



Sawflies (Hymenoptera, Symphyta) from the region of Dinant, with new records for Belgium

Jean-Luc BOEVÉ¹, Bruno PETER², Hans-Joachim JACOBS³, Ewald JANSEN⁴, Andrew LISTON⁵

¹ Département d'Entomologie, IRSNB-KBIN, Rue Vautier 29, B-1000 Bruxelles, Belgium (e-mail: jean-luc.boeve@naturalsciences.be).

² Registr. 29, CH-6314 Unterägeri, Switzerland.

³ Dorfstr. 41, D-17495 Ranzin, Germany.

⁴ Alter Marktweg 8, D-04319 Leipzig-Engelsdorf, Germany.

⁵ Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalder Str. 90, D-15374 Müncheberg, Germany.

Abstract

A list of 43 species of sawflies collected in the region of Dinant (Belgium, Province of Namur; mid-June 2006) is given. Six species of Tenthredinidae (*Heterarthrus cuneifrons*, *Heterarthrus leucomela*, *Hinatara excisa*, *Hinatara recta*, *Pontania brevicornis* and *Pontania virilis*) seem not previously to have been recorded in Belgium.

Keywords: sawflies, Hymenoptera, Symphyta, new records, Belgium

Résumé

Nous donnons une liste de 43 espèces de Symphytes récoltées dans la région de Dinant (Belgique, Province de Namur; mi-Juin 2006). Six espèces de Tenthredinidae (*Heterarthrus cuneifrons*, *Heterarthrus leucomela*, *Hinatara excisa*, *Hinatara recta*, *Pontania brevicornis* et *Pontania virilis*) ne semblent pas avoir été notées auparavant en Belgique.

Introduction

The “Tenth International Workshop on Symphyta” took place in Yvoir, Province of Namur, Belgium, from 12th to 15th June, 2006. We list here the specimens collected mainly by four of the participants. After comparing our list with those of MAGIS (1994, 2001) and TAEGER *et al.* (2006) and other recent literature, we concluded that a number of species had been found for the first time in Belgium.

Material and Methods

Sawflies were collected in the following localities, with the local name of the landscape feature, coordinates, and date of collection placed in parentheses: Onhaye (sablière Clavia; 50°16'N, 4°51'E; 13.06.2006), Falmignoul (Colébi; 50°13'N, 4°53'30"E; 13.06.2006), Dinant (Fonds de Léffe; 50°16'30"N, 4°55'

30"E; 14.06.2006), Yvoir (Tricointe; 50°20'N, 4°53'15"E; 14-15.06.2008). The sites in Falmignoul and Dinant are protected areas. Adults were swept from plants, whereas larvae and their mines or galls were collected by visual inspection of potential hosts. Specimens were identified by, and deposited in, the collection of the author who found it, or his institutional collection [material leg. AL is in SDEI; material leg. JLB is in IRSNB-KBIN, J.-L. Boevé collection]. The name initials of the corresponding author responsible for the record are given between square brackets.

Literature used for routine identification of sawflies varies from author to author, but all frequently use one or more of the following monographs as standard references: ENSLIN (1912-18), BENSON (1951-1958), ZHELOCHOVTSOV (1988, 1993). Identification of many sawfly species often however requires the use of more

specialized publications, which are too numerous to list here. Help in accessing this literature and interpreting the frequently very confusing (because so often changed) use of names, is provided by the electronic Catalog of World Sawflies, ECatSym (TAEGER & BLANK, 2008).

Results

In the following list, species not previously recorded for Belgium are marked with an asterisk. Date of collection is 12-15.06.2006 in all cases.

Argidae

Arge gracilicornis (Klug, 1814)

Yvoir, 2 ♀♀ [AL].

Sterictiphora angelicae (PANZER, 1799)

Dinant, 3 ♂♂ [BP], 2 ♀♀ [EJ].

A local species inhabiting warm and dry localities. Probably particularly endangered at isolated sites, such as this, on the northern and western edges of its European range. Hostplant of *S. angelicae* is *Prunus spinosa* (LORENZ & KRAUS, 1957; as *Sterictiphora* [sic!] *furcata* (VILLERS, 1789) var. *melenocephala* sensu PANZER, nec FABRICIUS). Before KOCH (1988) revised the European *Sterictiphora*, the name *furcata* had generally but wrongly been applied to *S. angelicae*.

