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## SHORT COMMUNICATION

### **Materials to the knowledge of Polish sawflies. The genus *Dolerus* Panzer, 1801 (Hymenoptera, Symphyta, Tenthredinidae, Selandriinae). Part XVI - *Dolerus harwoodi* Benson, 1947**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The paper presents historical and new faunistic data concerning the occurrence of *Dolerus harwoodi* Benson, 1947 in Poland, supplemented with elements of bionomy – in particular phenology of the appearance of imagines – and general geographical distribution. The host plant of *D. harwoodi* and the larva of the species were discovered and described.

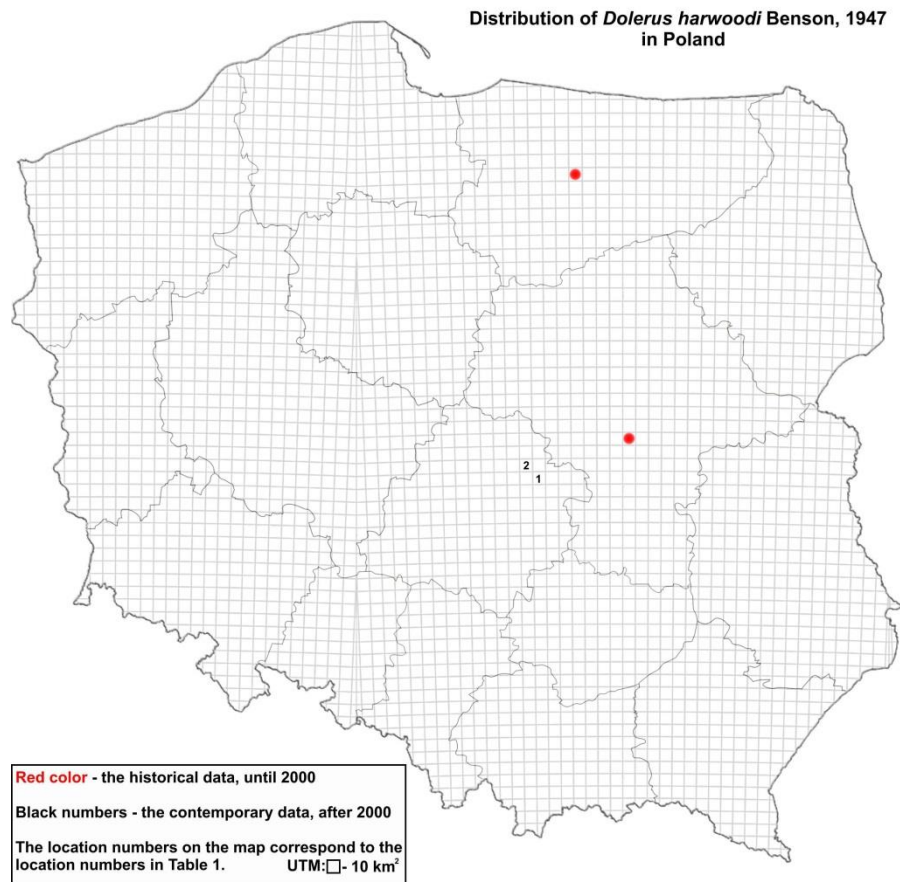
**Keywords:** Hymenoptera, Symphyta, Tenthredinidae, Selandriinae, *Dolerus harwoodi*, sawflies, Poland, faunistic data, bionomy, host plant, *Carex pilulifera*

In the presented series of elaborations, focusing on faunistics and bionomy of Polish representatives of *Dolerus* Panz., the authors wish to report the results of collecting on more than thirty Polish localities in 2012-2017. The list (with short description) of localities on which *Dolerus harwoodi* Benson has been found is presented in Table 1, and general distribution of the species in Poland on Map 1. All specimens were collected by the first

