agramma</i> sp. larvae	0.04	
Microphysidae	<i>Loricula pselaphiformis</i> Curtis, 1833	0.02
	<i>Loricula elegantula</i> (Bärensprung, 1858)	0.12
Miridae (< 5 mm)	<i>Monalocoris (Monalocoris) filicis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.02
	<i>Deraeocoris (Knightocapsus) lutescens</i> (Schilling, 1837)	0.04
	<i>Orthops (Orthops) campestris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.02
	<i>Orthops (Orthops) kalmii</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.02
	<i>Halticus apterus apterus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.02
	<i>Tytthus pygmaeus</i> (Zetterstedt, 1838)	0.02
Miridae (5–10 mm)	<i>Lygus rugulipennis</i> Poppius, 1911	0.10
	<i>Lygus pratensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.04
	<i>Lygus gemellatus gemellatus</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1835)	0.04
	<i>Lygus</i> sp.	0.04
	<i>Stenodema (Brachystira) calcarata</i> (Fallén, 1807)	0.02
Miridae (indet.)	0.10	
Nabidae (< 5 mm)	<i>Alloeorhynchus (Alloeorhynchus) flavipes</i> (Fieber, 1836)	0.04
	<i>Himacerus (Aptus) mirmicoides</i> (O. Costa, 1834)	0.08
	<i>Nabis (Nabis) rugosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.04
Nabidae (5–10 mm)	<i>Nabis (Nabis) ferus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.12
	<i>Nabis (Nabis) pseudoferus pseudoferus</i> Remane, 1949 ♂♂	0.10
	<i>Nabis (Nabis) pseudoferus pseudoferus</i> Remane, 1949 ♀♀	0.10
	<i>Nabis (Nabis) punctatus punctatus</i> A. Costa, 1847 ♀♀	0.10

Table 2 (continued).

Species group	Included species	Relative dominance (%)
Reduviidae	<i>Phymata crassipes</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	0.02
	reduviid larvae	0.08
Aradidae	<i>Aradus cinnamomeus</i> Panzer, 1806	0.04
	<i>Aradus distinctus</i> Fieber, 1860	0.04
	<i>Aneurus (Aneurodes) avenius</i> (Dufour, 1833)	0.02
	<i>Aneurus (Aneurus) laevis</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	0.02
	aradid larvae	0.06
Piesmatidae	<i>Piesma capitatum</i> (Wolff, 1804)	0.08
	<i>Parapiesma quadratum</i> (Fieber, 1844)	0.06
	<i>Parapiesma silenes</i> (Horváth, 1888)	0.04
	<i>Parapiesma salsolae</i> (Becker, 1867)	0.16
	<i>Parapiesma kochiae</i> (Becker, 1867)	0.14
	<i>Parapiesma</i> sp.	0.02
Berytidae	<i>Berytinus (Berytinus) minor minor</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1835)	0.02
	<i>Berytinus (Lizinus) signoreti</i> (Fieber, 1859)	0.02
	<i>Berytinus (Lizinus) montivagus</i> (Meyer-Dür, 1841)	0.12
	<i>Berytinus (Lizinus) geniculatus</i> (Horváth, 1885)	0.02
	<i>Berytinus (Lizinus)</i> sp.	0.02
Lygaeidae s. str.	<i>Horvathiolus superbus</i> (Pollich, 1781)	0.02
	<i>Lygaeosoma sardeum sardeum</i> Spinola, 1837	0.02
	<i>Nysius senecionis senecionis</i> (Schilling, 1829)	0.04
Cymidae	<i>Cymus glandicolor</i> Hahn, 1832	0.02
	<i>Cymus aurescens</i> Distant, 1883	0.06
	<i>Cymus</i> sp.	0.16
Blissidae	<i>Dimorphopterus spinolae</i> (Signoret, 1857)	0.16
Geocoridae	<i>Geocoris (Geocoris) ater</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	0.04
Heterogastridae	<i>Platyplax salviae</i> (Schilling, 1829)	0.02
Oxycarenidae	<i>Oxycarenus (Oxycarenus) modestus</i> (Fallén, 1829)	0.02
	<i>Macroplax preysleri</i> (Fieber, 1837)	0.20
	<i>Macroplax fasciata fasciata</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1835)	0.02
	<i>Metopoplax origani</i> (Kolenati, 1845)	0.12
	<i>Campototelus lineolatus lineolatus</i> (Schilling, 1829)	0.02
	<i>Tropidophlebia costalis</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1850)	0.04
Rhyparochromidae (< 5 mm)	<i>Plinthisus (Plinthisus) longicollis</i> Fieber, 1861	0.12
	<i>Plinthisus</i> sp.	0.02
	<i>Plinthisus</i> spp. larvae	0.14
	<i>Stygnocoris sabulosus</i> (Schilling, 1829)	0.12
	<i>Stygnocoris pygmaeus</i> (R. F. Sahlberg, 1848)	0.16
	<i>Acompus pallipes</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1834)	0.02
	<i>Drymus (Sylvadrymus) sylvaticus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	0.08
	<i>Scolopostethus thomsoni</i> Reuter, 1875	0.10
	<i>Scolopostethus affinis</i> (Schilling, 1829)	0.10
	<i>Scolopostethus puberulus</i> Horváth, 1887	0.04
	<i>Scolopostethus pilosus pilosus</i> Reuter, 1875	0.12
	<i>Ischnocoris punctulatus</i> Fieber, 1861	0.06
	<i>Ischnocoris hemipterus</i> (Schilling, 1829)	0.10
	<i>Pionosomus opacellus</i> Horváth, 1895	0.06
	<i>Trapezonotus (Trapezonotus) a. arenarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.12
	<i>Trapezonotus (Trapezonotus) dispar</i> Stål, 1872	0.02
	<i>Megalonotus chiragra</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	0.08
<i>Megalonotus antennatus</i> (Schilling, 1829)	0.04	
<i>Megalonotus praetextatus</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1835)	0.04	

Table 2 (continued).

Species group	Included species	Relative dominance (%)
Rhyparochromidae (5–10 mm)	<i>Eremocoris plebejus</i> (Fallén, 1807)	0.02
	<i>Emblethis verbasci</i> (Fabricius, 1803)	0.04
	<i>Emblethis griseus</i> (Wolff, 1802)	0.04
	<i>Emblethis denticollis</i> Horváth, 1878	0.04
	<i>Emblethis ciliatus</i> Horváth, 1875	0.06
	<i>Aphanus rolandri</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.02
	<i>Peritrechus geniculatus</i> (Hahn, 1832)	0.02
	<i>Peritrechus gracilicornis</i> Puton, 1877	0.08
	<i>Peritrechus nubilus</i> (Fallén, 1807)	0.04
	<i>Beosus maritimus</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	0.04
	<i>Graptopeltus lynceus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	0.08
	<i>Raglius alboacuminatus</i> (Goeze, 1778)	0.02
	<i>Rhyparochromus pini</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.02
<i>Pachybrachius fracticollis</i> (Schilling, 1829)	0.10	
Pyrrhocoridae	<i>Pyrrhocoris apterus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.04
	<i>Pyrrhocoris marginatus</i> (Kolenati, 1845)	0.02
Stenocephalidae	<i>Dicranocephalus</i> spp. larvae	0.02
Coreidae (5–10 mm)	<i>Spathocera obscura</i> (Germar, 1842)	0.04
	<i>Bathysolen nubilus</i> (Fallén, 1807)	0.04
	<i>Coriomeris denticulatus</i> (Scopoli, 1763) coreid larvae	0.04
Coreidae (> 10 mm)	<i>Coreus marginatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.10
	<i>Ceraleptus gracilicornis</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1835)	0.02
Rhopalidae	<i>Rhopalus (Rhopalus) subrufus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	0.02
	<i>Brachycarenum tigrinus</i> (Schilling, 1817)	0.08
Cydnidae (< 5 mm) + Thyreocoridae	<i>Microporus nigrinus</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	0.04
	<i>Thyreocoris scarabaeoides</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.16
Cydnidae (5–10 mm)	<i>Cydnus aterrimus</i> (Forster, 1771)	0.02
	<i>Tritomegas bicolor</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.04
	<i>Adomerus biguttatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.02
Scutelleridae (5–10 mm)	<i>Odontoscelis</i> spp. larvae scutellerid larvae	0.04
		0.02
Scutelleridae (> 10 mm)	<i>Eurygaster austriaca</i> (Schrank, 1776)	0.12
	<i>Eurygaster maura</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.12
Pentatomidae (< 10 mm)	<i>Podops inuncta</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	0.02
	<i>Sciocoris (Sciocoris) cursitans</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	0.08
	<i>Sciocoris (Aposciocoris) micropthalmus</i> Flor, 1860	0.02
	<i>Dyroderes umbraculatus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	0.02
	<i>Neottiglossa leporina</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1830)	0.02
	<i>Eusarcoris aeneus</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	0.02
	<i>Eurydema ventrale</i> Kolenati, 1846	0.02
	<i>Eurydema oleraceum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) pentatomid larvae	0.04
	0.16	
Pentatomidae (> 10 mm)	<i>Aelia rostrata</i> Boheman, 1852	0.02
	<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.02
	<i>Palomena prasina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.02
Acanthosomatidae	<i>Elasmucha grisea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.02

The ground-living heteropteran assemblages of different plant communities

The material

Loksa collected samples in numerous plant communities in Hungary (*Table 3*). To examine their similarity, the cenoses have to be pooled into cenosis groups because of the limited number of samples. The groups created are shown in *Table 4*.