Cephidae

Calameuta pallipes (KLUG, 1803)

Onhaye, 1 ♂ [BP].

Tenthredinidae

Allantus cinctus (LINNÉ, 1758)

Dinant, 3 ♂♂ [BP].

Allantus didymus (KLUG, 1818)

Dinant, 2 ♂♂ [AL].

This species is restricted to open sites with calcium-rich soils. *A. didymus* was infrequently recorded in recent decades in Belgium (MAGIS, 1999) and has probably declined or suffered extinction at many of its increasingly isolated localities on the northern and western edges of its range. The larva is monophagous on *Sanguisorba minor*, not *Rosa* as frequently stated in earlier literature.

Athalia bicolor SERVILLE, 1823

Dinant, 1 ♀ [BP], 1 adult [HJJ].

Athalia cordata SERVILLE, 1823

Dinant, 1 ♀ [BP].

Athalia liberta (KLUG, 1815)

Onhaye, 1 ♂ [BP].

Athalia rosae (LINNÉ, 1758)

Dinant, 1 adult [HJJ].

Dolerus bajulus SERVILLE, 1823

Onhaye, 1 ♂ [BP], 1 adult [HJJ].

Dolerus ferrugatus SERVILLE, 1823

Onhaye, 1 ♂ above *Equisetum* [BP].

(*)*Heterarthrus aceris* (KALTENBACH, 1856)

Yvoir, 3 empty mines on *Acer pseudoplatanus* [AL].

MAGIS (1994) lists *Heterarthrus aceris* MACCLACHLAN [sic!], 1867 as occurring in Belgium. *Phyllotoma aceris* MCCLACHLAN is a primary homonym of *P. aceris* KALTENBACH and is currently regarded as a synonym of *H. wuestneii* (KONOW, 1905); see BLANK *et al.* (2001) for current taxonomy and nomenclature of these species. Previous to the revision of European *Heterarthrus* on *Acer* by ALTHENHOFER & ZOMBORI (1987) the name was misapplied by different authors to adults or mines of 5-7 Central European *Heterarthrus* species attached to maples.

**Heterarthrus cuneifrons* ALTHENHOFER & ZOMBORI, 1987

Yvoir, 3 empty mines and 4 mines with larvae on *Acer pseudoplatanus* [AL].

The mine is easily distinguished from that of *H. aceris* and *H. leucomela* in that it starts in the leaf centre and the larva mines towards the margin. The cocoon-disc made by the mature larva is dehiscent, as in all European *Heterarthrus* on maples except *H. leucomela*. The position of leaf mines illustrated by ALTHENHOFER (2003) for *H. cuneifrons* is entirely atypical (compare with illustrations in ALTHENHOFER & ZOMBORI, 1987; LISTON & BLANK, 2006). Known distribution extends from south-central Europe (perhaps centred on the Alpine areas) to Belgium. It has also recently been recorded as an invasive species in south-east England (LISTON & BLANK, 2006).

**Heterarthrus leucomela* (KLUG, 1818)

Falmignoul, 2 mines with larvae on *Acer campestre* [AL].

The larvae were identified according to ALTHENHOFER & ZOMBORI (1987). One formed a cocoon disc, which did not separate from the leaf. The larva died during the following winter. This seems to be one of the most north-westerly records of *H. leucomela* in Europe at present.

****Hinatara excisa* (KONOW, 1885)**

Yvoir, 1 empty mine on *Acer pseudoplatanus* [AL].

This is possibly the most north-westerly record in Europe of this species to-date (TAEGER *et al.*, 2006). Nearest previous records are from Germany (Bavaria, Thuringia, Saxony-Anhalt). *H. excisa* is probably monophagous on *A. pseudoplatanus* (ALTHENHOFER & PSCHORN-WALCHER, 1998, but see comments in LISTON, 2007). It is a rather rarely recorded species which has not yet been observed to reach such high larval population levels as *H. recta*.

****Hinatara recta* (THOMSON, 1871)**

Dinant, 2 empty mines on *Acer platanoides*; Yvoir, 5 empty mines on *A. platanoides*. [AL].

