

Zeitschrift:	Mitteilungen der Entomologischen Gesellschaft Basel
Herausgeber:	Entomologische Gesellschaft Basel
Band:	31 (1981)
Heft:	1
Artikel:	Annotated list of sawflies (Hym., Symphyta) from Kanton Unterwalden. Part II.
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DOI:	https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-1042558

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ANNOTATED LIST OF SAWFLIES (HYM., SYMPHYTA) FROM KANTON
UNTERWALDEN. Part II.

A.D. Liston

For an explanation of collecting dates and localities, the introduction to the first part of this record should be consulted (LISTON, 1980). The main sources from which I have drawn distributional and biological data are not repeated if they are already given in the previous paper, unless they are of particular importance or obscurity. The months given for the flight of adult insects are based on dates of capture throughout the whole of Europe but they should apply fairly well to Switzerland where species often appear over an unusually long period of time as suitable conditions gradually move up to higher altitudes.

Tenthredinidae

Nematinae (concl.)

Nematus PANZER

These species are often multi-brooded and they were therefore the best represented Nematinae at lower levels in July. Keys to the European forms are given by MUCHÉ (1974: 5-10) and BENSON (1958: 211-231).

N. fagi ZADDACH (= mimus KONOW)

1 ♀, Dallenwil/NW. 12.vii.78. In copse containing *Fagus*, the larval food-plant. Larve is a solitary, leaf-edge feeder. Adult flies in two broods: V-VI and VII-VIII. Northern, Central and Southern Europe (found in Albania), but commonest in the south-east. Not apparently previously recorded in Switzerland.

N. ferrugineus FOERSTER

2 ♀, 1 ♂, Ende der Welt/OW. 15.vii.79. On tips of *Salix* twigs (cinere and purpurea L.). Larva on rough-leaved species of willow, and possibly *Betula*. Northern and Central Europe, and Siberia. In two broods: V-VI and VII-IX. New record for Switzerland.

N. melanaspis HARTIG

Larvae abundant on *Populus nigra* L. at Hergiswil/NW, 4.vii.79. Presumably these larvae had resulted from eggs laid by the spring (V-VI) generation of sawflies. The second generation flies VII-VIII. The larvae of this species are distinctive and are easily detected because they feed gregariously. No adults were bred from these Swiss larvae, but I already know them well from experience of melanaspis in Britain. Distributed over North and Central Europe and Siberia. Widely recorded in Switzerland from Wallis, Solothurn and Zürich.

N. myosotidis (FABRICIUS)

2 ♀, Wiesenberge/NW. 12.vii.78. 2 ♂, Dallenwil/NW. 6.vii.79. ? Larvae

on *Vicia cracca* L. near Dallenwil, 12.vii.78. According to LORENZ and KRAUS (1957) these larvae seem to belong to another species, namely papillosus (THOMSON, 1871), but this species was placed as a synonym of myosotidis by KONTUNIEMI (1951). Larvae of the true myosotidis are otherwise recorded from *Trifolium* ssp. and *Onobrychis viciifolia* SCOPOLI. A very common species throughout Europe to W. Siberia in two or more broods: V-IX, Throughout Switzerland.

S. oligospilus FOERSTER (= glutinosae CAMERON)

1 ♀, Wolfenschiessen/NW. 14.vii.78. From a grassy verge beside the main road, but probably flew from willows growing beside the River Aa. Larva on *Salix* spp., *Betula* and ? *Ulmus*. Double brooded: V-VI and VII-VIII. Hitherto recorded from Graubünden and Luzern.

N. ribesii (SCOPOLI)

4 ♀, and larvae, Hergiswil/NW. 14.vii.78. In gardens. All Europe, east to the Caucasus and introduced to North America. In two or three broods: IV-IX. Previously noted from Zürich, Bern, Neuenburg and Graubünden.

N. spiraeae ZADDACH

5 ♀, Wiesenberg/NW. 15.vii.78. Larvae were found to be very abundant on *Aruncus silvester* (KOSL.) growing in woodland glades in *Fagus* forest at Wiesenberg and also below Niederrickenbach/NW. The adults at Wiesenberg were flying in a deeply shaded area in the late afternoon. Common in most of Central Europe and reaching quite far north (Finland). In many broods: IV-IX. Parthenogenetic. Not previously recorded in Switzerland.

N. tibialis NEWMAN (= hortensis HARTIG)

Two Nematine larvae of what is almost certainly tibialis were found feeding singly on the leaf edges of *Robinia pseudacacia* L. which were growing near the Winkelried monument in the main square of Stans/NW. 11.vii.79. This species is an introduction from North America which is now found in most areas where this tree is planted in Europe. Widely recorded in Switzerland. I have seen larvae beside a motorway in Baselland (4.vii.79). Also found in Geneva, Bern, Zürich and Wallis.