Table 3. *The number of the samples taken in the different plant communities and community groups and the number of heteropteran specimens found in the samples.*

	Cenosis	Number of samples	Number of specimens
1	<i>Phragmitetum</i>	42	139
2	<i>Bolboschoenetum</i>	8	47
3	<i>Caricetum elatae</i>	18	41
4	<i>Caricetum acutiformis</i>	5	26
5	<i>Caricetum vulpinae</i>	5	26
6	<i>Carici-Sphagnetum</i>	7	9
7	<i>Eriophoro-Sphagnetum</i>	57	52
8	<i>Phragmiti-Sphagnetum</i>	32	46
9	other <i>Ledetalia</i>	2	13
10	<i>Callunetum</i>	4	3
11	<i>Juncetum subnodulosi</i>	1	13
12	<i>Molinietum</i>	2	8
13	<i>Agrostetum albae</i>	4	10
14	<i>Festucetum pratensis</i>	8	17
15	other <i>Molinio-Juncetea</i>	8	26
16	<i>Puccinellio-Salicornietea</i>	15	13
17	<i>Festucetum vaginatae</i>	7	25
18	<i>Brometum</i>	6	17
19	<i>Seslerietum (heuflerianae)</i>	20	16
20	<i>Festucetum dalmaticae</i>	2	—
21	<i>Festucetum sulcatae</i>	32	110
22	<i>Festucetum valesiaca</i>	11	22
23	<i>Festucetum pseudovinae</i>	7	10
24	<i>Stipetum</i>	6	9
25	<i>Dryopteridi-Alnetum</i>	24	22
26	<i>Calamagrosti-Salicetum</i>	18	83
27	<i>Betulo-Sphagnetum</i>	45	9
28	<i>Salicetea</i>	64	74
29	<i>Quercu-Ulmetum</i>	96	239
30	<i>Salicion albae</i>	32	24
31	<i>Alnetum glutinosae-incanae</i>	40	188
32	<i>Carici-Alnetum</i>	30	98
33	<i>Aconito-Fagetum</i>	5	6
34	<i>Luzulo-Fagetum</i>	51	15
35	other <i>Fagetum</i>	117	108
36	<i>Mercuriali-Tilietum</i>	4	—
37	<i>Quercu-Carpinetum</i>	311	332
38	other <i>Carpinetum</i>	14	5
39	<i>Luzulo-Quercetum</i>	64	26
40	<i>Cotino-Quercetum</i>	10	5
41	<i>Orno-Quercetum</i>	75	22

Table 3 (continued).

	Cenosis	Number of samples	Number of specimens
42	<i>Quercetum petraeae-cerris</i>	246	151
43	<i>Ceraso-Quercetum</i>	40	426
44	<i>Festuco-Quercetum</i>	31	18
45	<i>Spiraeetum mediae</i>	30	72
46	<i>Tilio-Fraxinetum</i>	91	125
47	<i>Aceri (tatarico)-Quercetum</i>	3	—
48	<i>Corno-Quercetum</i>	36	18
49	<i>Convallario-Quercetum</i>	5	3
50	<i>Robinietea</i>	58	52
51	<i>Pinetea + Piceetea</i>	96	83

Table 4. The groups of cenoses created from the associations investigated by Loksa.

	Cenosis group	Included cenoses (see Table 3)
1	reed beds and large sedge communities (<i>Phragmitetea</i>)	1–5
2	bogs and acidic fens (<i>Caricetalia fuscae + Ledetalia</i>)	6–9
3	humid grassland communities (<i>Molinio-Juncetea</i>)	11–15
4	steppe and dry calcareous grasslands (<i>Festuco-Brometea</i>)	18–24
5	alder swamp woods (<i>Alnetea glutinosae</i>)	25–27
6	riparian willow formations, stream ash-alder woods and other riverine forests (<i>Alno-Padion + Alnenion glutinosae-incanae + Salicetea</i>)	28–32
7	Medio-European beech forests and oak-hornbeam forests (<i>Fagion medio-europaeum</i>)	33–38
8	dry and mesophile oak woods, mixed forests and deciduous thickets (<i>Quercion pubescenti-petraeae</i>)	42–50
9	coniferous forests (<i>Pinetea + Piceetea</i>)	51

If we examine the data matrix containing only the samples, of which all the four sample parameters (object categories) examined are known, not all of the plant community groups mentioned before can be compared because of the limited number of samples. Therefore, other groups of cenoses have to be created (Table 5).

Table 5. The number of the samples taken in different groups of cenoses obtained from filtered data matrix (see in text) and the number of heteropteran specimens found in this samples.

	Cenosis group	Included cenoses (see Table 3)	Number of samples	Number of specimens
1	humid treeless communities	1–9, 11–15	137	190
2	humid wooded communities	25–32	286	675
3	Medio-European beech forests and oak-hornbeam forests	33–38	341	425
4	dry and mesophile oak woods, mixed forests and deciduous thickets	42–50	399	516

The patterns observed

The similarity pattern of the objects obtained from different groups of plant communities of the unfiltered data matrix by stochastic simulation is shown in Fig. 1.

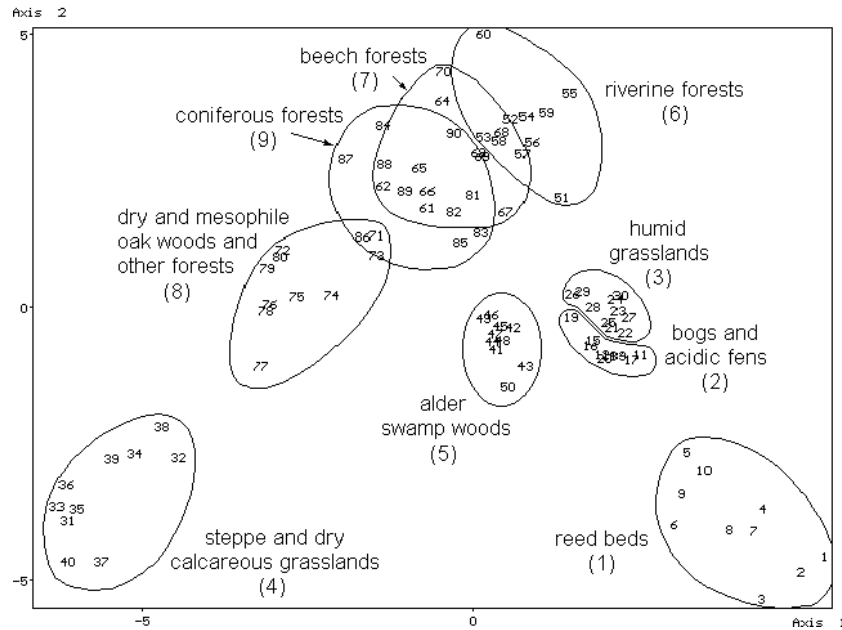


Figure 1. The similarity pattern of the objects obtained from cenosis groups 1–9 (unfiltered data matrix; see Table 4) by stochastic simulation.

With *t*-test carried out on the coordinates obtained by PCoA of the new objects generated, it can be established that differences between any two cenoses – except that between beech and oak-hornbeam forests (cenosis group 7) and coniferous forests (cenosis group 9) – are significant at least at 0.05 level (Table 6).

Table 6. Comparison of the coordinates obtained by PCoA of the objects obtained by stochastic simulation from cenosis groups 1–9 (unfiltered data matrix; see Table 4) by *t*-test. In the cells, the upper value means the significance along Axis 1 and the lower value the significance along Axis 2. Significant differences are marked by shaded cells. (**p* < 0.05, ***p* < 0.01)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1.00 1.00	4.70·10 ⁻⁶ ** 1.12·10 ⁻⁷ **	1.02·10 ⁻⁵ ** 1.95·10 ⁻⁸ **	1.91·10 ⁻¹⁶ ** 1.63·10 ⁻¹	6.18·10 ⁻⁸ ** 2.79·10 ⁻¹⁴ **	1.34·10 ⁻⁸ ** 7.09·10 ⁻¹⁴ **	1.09·10 ⁻¹⁰ ** 5.73·10 ⁻¹³ **	1.16·10 ⁻¹³ ** 2.41·10 ⁻¹⁰ **	3.97·10 ⁻¹¹ ** 1.46·10 ⁻¹² **
2		1.00 1.00	9.73·10 ⁻¹ 4.94·10 ⁻⁶ **	8.50·10 ⁻¹⁴ ** 1.86·10 ⁻⁶ **	4.75·10 ⁻¹⁰ ** 2.71·10 ⁻¹	1.89·10 ⁻⁶ ** 7.97·10 ⁻⁹ **	3.74·10 ⁻⁸ ** 1.04·10 ⁻⁷ **	8.74·10 ⁻¹ ** 3.46·10 ⁻⁴ **	1.24·10 ⁻⁷ ** 2.46·10 ⁻⁷ **
3			1.00 1.00	1.94·10 ⁻¹³ ** 1.30·10 ⁻⁷ **	9.98·10 ⁻¹¹ ** 2.27·10 ⁻³ **	1.97·10 ⁻⁶ ** 4.23·10 ⁻⁸ **	5.06·10 ⁻⁵ ** 8.37·10 ⁻⁷ **	1.48·10 ⁻¹⁰ ** 7.48·10 ⁻²	1.60·10 ⁻⁷ ** 3.38·10 ⁻⁶ **
4				1.00 1.00	3.87·10 ⁻¹¹ ** 3.83·10 ⁻⁷ **	2.38·10 ⁻¹⁴ ** 3.70·10 ⁻¹³ **	3.29·10 ⁻¹³ ** 3.03·10 ⁻¹² **	8.69·10 ⁻⁹ ** 2.71·10 ⁻⁹ **	1.29·10 ⁻¹¹ ** 9.47·10 ⁻¹² **
5					1.00 1.00	4.66·10 ⁻² * 1.39·10 ⁻⁹ **	3.12·10 ⁻³ ** 3.88·10 ⁻⁸ **	6.50·10 ⁻⁸ ** 1.26·10 ⁻³ **	5.19·10 ⁻⁴ ** 1.20·10 ⁻⁷ **
6						1.00 1.00	2.56·10 ⁻⁴ ** 1.08·10 ⁻¹	7.70·10 ⁻¹⁰ ** 7.16·10 ⁻⁸ **	4.79·10 ⁻⁵ ** 3.25·10 ⁻³ **
7							1.00 1.00	2.99·10 ⁻⁷ ** 3.68·10 ⁻⁶ **	1.39·10 ⁻¹ 1.34·10 ⁻¹
8								1.00 1.00	2.99·10 ⁻⁷ ** 3.68·10 ⁻⁶ **
9									1.00 1.00