This is the most widely distributed *Hinatara* species in western Europe, as far as known monophagous on *A. platanoides*, occurring from the Alps north to southern Sweden and west to the Department L'Essone in France (LACOURT & CHÉVIN, 2002). Adults and leaf mines of *H. recta* may locally be very abundant (pers. obs. AL, Germany: Lower Saxony, Brandenburg).

***Macrophyia annulata* (GEOFFROY, 1785)**

Dinant, 1 ♀ [EJ]; Yvoir, 1 ♀ [BP].

***Macrophyia erythrocnema* COSTA, 1859**

Dinant, 1 adult [HJJ].

A local species, larvae of which feed on Dipsacaceae, an unusual hostplant specialisation amongst the sawflies.

***Macrophyia diversipes* (SCHRANCK, 1782)**

Falmignoul, 1 ♂ [EJ].

***Macrophyia militaris* KLUG, 1817**

Yvoir, 1 adult [HJJ], 1 ♀ [EJ].

***Macrophyia montana* (SCOPOLI, 1763)**

Falmignoul, 1 ♂ on flowers of *Daucus* [BP]; Dinant, 1 ♂ on flowers of *Daucus* [BP], 1 ♀ [EJ]; Yvoir, 1 ♀ on flowers of *Heracleum* [BP].

***Macrophyia punctumalbum* (LINNÉ, 1767)**

Falmignoul, 1 ♀ [BP]; Dinant, 1 ♀ [BP], 1 ♀ [EJ].

***Monophadnus spinolae* (KLUG, 1816)**

Falmignoul, 1 ♂ [EJ], Dinant, 1 ♂ [JLB], 2 ♂♂ on *Clematis vitalba* [BP], 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ [EJ], 13 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ on *C. vitalba* [AL].

***Nematus fuscomaculatus* FÖRSTER, 1854**

Yvoir, 1 ♀ [BP].

***Nematus simulator* FÖRSTER, 1854**

Dinant, 1 ♀ [BP].

***Nesosylandria morio* (FABRICIUS, 1781)**

Onhaye, 1 ♀ [BP]; Dinant, 5 ♂♂ on *Alnus* [BP], 1 ♂ [EJ].

***Pontania bridgmanii* (CAMERON, 1883)**

Onhaye, 3 galls on *Salix caprea* [AL].

KOPELKE (1999) is invaluable for identifying *Euleia* and *Pontania* galls on *Salix*.

***Pontania pedunculi* (HARTIG, 1837)**

Onhaye, 2 galls on *S. caprea* [AL].

See VIKBERG & ZINOVJEV (2006) on the taxonomy and hosts of this species. MAGIS (1997: 293) first recorded *P. pedunculi* from Belgium.

****Pontania brevicornis* (FÖRSTER, 1854)**

Onhaye, 3 galls on *Salix cinerea* [AL].

See VIKBERG & ZINOVJEV (2006) on the taxonomy and hosts of this species.

***Pontania proxima* (SERVILLE, 1823)**

Onhaye, 4 galls on *Salix alba* [AL].

****Pontania virilis* ZIRNGIEBL, 1955**

Onhaye, 4 galls on *Salix purpurea* [AL].

Range of this species extends from the high Atlas of Morocco, through the mountains of southern and central Europe, reaching the North Sea coast in the Netherlands and possibly occurring as far north as Latvia. *P. virilis* has not yet been found in Fennoscandia or the British Isles.

***Pristiphora armata* (C. G. THOMSON, 1862)**

Dinant, 1 ♂ [BP], 1 ♂ [EJ].

***Rhogogaster genistae* BENSON, 1947**

Onhaye, 1 ♀ [EJ].

***Tenthredo atra* LINNÉ, 1758**

Yvoir, 1 adult [HJJ].

***Tenthredo colon* KLUG, 1817**

Yvoir, 1 ♀ [EJ].

***Tenthredo distinguenda* (STEIN, 1885)**

Yvoir, 1 adult [HJJ].

***Tenthredo (Elinora) koehleri* (KLUG, 1817)**

Yvoir, 3 ♂♂ [BP], 1 adult [HJJ], 1 ♂ [EJ], 12 ♀♀ and 7 ♂♂ mostly in vegetation dominated by *Alliaria petiolata* [AL].