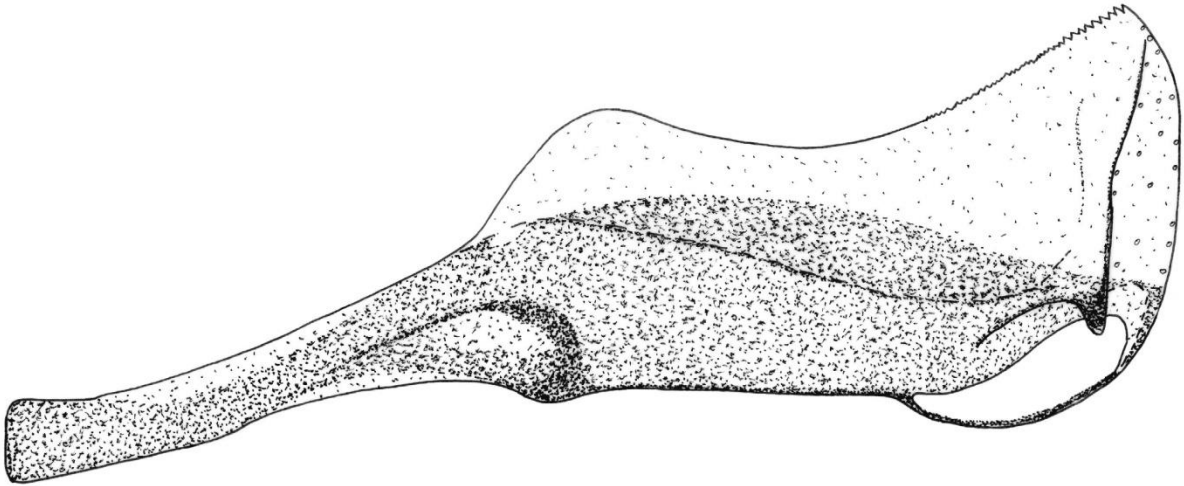
author (JB) of this paper and have been deposited in the Department of Forest Protection and Ecology SGGW, in Rogów.

**Table 1.** List of localities of *Dolerus harwoodi* Benson in 2012-2017.

Locality number	Locality name	GPS coordinates UTM grid	Short description
1	Głuchów Range - „Pańska” meadow	N 51°44'56" E 20°05'16" UTM: DC33	Meadow on the grounds of the Forest Experimental Station, Rogów Forest Inspectorate, Głuchów Forest District; mid-forest meadow with rich herbaceous vegetation and some drainage ditches, partly cultivated as hunting plot.
2	Rogów - „Arboretum”	N 51°49'30" E 19°54'26" UTM: DC24	Arboretum in Rogów; forest area dominated with fresh mixed forest and fresh forest, of very diversified undergrowth vegetation.