The similarity pattern of the objects obtained from the cenosis groups of the filtered data matrix by stochastic simulation is shown in *Fig. 2*. The segregation of the humid treeless (cenosis group 1), the humid wooded (cenosis group 2) communities from each other and from the beech and oak woods (cenosis groups 3 and 4) can be observed. With *t*-test carried out on the obtained coordinates of the new objects generated, it can be proved that only the difference between beech and oak woods is not significant at 0.05 level (*Table 7*).

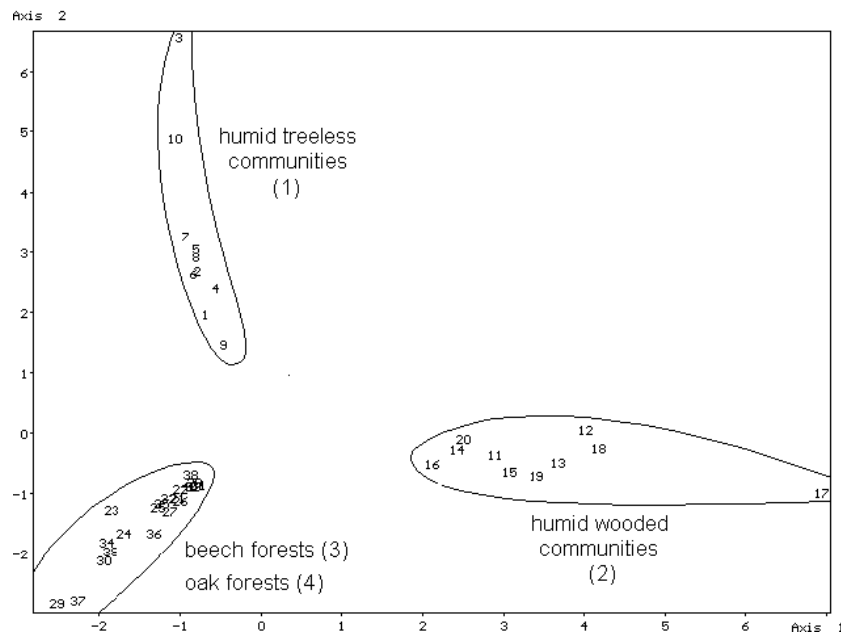


Figure 2. The similarity pattern of the objects obtained from cenosis groups 1–4 (filtered data matrix; see *Table 5*) by stochastic simulation.

Table 7. Comparison of the coordinates obtained by PCoA of the objects obtained by stochastic simulation from cenosis groups 1–4 (filtered data matrix; see *Table 5*) by *t*-test (probabilities). In the cells, the upper value means the difference along Axis 1 and the lower value the difference along Axis 2. Significant differences are marked by shaded cells. (**p* < 0.05, ***p* < 0.01)

	1	2	3	4
1	1.00 1.00	3.40·10 ⁻⁶ ** 2.36·10 ⁻⁵ **	5.62·10 ⁻³ ** 1.06·10 ⁻⁶ **	1.45·10 ⁻² * 1.03·10 ⁻⁶ **
2		1.00 1.00	2.55·10 ⁻⁷ ** 4.59·10 ⁻⁴ **	3.59·10 ⁻⁷ ** 1.29·10 ⁻³ **
3			1.00 1.00	6.36·10 ⁻¹ 8.54·10 ⁻¹
4				1.00 1.00

By studying the diversity conditions of samples collected in the six most exhaustively investigated plant communities by Rényi’s method, the diversity profiles shown in *Fig. 3* have been obtained. It can be established that at the begin of scale parameter, in the section sensitive to rare species, the diversities of samples extracted from reed beds and large sedge communities, riverine forests and beech forests are

considerably higher than that of bogs and acidic fens, dry grassy communities and dry and mesophile woods. The ground-living true bug assemblages of the three latter community groups have a very low diversity at the great values of scale parameter, in the section sensitive to frequent species, because there is one species in each having a very high dominance. These are the sphagnum bug *Hebrus ruficeps* (with a relative dominance of 90.08%) in bogs and acidic fens, the Lygaeidae sensu lato larvae (40.32%) in dry grasslands and the larvae of *Acalypta* spp. (43.40%) in dry and mesophile oak woods, mixed forest and deciduous thickets.

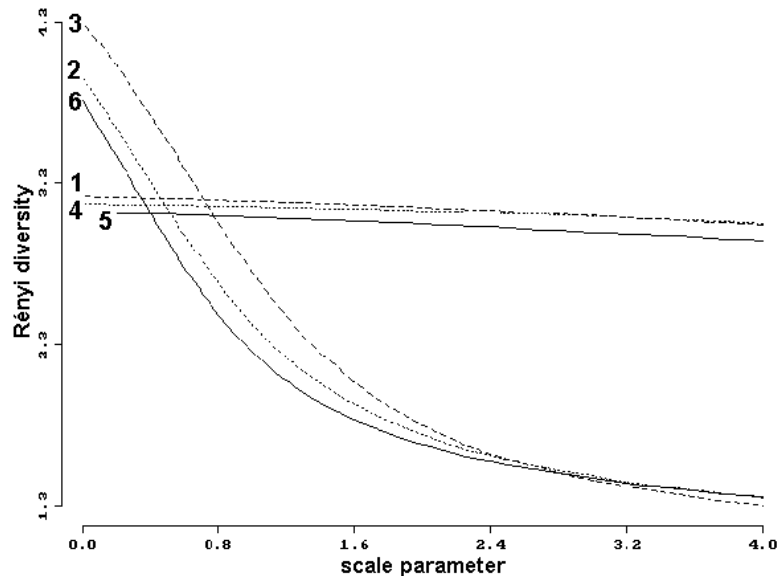


Figure 3. The diversity profiles of the samples taken from different groups of plant communities (Rényi-diversity). The numbers mean the groups of coenoses: **1** = reed beds and large sedge communities, **2** = bogs and acidic fens, **3** = steppe and dry calcareous grasslands, **4** = riparian willow formations, stream ash-alder woods and other riverine forests, **5** = Medio-European beech forests and oak-hornbeam forests, **6** = dry and mesophile oak woods, mixed forests and deciduous thickets.

Discussion of the patterns

The similarity pattern (Fig. 1) obtained from the unfiltered data matrix shows that in some plant communities characteristic ground-living bug assemblages can be found. Regarding the pattern, it seems to be clear that the variability of the objects through Axis 1 have relation to the humidity and that of through Axis 2 to the wooded or treeless character of the plant communities. By examining the unfiltered data matrix, it can be observed that the pattern obtained is determined mostly by the relations of the three species and species groups having the highest relative dominance: *Hebrus ruficeps*, larvae of *Acalypta* spp. and Lygaeidae sensu lato larvae. Each of them can be found in almost all communities, but the relative dominance of *Hebrus ruficeps* shows increase, that of Lygaeidae sensu lato larvae shows decrease parallel with the increase of the value of Axis 1. On the other hand, the relative dominance of *Acalypta* spp. larvae shows increase parallel with the increase of the value of Axis 2. Accordingly, *Hebrus ruficeps*, a semiaquatic bug species, can be found with highest dominance at the ground-level of humid treeless plant communities, Lygaeidae sensu lato larvae in dry treeless and wooded

communities and so in the alder swamp woods, and the larvae of *Acalypta* spp. in wooded cenoses (except the alder swamp woods). Consequently, this three species and species groups determine the triangular shape of the similarity pattern (Fig. 4).