N. viridis STEPHENS

1 ♀, Dörfli/NW. 14.vii.78. This is a very pale specimen, with a completely pale scutellum (a point which often serves to distinguish it easily from bergmanni DAHLBOM, which is superficially similar) and completely green abdomen. Forms from Southern Europe and warmer areas generally, as well as late summer specimens, tend to have less extensive black markings than spring and northern forms. Larva on *Betula* and perhaps *Salix*. Not, surprisingly, recorded from Switzerland until now. Very common in most of North and Central Europe and also found in the South (Turkey). At least two broods: IV-V and VII-VIII.

Pachynematus KONOW

Unlike Nematus, fewer of these species are multibrooded, so it is not surprising that most of the specimens which I obtained came from subalpine

and alpine levels. MUCHE (1974:70-72) gives a key to Central European forms, and BENSON (1958: 231-41) a key to those that occur in Britain.

P. apicalis (HARTIG) (= lichtwardti KONOW)

1 ♀, Trüebsee/NW. 10.vii.79. Probably over most of Europe but ? subalpine in Switzerland. Recorded from Britain, including Ireland, Germany (East and West), Sweden, Finland, North-West European USSR and Bulgaria. Larva on Gramineae. Flies IV-VII. The only Swiss record that gives a specific locality is for Graubünden.

P. declinatus (FOERSTER) (= inopinatus BENSON nec LINDQVIST)

1 ♂, Trüebsee/NW. 10.vii.79. From Carex, but the foodplant of this species is not known for certain. Apparently distributed only in Central Europe: East and West Germany, and subalpine and alpine Switzerland. Flies V-VII. Recorded from Wallis and Graubünden in Switzerland. 8th tergite of male figured by BENSON (1955).

P. extensicornis (NORTON) (= truncatus BENSON)

2 ♀, Ende der Welt/OB. 15.vii.79. Holarctic species occurring commonly over Central and Northern Europe. Larva on various Gramineae. Flies V-VII. Previously recorded from Graubünden.

P. laevigatus (ZADDACH & BRISCHKE) (= chambersi BENSON)

1 ♀, Rinderbühl-Stockhütte/NW. 15.vii.79. Central and Northern European species (Sweden, England, Finland, Germany and Switzerland). Rather scarce. The synonymy with chambersi, its previously unknown male, was made by BENSON (1967). I cannot agree with MUCHE (l.c.) who synonymises chambersi with clitellatus. It seems to me that though the females can only be distinguished with difficulty, the differences shown by the males are too profound to represent mere variation in clitellatus. Larva probably on Gramineae. Flies V-VII. Previously recorded from the St. Gotthard by HELLÉN (1974).

P. obductus (HARTIG)

1 ♀, Fräkmunegg/NW. 5.vii.79. All Europe, North America. Flies IV-IX in two or more broods. Larva on many Gramineae. Probably widespread in Switzerland and recorded from Wallis, Graubünden, Bern, Zürich and Tessin.

P. smithae ROSS (= smithiae: error)

1 ♂, Trüebsee/NW. 11.vii.78. An interesting species which was described from males found on Mount Washington, New Hampshire, USA and later found by BENSON in Lapland, Northern Scotland and the high Swiss Alps. A specimen was also found by BRIDGMANN on the Norfolk coast in the south of Britain in the late 19th century. The female was described by BENSON, 1967, but once again it is difficult to distinguish from clitellatus. Larva probably on Carex, but not yet described. Flies V-VII.

Acknowledgement

Once again I thank Miss G. A. LISTON for her care in preparing the abstract for this work and also for translating the German language texts from which I drew some information.

Zusammenfassung

Dieser Bericht schliesst die vorbereitende Untersuchung der Hymenoptera Symphyta aus dem Kanton Unterwalden ab, die der Autor im Sommer der Jahre 1977-79 durchführte.

Der Hauptteil der Angaben über die gefundenen Arten ist schon in dieser Zeitschrift erschienen (LISTON, 1980). Im vorliegenden Bericht werden 15 Arten der Unterfamilie Nematinae behandelt. Anscheinend sind vier dieser Arten, Nematus ferrugineus, N. fagi, N. spiraeae und N. viridis, erst jetzt in der Schweiz festgestellt worden. Künftige Forschungen in diesem Gebiet dürften zur Entdeckung weiterer interessanter Arten führen.

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Addendum: The easiest and most reliable way to separate Nematus oligospilus from viridis is by the comparative lengths of the sawsheath and cerci (Figs. 1 & 2).