The larva and details of the biology of this species were described for the first time by Benes (2008). It is locally the most abundant species among the Tenthredininae (that includes *Macrophyia*, *Rhogogaster*, *Tenthredo*, *Tenthredopsis*) as can be concluded from the present work, and as observed by N. Magis (personal communication) in 2008 and 2009. Moreover, *T. koehleri* seems to be extending its range more

and more into areas at lower latitudes (N. Magis, personal communication).

Tenthredo livida LINNÉ, 1758

Yvoir, 1 adult [HJJ].

Tenthredo mesomela LINNÉ, 1758

Falmignoul, 1 ♂ [EJ]; Yvoir, 1 adult [HJJ], 1 ♀ [EJ].

Tenthredo temula SCOPOLI, 1763

Yvoir, 1 adult [HJJ].

Tenthredo zonula KLUG, 1817

Yvoir, 1 adult [HJJ], 4 larvae on *Hypericum perforatum* [JLB].

Tenthredopsis ornata SERVILLE, 1823

Yvoir, 1 adult [HJJ].

Xiphydriidae

Xiphydria camelus (LINNÉ, 1758)

Yvoir, 1 ♀ [EJ].

Discussion

MAGIS (1994) presented a checklist of sawflies of Belgium, mentioning 462 species. The Belgian sawfly fauna also inventoried TAEGER *et al.* (2006), based on a literature review of all known publications, including those which appeared after 1994, particularly several valuable contributions by MAGIS. TAEGER *et al.* (2006) list 465 species, but it is probable that the number of species known in this country will rise considerably, as in all parts of Europe, when the less conspicuous and taxonomically more difficult groups, such as the leaf-miners and Nematinae, are studied more intensively.

We were probably unlucky in the timing of our visit to this potentially species-rich area, in that the spring had been unusually warm and dry there, and adults of most sawflies were no longer present. The total number of species observed was accordingly small.

That 4 of the 7 species newly recorded in Belgium during the workshop are associated with a single plant genus (*Acer*), illustrates the value of search methods which concentrate on particular plant taxa. Such techniques are not only capable of quickly delivering new data on distribution, but have the advantage of enabling the observer to acquire a better knowledge of the biology of the sawflies which they are investigating. Reliable information on hostplant associations of many sawflies is still sadly lacking.

Acknowledgements

JLB thanks A. TAEGER (Germany) for his help in co-organizing the workshop, J.-Y. BAUGNÉE (Belgium) for useful assistance during its preparation, and N. Magis for comments on the manuscript. We received permission to visit protected areas from J. DUCHESNE (Direction Générale des ressources naturelles et de l'environnement, Ministère de la Région Wallonne, Dinant).

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Bulletin S.R.B.E./K.B.V.E., 145 (2009) : 111-113

Two records of the rare ant *Lasius bicornis* in Belgium

Wouter DEKONINCK¹, Philippe WEGNEZ² & David MULS³

¹ Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences - Department of Entomology, Vautierstraat 29, B-1000 Brussels (e-mail: wouter.dekoninck@naturwetenschappen.be)

² Rue de la Grotte, 23, B-4651 Herve. (e-mail: wegnez.phil@skynet.be)

³ Tuilstraat 15, B-1982, Elewijt (Zemst) (e-mail: david.muls@telenet.be)

Abstract

During the spring of 2008 and spring of 2009 aleate gynes of *Lasius bicornis* (FÖRSTER, 1850) were discovered in Awirs (Flémalle) and Elewijt (Zemst). Records of this species in Belgium and surrounding countries are very rare. We give comments on the habitat and ant communities at the sites where this species was actually rediscovered.

Keywords: Formicidae, *Lasius bicornis*, faunistics

Résumé

Au printemps 2008 et 2009 des gynes ailées de *Lasius bicornis* (FÖRSTER, 1850) étaient découvertes aux Awirs (Flémalle) et à Elewijt (Zemst). Les captures de cette espèce en Belgique et dans les pays avoisinants sont très rares. Nous donnons des indications sur l'habitat et les communautés de fourmis présentes sur les sites où cette espèce a, en fait, été redécouverte.