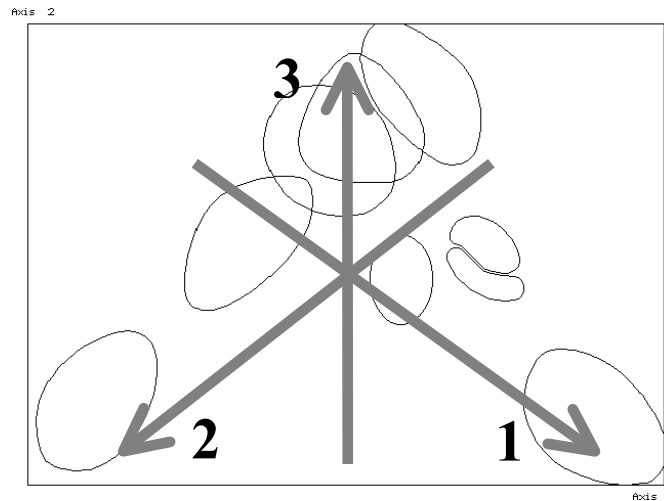


Figure 4. The direction of the increase of relative dominance of the three species and species group with highest dominance on the similarity pattern (Fig. 1). **1** = *Hebrus ruficeps*, **2** = *Lygaeidae sensu lato* larvae, **3** = *Acalypta* spp. larvae.

Regarding the individual plant communities and heteropteran species, it can be established that, in addition to the species and species groups before, in most of the cenoses the species *Ceratocombus coleoptratus*, *Rhyparochromus vulgaris*, *Aelia acuminata* and so the species groups Tingidae, Miridae, Oxycarenidae, Rhyparochromidae and pentatomid adults with a body size of 5–10 mm can be found. The species belonging to the species groups mentioned before have by all means more or less well-defined habitat preference, but the groups united from various species with diverse preferences can be found in most of the plant communities. Furthermore, the species pooled into groups cannot be examined one by one because of their very low relative dominance.

No frequent species or species group were found to be characteristic of all treeless communities (cenosis groups 1–4). *Acalypta carinata* and all microphysid species (*Loricula ruficeps*, *Myrmedobia exilis* and the group united from the low-dominance species of the family) seem to occur characteristically at the ground-level of dry and humid wooded cenoses (cenosis groups 5–9).

At the ground-level of most of the humid communities regardless of their wooded or treeless character (cenosis groups 1–3, 5, 6), the saldids and cymids occur. The species *Acalypta parvula*, *A. gracilis*, *Dimorphopterus doriae* and *Megalonotus sabulicola* were found to be characteristic of all dry communities (cenosis groups 4, 7–9).

The following species and species groups seem to occur characteristic in hygrophilous treeless associations (cenosis groups 1–3): *Cryptostemma pusillum*, *Hebrus pusillus* and *H. ruficeps*, *Microvelia reticulata*, *Agramma confusum* and the group Nepomorpha + Gerromorpha. Out of these, *Hebrus ruficeps* can be found in most of the plant communities. Nevertheless, it can be extracted in these groups of cenoses usually in large numbers, but occurs only sporadically in the others. The segregation of

the ground-living bug assemblages of the reed beds and large sedge communities (cenosis group 1) from that of the other two hygrophilous treeless associations (cenosis groups 2–3) is caused mostly by the occurrence of the aquatic and semiaquatic bugs. The relative dominance of *Hebrus ruficeps* was strikingly higher in the former cenosis group than in the latter two groups of cenoses. Furthermore, the species *Hebrus pusillus*, *Microvelia reticulata* and the species group *Nepomorpha* + *Gerromorpha* were collected only in the former cenosis group.

Usually none or a very limited number of the above-mentioned species occur in dry grasslands (cenosis group 4). The ground-living heteropteran assemblages of this group of plant communities consist of mostly the frequent species occurring in most of the communities and the species, which are characteristic of dry forests. The relative dominance of the Lygaeidae sensu lato larvae is high, too. The species *Campylosteira verna*, *Acalypta musci*, *Piesma maculatum* and the species groups of Nabidae with a size of 5–10 mm and Piesmatidae occur in dry grassy communities as well as in most of the (humid and dry) wooded cenoses, but are to be found in any of the humid treeless communities.

The single species collected mostly in wet forests (cenosis groups 5 and 6) is the seed bug *Drymus brunneus*. The ground-living heteropteran assemblages of these forests consist of frequent species occurring in most cenoses and species characteristic of all humid plant communities.

The segregation of the ground-living bug communities of the different mesophile, xero-mesophile or xerophile forests (cenosis groups 7–9) seems to have relation with the humidity. The difference between the community of beech and oak-hornbeam forests (cenosis group 7) and that of coniferous forests (cenosis group 9) are not significant at 0.05 level. The seed bug *Drymus ryeii* occurs in all of these groups of communities. This species seems to be more xerophilous than the other high-dominance species of the genus, *D. brunneus*.

Comparison of the ground-living heteropteran assemblages of different substrata

The material

The most important substrata examined are shown in *Table 8*. Another 1198 samples of other or unrecorded substrata were also extracted.

Table 8. The number of the samples of different substratum categories extracted by Loksa and the number of heteropteran specimens found in these samples.

	Substratum	Number of samples	Number of specimens
1	mosses on tree trunks	225	725
2	mosses on stones and rocks	292	1240
3	mosses on ground	259	520
4	other mosses (growing on unrecorded surface)	117	221
5	<i>Sphagnum</i>	94	107
6	soil	390	159
7	leaf litter, debris	795	586
8	tussocks, tufts of sedges	287	209

If we examine the data matrix containing only the samples, of which all of the four sample parameters (object categories) examined are known, not all of the substratum

categories mentioned before can be compared because of the limited number of samples. Therefore, new substratum categories have to be created (Table 9).

Table 9. The number of the samples of different substratum categories obtained from filtered data matrix (see in text) and the number of heteropteran specimens found in these samples.

	Substratum	Number of samples	Number of specimens
1	tussocks, tufts of sedges	132	133
2	mosses	448	978
3	<i>Sphagnum</i>	66	64
4	soil, leaf litter, debris	539	335

The patterns observed

The similarity pattern of the objects obtained from different substrata of the unfiltered data matrix by stochastic simulation is shown in Fig. 5. The different mosses appear very close to each other, therefore their analysis have been performed separately, too (Fig. 6).

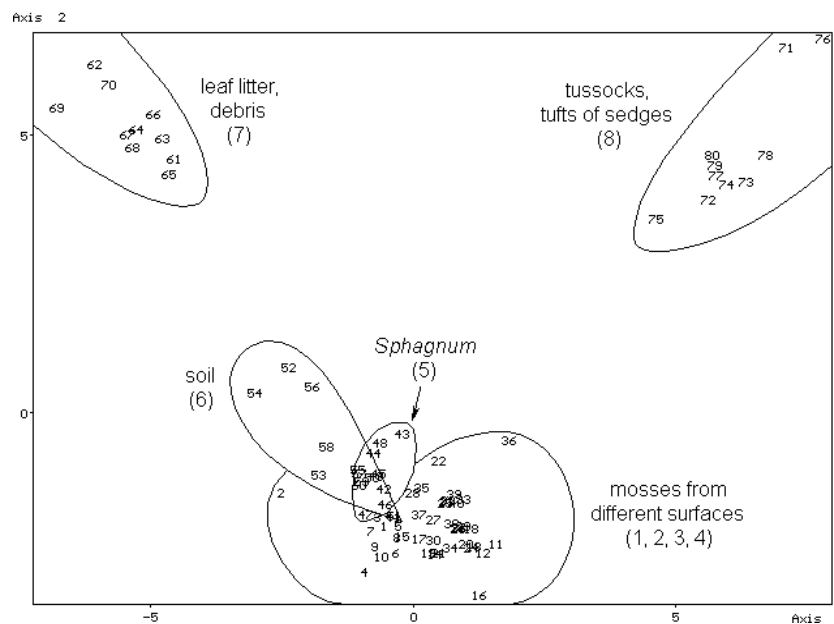


Figure 5. The similarity pattern of the objects obtained from substrata 1–8 (unfiltered data matrix; see Table 8) by stochastic simulation.

By studying the similarity relations, it has been established that characteristic ground-living heteropteran communities were segregated in some substrata. The similarity pattern shows that the assemblages extracted from soil and from different mosses including *Sphagnum* species are highly similar. On the other hand, the assemblages of debris and that of tussocks differ from the assemblages of preceding substrata and from each other, too.

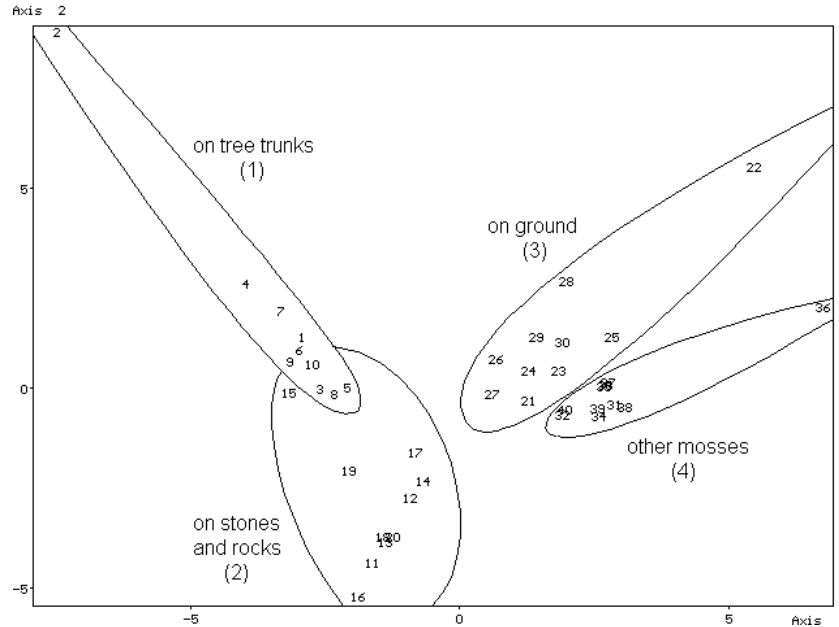


Figure 6. The similarity pattern of the objects obtained from different mosses (unfiltered data matrix; see Table 8) by stochastic simulation.

