Fenusella hortulana (Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae) and Shawiana catenator (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) - New Species to the Fauna of Bulgaria

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Abstract. In 2005, two new species to the fauna of Bulgaria were established in Sofia - the sawfly Fenusella hortulana (Klug) (Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae) and its parasitoid Shawiana catenator (Haliday) (Hymenoptera: Braconidae). F. hortulana was found in larval stage in leaves of young Euramerican hybrid poplar trees, Populus x euramerica Dode (Guinier). The population density of the phytophage was very low and no negative impact on the host plants has been observed. In laboratory conditions, a female specimen of S. catenator was reared from larvae of F. hortulana.

Key words: Bulgaria, Fenusella hortulana, Shawiana catenator, poplars, phytophage, parasitoid

Introduction

The insect complex on poplars (Populus spp.) in Bulgaria includes about 300 phytophagous species and 90 parasitoids reared from them (Georgiev 2005). As sawflies from Tenthredinidae family are concerned, 9 species have been reported to feed on different poplar species and clones in the country: Allantus togatus (Panzer), Craesus septentrionalis (Linnaeus), Euura amerinae (Linnaeus), Nematus hypoxanthus Förster, N. nigricornis Serville, Pristiphora conjugata (Dahlbom), Rhogogaster viridis (Linnaeus), Stauronematus compressicornis (Fabricius), and Trichiocampus grandis (Serville).

This note reports two new species to the Bulgarian fauna – a sawfly on poplars Fenusella hortulana (Klug) (Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae), and its parasitoid Shawiana catenator (Haliday) (Hymenoptera: Braconidae).

Material and Methods

This work is a continuation of the studies on phytophagous insects on poplars and their parasitoids in Bulgaria, which have been carried out since 1985 (Georgiev 2005).

At the end of April 2005, leaves of young Euramerican hybrid poplar trees, Populus x euramerica Dode (Guinier), damaged by Fenusella hortulana, were observed and collected in the campus of National Sport Academy “Vasil Levski” in Sofia.

In laboratory conditions, 7 leaves containing mines and larvae of F. hortulana were placed in Petri dishes. They were observed daily in order to obtain phytophagous adults and parasitoids on them.

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