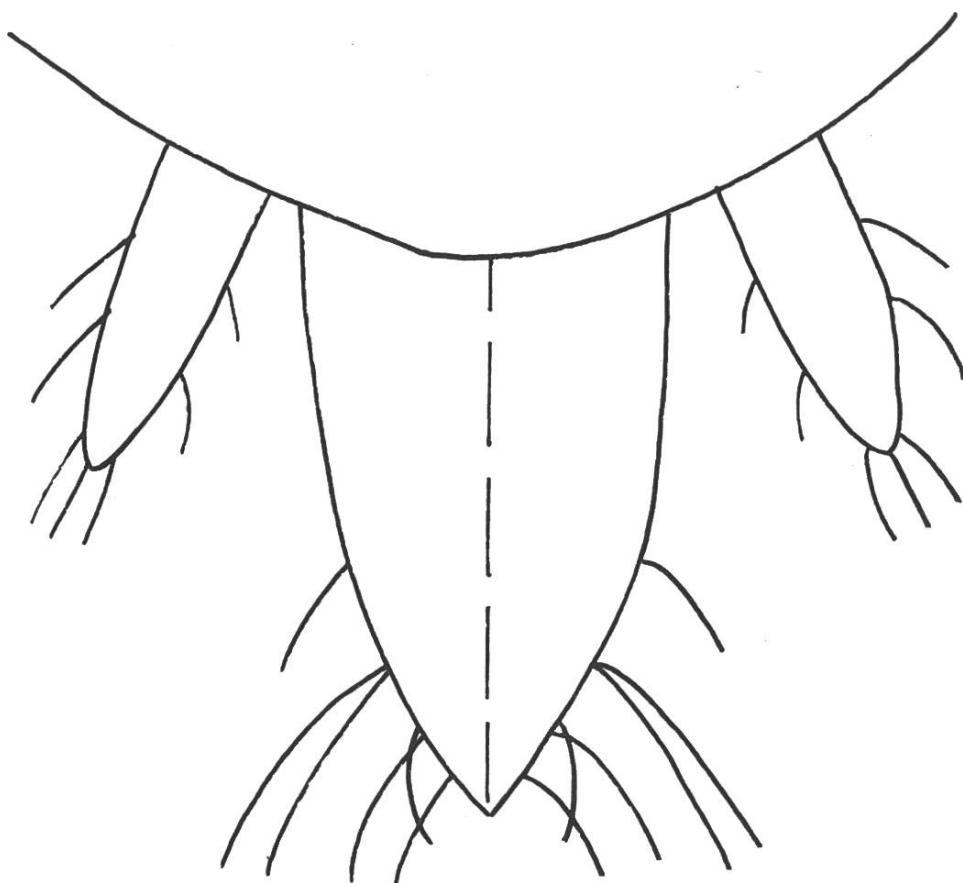


Fig. 1

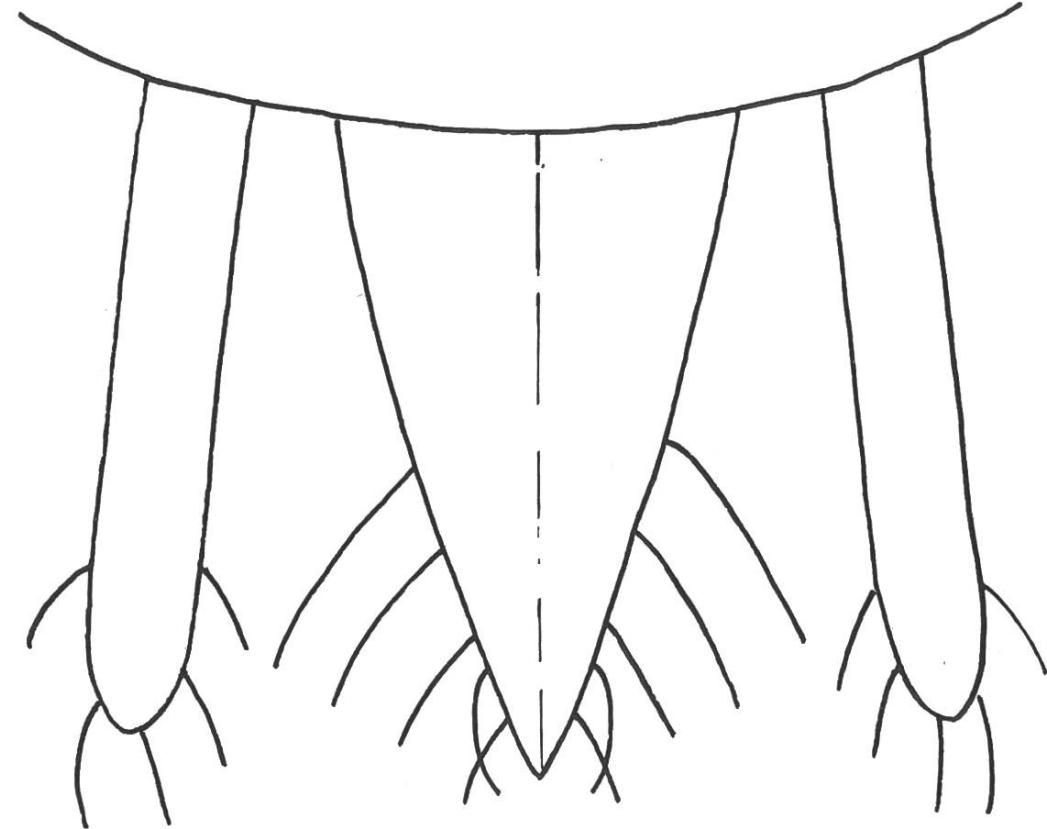


Fig. 2

Figs. 1 & 2: Sawsheath of ♀ viewed dorsally
in 1: Nematus oligospilus
2: N. viridis