With *t*-test carried out on the obtained coordinates of the generated new objects, it can be proved that differences between any two substrata – except from the group of the mosses growing on the ground and that of the „other” (on unrecorded surface growing) mosses – are significant at least at 0.05 level. The above-mentioned two groups of mosses do not differ significantly along either the horizontal or the vertical axis, but their difference is significant along the axis going through the averages of the coordinates of the one and the other group of objects.

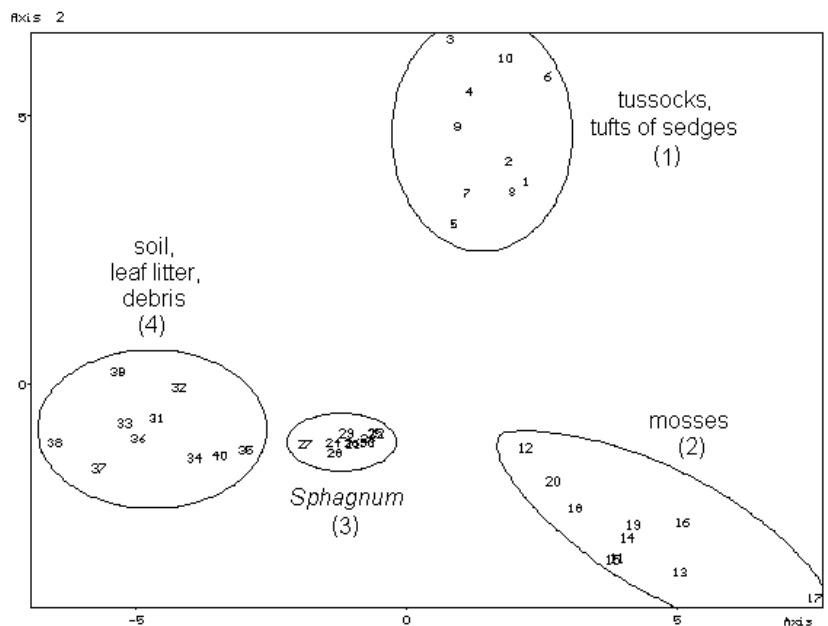


Figure 7. The similarity pattern of the objects obtained from substrata 1–4 (filtered data matrix; see Table 9) by stochastic simulation.

The similarity pattern of the objects obtained from different substratum categories of the filtered data matrix by stochastic simulation is shown in *Fig. 7*. It can be observed that this pattern is substantially identical to that obtained from the unfiltered data matrix (*Fig. 5*). By examining the data matrix, it can be established that the similarity pattern obtained is determined mostly by the dominance relations of the same species and species groups as the similarity pattern obtained from the unfiltered data matrix. With *t*-test carried out on the obtained coordinates of the new objects generated, it can be proved that differences between the assemblages living in any substrata are significant at least at 0.05 level.

By studying the diversity conditions of heteropteran communities by Rényi's method the diversity profiles shown in *Fig. 8* have been obtained. It can be established that the diversity of samples extracted from different mosses and from leaf litter are lower than that extracted from soil and from *Sphagnum*.

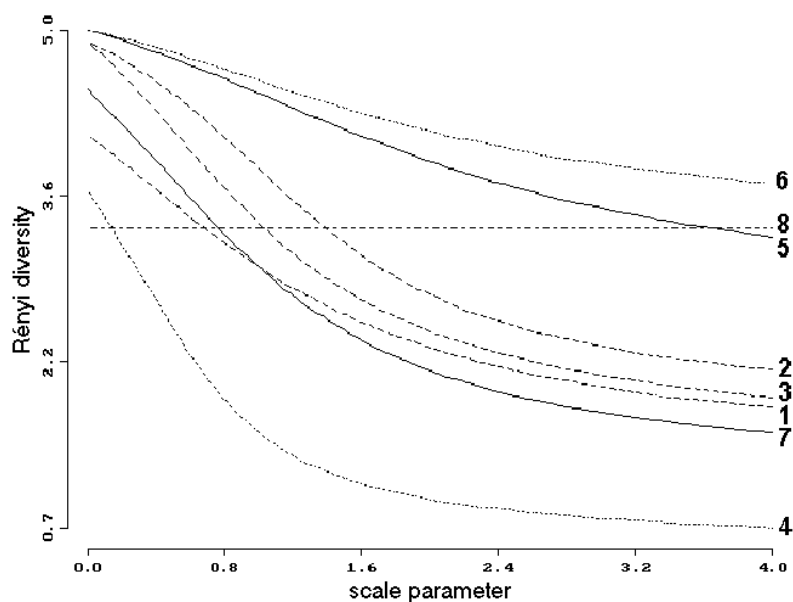


Figure 8. The diversity profiles of the samples extracted from different substrata (Rényi-diversity). The numbers mean the substratum types (see in Table 8).

Discussion of the patterns

By examining the unfiltered data matrix, it can be established that the obtained similarity pattern is determined mostly by the dominance relations of the three most dominant species and species groups: *Acalypta musci*, larvae of *Acalypta* spp. and Lygaeidae sensu lato larvae. Each of them can be found in almost all of the substrata, but the relative dominance of *Acalypta musci* is considerably high in coats of different mosses. Also, that of the larvae of *Acalypta* spp. in the mosses and in/on the soil, and that of Lygaeidae sensu lato larvae in the leaf litter is high. The relative dominance of each of them is low in tussocks.

Regarding the individual heteropteran species, it can be observed that the number of species, which can be found in most of the substrata including soil, is considerably high. Such species are *Hebrus ruficeps*, *Campylosteira verna*, *Acalypta carinata*, *A. parvula*, *Loricula ruficeps*, *Piesma maculatum*, *Plinthisus brevipennis* (the relative dominance of

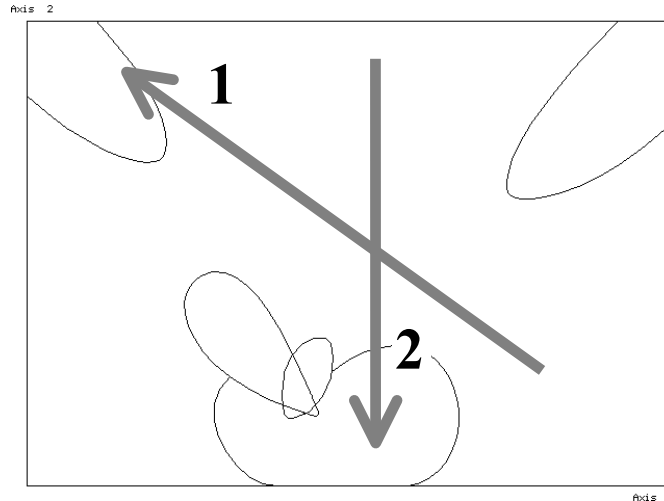


Figure 9. The direction of the increase of relative dominance of the three most dominant species and species group on the similarity pattern (Fig. 5). **1** = Lygaeidae sensu lato larvae, **2** = *Acalypta musci* and *Acalypta* spp. larvae.

P. brevipennis is especially high in leaf litter). In most of the substrata the following species groups can be found: Nabidae with a size of 5–10 mm, Rhyparochromidae with a size of 5–10 mm. A great number of the preceding species and species groups are zoophagous (*Hebrus ruficeps*, *Loricula ruficeps*, nabids), whereas another great number feed on mature seeds (most of rhyparochromid adults, maybe *Plinthisus brevipennis* too, whose life habits are insufficiently known). According to literature data [1], the species of the lace bug genera *Campylosteira* and *Acalypta* are phytophagous, living mostly in coats of mosses or on stems of different herbaceous plants. However, many of them were found in leaf litter, or even in/on the soil.

The number of ground-living bug species, which can be found in most of the living or died vegetal substrata but not in soil, is high, too. Such species are: *Ceratocombus coleopratus*, *Cryptostemma pusillum*, *Acalypta platycheila*, *A. marginata*, *A. musci*, *Myrmedobia exilis*, *Rhyparochromus vulgaris*, and the following species groups: Saldidae, Tingidae (adults and larvae), Miridae with a size of 5–10 mm, mirid larvae, Oxycarenidae. The zoophagous and seed feeder species of the previous taxa (*Ceratocombus coleopratus*, Saldidae, *Myrmedobia exilis*, *Rhyparochromus vulgaris*) may occur directly on the ground, too. The species of the genus *Acalypta* are phytophagous, therefore they live mostly on their host plants and occur in different vegetal substrata. Our knowledge on the life habits of *Cryptostemma pusillum* is insufficient, but according to our recent data, it is associated with humid vegetal substrata [4].

Most of the dominant species typical in leaf litter and debris belong to the family Rhyparochromidae (*Drymus ryeii*, *D. brunneus*, *Eremocoris podagricus*, *Megalonotus sabulicola*). In this type of substrata, the relative dominance of the Lygaeidae sensu lato larvae is the highest, whereas that of *Acalypta musci* and the *Acalypta* spp. larvae is low.

No species was found to be characteristic of tussocks or tufts of sedges. The relative dominances of the most dominant three species and species groups (*Acalypta musci*, *Acalypta* spp. larvae, Lygaeidae sensu lato larvae) are very low in these substrata.

No species was found to be characteristic of *Sphagnum*, either. *Ceratocombus coleopratus* and *Hebrus ruficeps* have the highest relative dominance in this type of substrata; *Cryptostemma pusillum*, the groups Saldidae and Miridae occurs here, too. The similarity between the ground-living bug assemblage of this type of substratum and that of the other mosses is due to the low relative dominance of the Lygaeidae sensu lato larvae.

Furthermore, any high-dominance species have been proved to be characteristic of coats of different mosses. According to literature data [1], the species of lace bug genera *Campylosteira* and *Acalypta* are mostly muscicolous. However, most species of them were collected in a great number from many other substrata, too. More specimens of the *Acalypta* species were found in mosses than in any other substrata. On the other hand, only 16.2% of the adults of *Campylosteira verna* were collected from mosses; 61.6% of them were extracted from leaf litter. The following species and species groups can be collected in a great number from coats of different mosses: *Campylosteira verna*, *Acalypta marginata*, *A. parvula*, *Loricula ruficeps*, *Plinthisus pusillus*, *Rhyparochromus vulgaris*, mirids with a size of 5–10 mm, nabids with a size of 5–10 mm, Anthocoridae, pentatomids with a size of 5–10 mm.

Some species prefer a certain moss type. The moss coats growing on stones and rocks are preferred by *Acalypta musci*, the *Acalypta* spp. larvae and the Stygnocorini larvae. The mosses growing on tree trunks, on the ground and on other surfaces are preferred by *Ceratocombus coleopratus*, both *Cryptostemma* as well as both *Hebrus* species and their larvae, the species *Acalypta carinata*, *A. platycheila*, *Myrmedobia exilis*. Furthermore the group obtained from the low-dominance species of Microphysidae, *Piesma maculatum* and the group obtained from the low-dominance species of Piesmatidae, the Lygaeidae sensu lato larvae and both species groups of rhyparochromid adults are characteristic in this type of substratum.

Differences between the heteropteran communities of the different moss types can be explained by the different circumstances in the coats of mosses. For example, the mosses growing on the ground are usually more humid than on tree trunks, and the mosses growing on stones and rocks are, as a rule, drier than the above mentioned two types. Consequently, a great number of the species preferring humid conditions can be generally found in mosses growing on the ground, on tree trunks, etc., but never in mosses growing on stones and rocks. The seed feeder rhyparochromid species, which move mostly on the ground, can be found usually in the mosses growing on the ground.

Comparison of ground-living heteropteran assemblages collected in different phytogeographical provinces of Hungary

The material

Loksa collected samples in all of the great phytogeographical provinces of Hungary (Table 10). The numbers of samples taken in the provinces Praeillyricum, Praenoricum and in the Arrabonicum district of province Eupannonicum are considerably lower than that of the other provinces. Therefore, only the samples collected in provinces Eupannonicum (except Arrabonicum), Bakonyicum and Matricum have been compared.

Table 10. The number of the samples taken by Loksa in different provinces or districts of Hungary and the number of heteropteran specimens found in this samples.

	Provinces (districts)	Number of samples	Number of specimens
1	Eupannonicum (except Arrabonicum)	731	1283
2	Bakonyicum	964	1225
3	Matricum	1444	1844
4	Praeillyricum	182	277
5	Eupannonicum (Arrabonicum)	20	12
6	Praenoricum	139	323

The patterns observed

The similarity pattern of the objects obtained from samples of the unfiltered data matrix by stochastic simulation is shown in *Fig. 10*.

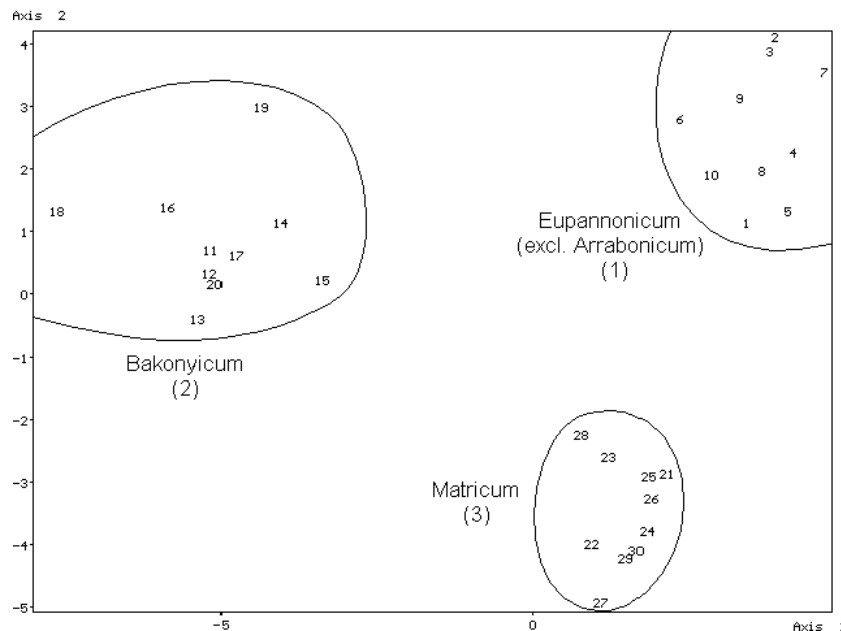


Figure 10. The similarity pattern of the objects obtained by stochastic simulation from samples taken in the phytogeographical provinces 1–3 (unfiltered data matrix; see Table 10).

With *t*-test carried out on the obtained coordinates of the new objects generated, it can be proved that differences between any two provinces are significant at 0.01 level.

The similarity pattern of the objects obtained from different phytogeographical provinces of the filtered data matrix by stochastic simulation is shown in *Fig. 11*. It can be observed that this pattern is substantially identical to that obtained from the unfiltered data matrix (*Fig. 10*). By examining the data matrix, it can be established that the similarity pattern obtained is determined mostly by the dominance relations of the same species and species groups as the similarity pattern obtained from the unfiltered data matrix. With *t*-test carried out on the obtained coordinates of the new objects generated, it can be proved that the differences between any two provinces are significant at 0.01 level.

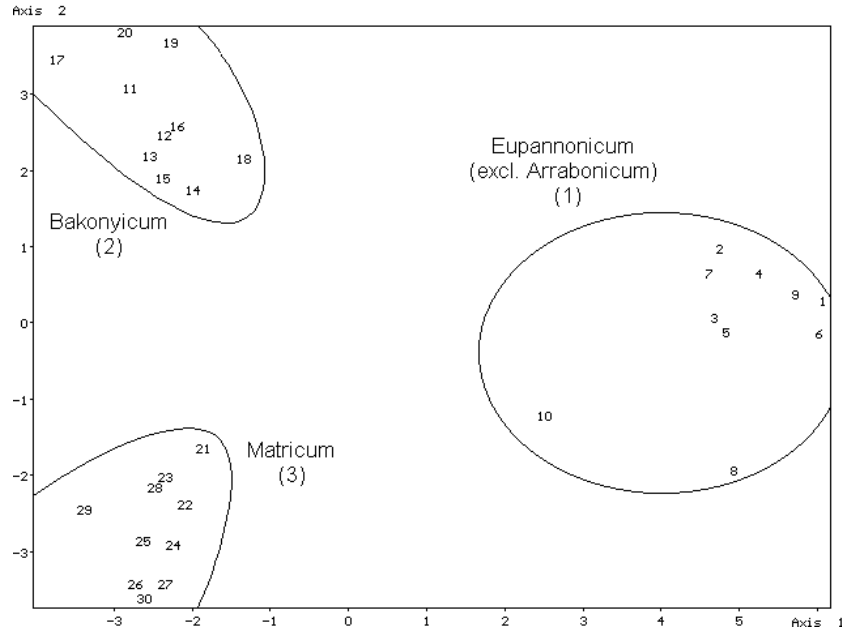


Figure 11. The similarity pattern of the objects obtained by stochastic simulation from samples taken in the phytogeographical provinces 1–3 (see Table 10).

By studying the diversity conditions of ground-living heteropteran assemblages by Rényi's method, the diversity profiles shown in Fig. 12 have been obtained. It can be established that the diversity of the samples collected in the Bakonyicum is higher than that of the samples collected in the Matricum. Furthermore, at the begin of scale

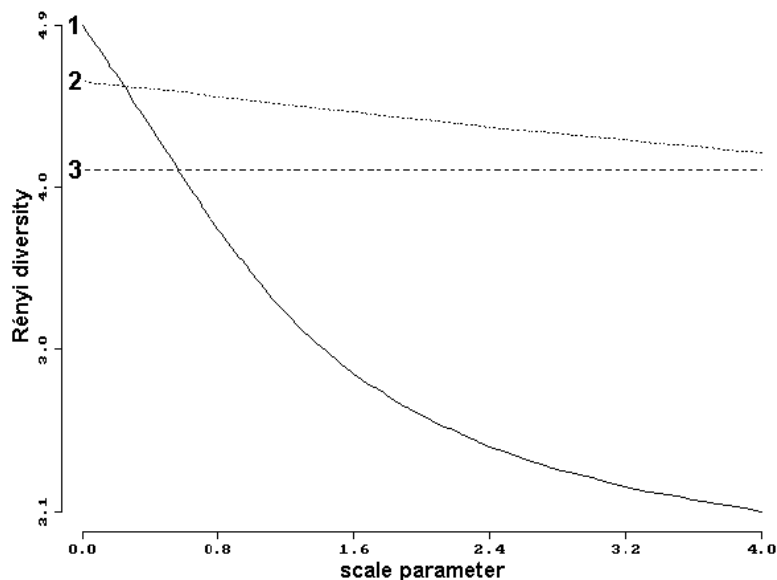


Figure 12. The diversity profiles of the samples taken in different phytogeographical provinces in Hungary (Rényi-diversity). **1** = Eupannonicum (except Arrabonicum), **2** = Bakonyicum, **3** = Matricum.

parameter, in the section sensitive to rare species, the samples collected in the former two provinces are less diverse than the ones collected in the province Eupannonicum. At the great values of scale parameter, in the section sensitive to frequent species, this relation is just the opposite.

Discussion of the patterns

By examining the unfiltered data matrix, it can be established that the similarity pattern obtained is determined mostly by the dominance relations of the four most dominant species and species groups: *Hebrus ruficeps*, *Acalypta musci*, larvae of *Acalypta* spp. and Lygaeidae sensu lato larvae. The relative dominance of the former three species and species group shows decrease parallel with the increase of the value of Axis 2. The relative dominance of Lygaeidae sensu lato larvae increases parallel with the increase of the value of Axis 1.

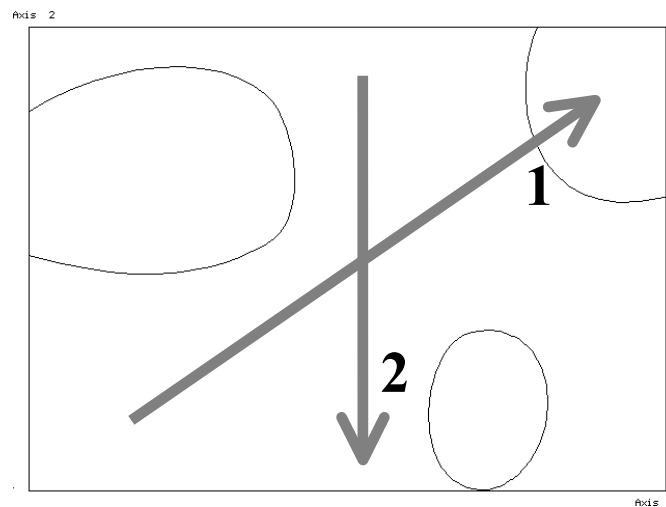


Figure 13. The direction of the increase of relative dominance of the most dominant four species and species group on the similarity pattern (Fig. 10). **1** = Lygaeidae sensu lato larvae, **2** = *Hebrus ruficeps*, *Acalypta musci* and *Acalypta* spp. larvae.

Regarding the individual heteropteran species, it can be observed that the majority of the species were collected in all of the three examined provinces of Hungary. The species *Agramma confusum*, *Dimorphopterus spinolae* and the families Piesmatidae, Cymidae and Geocoridae were found mostly in lowlands (province Eupannonicum). The following ones were collected mostly in the hilly provinces (Bakonyicum and Matricum): *Microvelia reticulata*, *Acalypta parvula*, *Megalonotus sabulicola*, *Rhyparochromus vulgaris*, *Eurygaster testudinaria*, *Sciocoris homalonotus*.

Comparison of ground-living heteropteran assemblages collected in different seasons

The material

For the sake of simplicity, we mean „spring” by the period between the 1st of March and 31st of May, „summer” between 1st of June and 31st of August, „autumn” between 1st of September and 30th of November, „winter” between 1st of December and 28/29th

of February further on. Accordingly, the number of samples taken in these seasons and the number of heteropteran specimens found in them are shown in *Table 11*.

Table 11. The number of the samples taken by Loksa in different seasons and the number of heteropteran specimens found in these samples.

	Seasons	Number of samples	Number of specimens
1	spring (1. III–31. V)	848	866
2	summer (1. VI–31. VIII)	824	1133
3	autumn (1. IX–30. XI)	1420	2304
4	winter (1. XII–28/29. II)	236	440

The patterns observed

The similarity pattern of the objects obtained from samples of the unfiltered data matrix by stochastic simulation is shown in *Fig. 14*. With *t*-test carried out on the obtained coordinates of the new objects generated, it can be proved that differences between any two seasons are significant at 0.01 level.

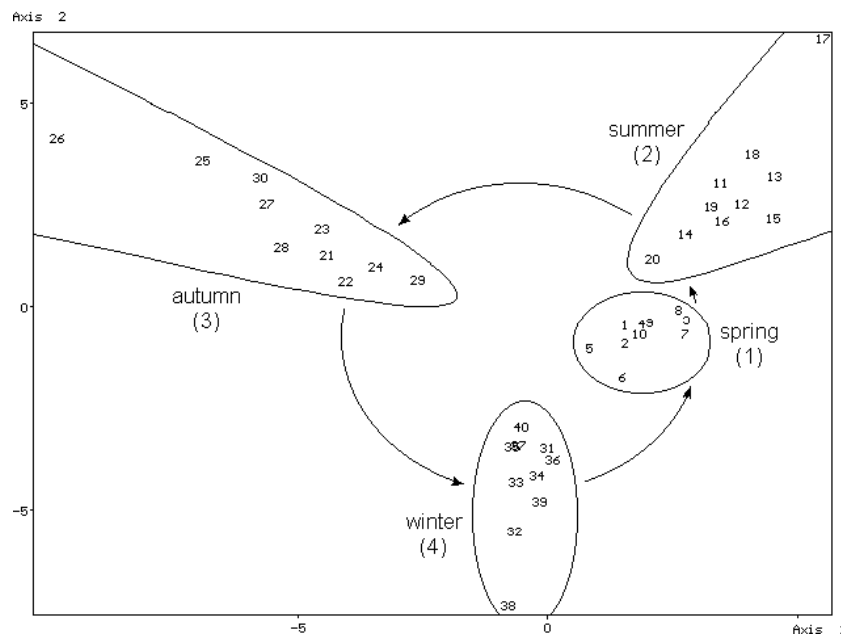


Figure 14. The similarity pattern of the objects obtained by stochastic simulation from samples taken in the four seasons (unfiltered data matrix; see *Table 11*).

The similarity pattern of the objects obtained from seasons of the filtered data matrix by stochastic simulation is shown in *Fig. 15*. It can be observed that this pattern is substantially identical to that obtained from the unfiltered data matrix (*Fig. 14*). By examining the data matrix, it can be established that the similarity pattern obtained is determined mostly by the dominance relations of the same species and species groups as the similarity pattern obtained from the unfiltered data matrix. With *t*-test carried out on the obtained coordinates of the new objects generated, it can be proved that differences between any two seasons are significant at 0.01 level.

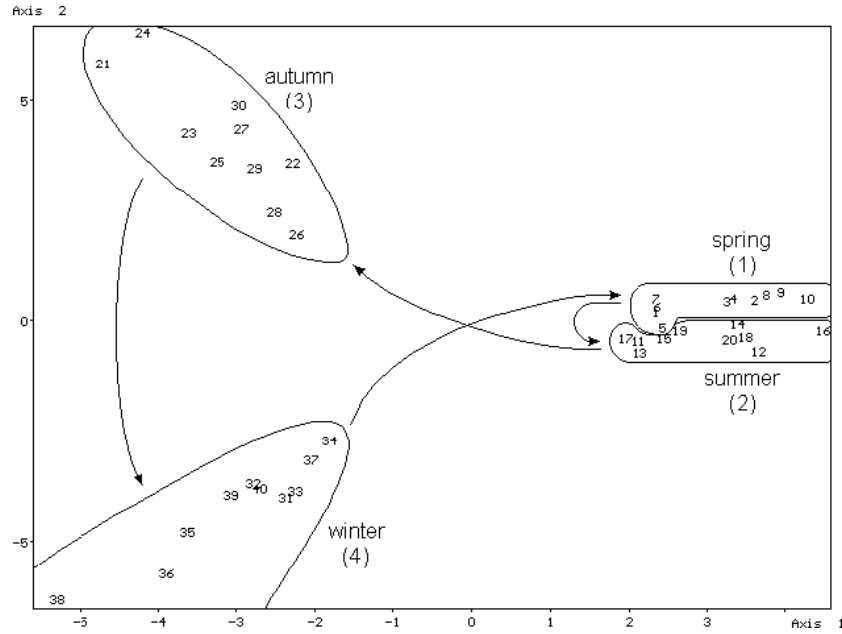


Figure 15. The similarity pattern of the objects obtained by stochastic simulation from samples taken in the four seasons (filtered data matrix; see Table 11).

By studying the diversity conditions of ground-living heteropteran assemblages by Rényi's method, the diversity profiles shown in Fig. 16 have been obtained. It can be established that the diversity of the samples collected in summer, autumn and winter decreases in this order. At the begin of scale parameter, in the section sensitive to rare species, the samples collected in spring are more diverse than the ones collected in the other seasons.

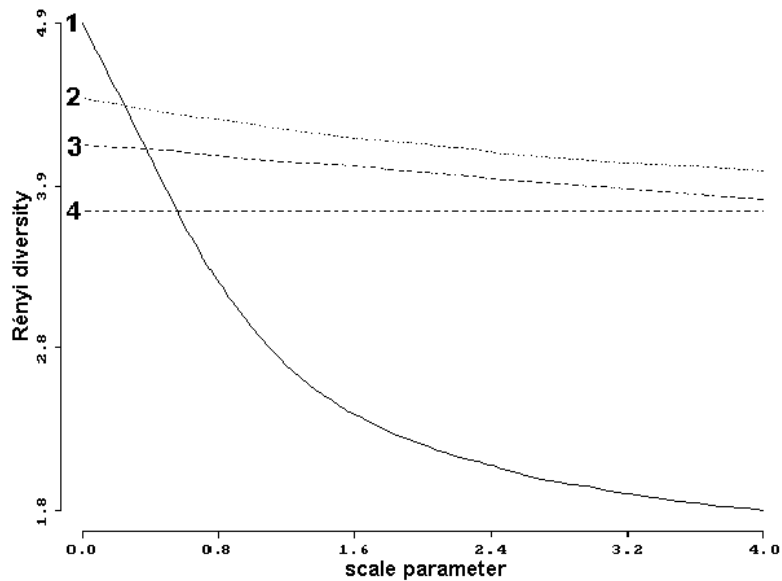


Figure 16. The diversity profiles of the samples taken in different seasons (Rényi-diversity). The meanings of the numbers see in Table 11.

Discussion of the patterns

By examining the unfiltered data matrix, it can be established that the similarity pattern obtained is determined mostly by the dominance relations of the four most dominant species and species groups: *Hebrus ruficeps*, *Acalypta musci*, larvae of *Acalypta* spp. and Lygaeidae sensu lato larvae. Each of them can be found in almost throughout the year, but the relative dominances of the former three species and species group are highest in autumn, while that of the Lygaeidae sensu lato larvae reaches its maximum in summer. In winter, the relative dominance of each is low. Accordingly, the relative dominances of the former three species and species group show increase parallel with the increase of the value of Axis 2 and show decrease parallel with the increase of the value of Axis 2. The relative dominance of the Lygaeidae sensu lato larvae shows increase parallel with the increase of the value both of Axis 1 and 2. Consequently, this four species and species groups determine the triangular shape of the similarity pattern (Fig. 17).

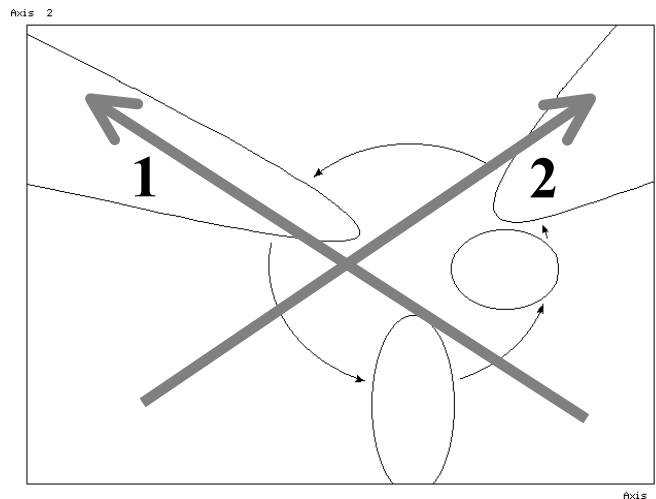


Figure 17. The direction of the increase of relative dominance of the most dominant four species and species group on the similarity pattern (Fig. 14). **1** = *Hebrus ruficeps*, *Acalypta musci* and *Acalypta* spp. larvae, **2** = Lygaeidae sensu lato larvae.

Numerous species and species groups can be collected at the ground-level throughout the year. Such species are *Hebrus ruficeps*, *Campylosteira verna*, *Acalypta parvula*, *A. musci* and the larvae of *Acalypta* spp., *Plinthisus brevipennis* and *P. pusillus*, *Drymus ryeii*, *Legnotus limbosus*, the *Eurygaster* spp. Such species groups are the following: Tingidae, Miridae with a size of 5–10 mm, Nabidae with a size of 5–10 mm, Anthocoridae, both size groups of Rhyparochromidae, Coreidae with a size of 5–10 mm, Thyreocoridae and Cydnidae with a size less than 5 mm. The former high-dominance species without exceptions as well as most species of the families Tingidae, Nabidae, Anthocoridae, Rhyparochromidae, Coreidae, Cydnidae and Thyreocoridae and some mirids, overwinter as adults. This explains the occurrence of these species at the ground-level in winter, too.

Rhyparochromid adults can be collected throughout the year, but their relative dominance is the highest in summer. Most species of the family overwinter as adults. In case of these species the mating and oviposition occur usually in spring, the larvae can

be found throughout summer and the new adults appear in mid-summer or early autumn. Some species of the family overwinter in larval stage (usually in addition to adult stage). Therefore, larvae can be found at the ground-level in winter, too.

Many species and species groups occur at the ground-level in all seasons except winter. Such species are *Ceratocombus coleoptratus*, *Cryptostemma pusillum*, *Hebrus pusillus*, *Acalypta carinata*, *A. platycheila*, *A. gracilis*, *Piesma maculatum*, *Tropistethus holosericus*, *Rhyparochromus vulgaris*, *Sciocoris homalonotus*, as well as the species groups Pyrrhocoridae, Cydnidae with a size of 5–10 mm, Pentatomidae with a size of 5–10 mm. Out of these, *Ceratocombus coleoptratus* overwinters in Hungary probably in egg stage [4], whereas the others as adults. The absence of these species and species groups in samples taken in winter can be explained by the low number of these samples.

The following species were collected only throughout summer and early autumn: *Myrmedobia exilis*, the species group containing the low-dominance mirid species with a body size less than 5 mm, furthermore the larvae of the families Hebridae, Microphysidae, Berytidae, Stenocephalidae and tribe Stygnocorini of the family Rhyparochromidae. *Myrmedobia exilis* overwinters in the egg stage, its adults can be found only in summer. Like the species before, the majority of the minute mirid species overwinter as egg. Most species of the families listed before overwinter as imagos, therefore their larvae can be found only from the early summer until mid-summer or early autumn. Numerous species and species groups were found at the ground-level in spring, autumn and/or in winter, however, they were not found at all or only in low number in the summer. Such are the group of Nepomorpha + Gerromorpha, the species *Microvelia reticulata*, *Agramma confusum*, the groups containing the low-dominance imagines of Aradidae, Lygaeidae, Cymidae, Blissidae, Oxycarenidae, Rhopalidae, Pentatomidae with a body size greater than 10 mm, Acanthosomatidae, the species *Eurygaster testudinaria* and *Aelia acuminata*. In the breeding-season, these species and species groups occur at the ground-level only accidentally, because they follow one of the following life habits:

- to live on plants and are phytophagous or seed feeder (*Agramma confusum*, Lygaeidae, Cymidae, Blissidae, Oxycarenidae, Rhopalidae, Acanthosomatidae, *Eurygaster testudinaria*, *Aelia acuminata*, Pentatomidae with a size greater than 10 mm);
- to hide on stems or trunks, or even under bark (Aradidae);
- to occur in different waters or on their surfaces, or even on the waterside vegetation (*Microvelia reticulata*, Nepomorpha, Gerromorpha).

Overwintering specimens of the former species and species groups can be collected at the ground-level regularly.

Theses

- (1) Numerous Hungarian plant community types have characteristic ground-living heteropteran assemblage. The composition of these is related to the treeless or wooded character and the humidity of the community. The humid treeless cenoses, dry grasslands and dry or mesophilous forests have specific ground-living bug assemblages. In the riverine forests the species, which occur in all wet communities, are most frequent. Several species can be found in almost all of the plant communities, whereas others are characteristic of hygrophilous communities

regardless of their wooded or treeless character, or of woodland habitats regardless of their humidity.

- (2) The number of bug species, which can be found in almost all of the substrata, is considerably high. The leaf litter and debris has characteristic heteropteran assemblage. The community living in tussocks and in coats of *Sphagnum* spp. and other mosses consist mostly of species occurring in most of the substrata. According to the microclimatic circumstances, some differences can be recognised between the bug fauna of mosses growing on different surfaces.
- (3) The lace bugs *Campylosteira verna* and the *Acalypta* spp., which occur in Hungary, are regarded as typical muscicolous species. Indeed, they can be extracted in great number from different mosses. However, numerous specimens have been collected from other substrata, especially from leaf litter.
- (4) Most of the high-dominance species collected at the ground-level occur in all of the great Hungarian phytogeographical provinces examined. Some species have been found mostly in the highlands or in the lowlands.
- (5) Most ground-living heteropteran species, which overwinter as adults, can be found at the ground-level almost throughout the year. Many of these species have not been collected in winter but this is caused probably by the limited number of samples taken in this season. The adults of species, which overwinter in the egg stage, and the larvae of species, which overwinter as adults can be found at the ground-level only in summer and in autumn. Overwintering specimens of numerous species, which are not characteristic members of the ground-living fauna, can be collected with Berlese funnels in spring, autumn and/or winter, usually with low relative dominance.
- (6) By examining the different objects, similar conclusions could have been drawn when analysing the data matrix containing all samples (unfiltered data matrix) or the data matrix containing only the samples, of which all the examined objects are known (filtered data matrix). By examining the filtered data matrix, the loss of information is far significant, because of the limited number of samples. Consequently, it is expedient to analyse the unfiltered data matrix.

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