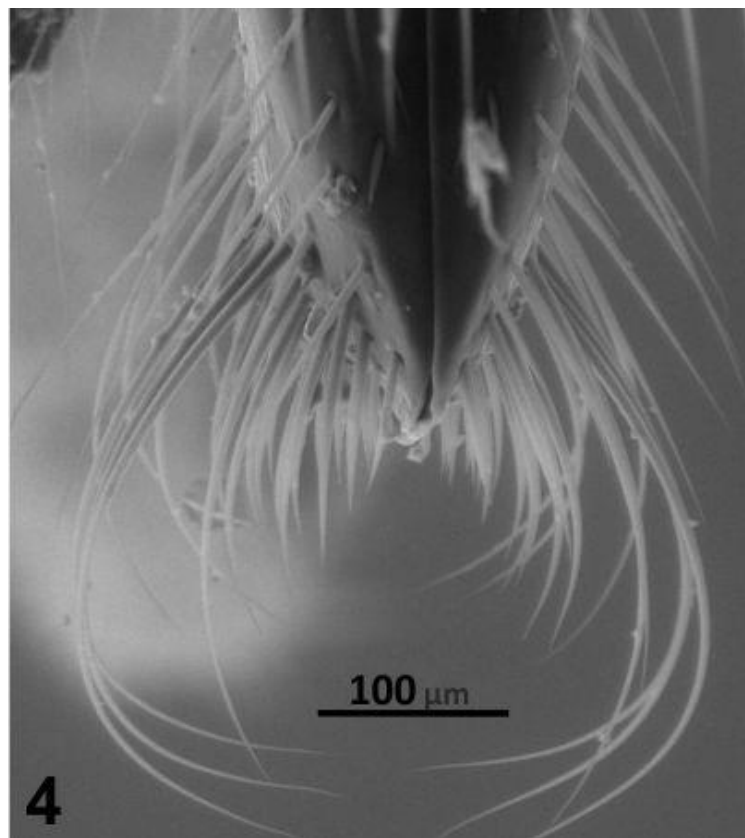
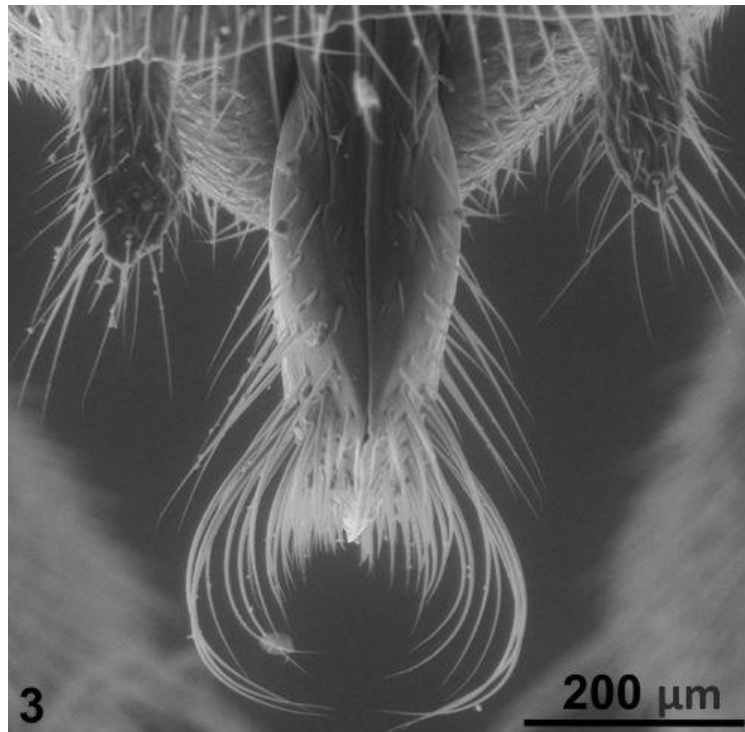


**Map 1.** Distribution of *Dolerus harwoodi* Benson in Poland.



**Fig. 1.** *Dolerus harwoodi* Benson – a right penis valve of male aedeagus (outer view).





**Figs 2-4.** Female sawsheath of *Dolerus harwoodi* Benson (dorsal view).



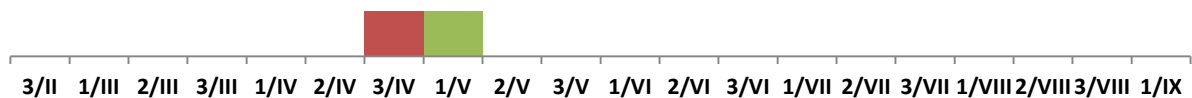
*Dolerus (Poodolerus) harwoodi* Benson, 1947 (Figs 1-4, 8-11)

**Known localities:** Gutkowo near Olsztyn, Zalesie Górne near Warsaw (Huflejt 1997).

**New localities:** {1}, Głuchów Range (UTM: DC33), 25.IV.2017, 1♂; {2}, Rogów Arboretum (UTM: DC24), 22.IV.2014, 1♀; 23.IV.2014, 1♂; 24.IV.2014, 1♀, 3♂♂; 25.IV.2017, 1♀; 6.V.2013, 1♂.

**Host plant:** *Carex pilulifera* L.

**Geographical distribution:** The species occurs in the northern, central and eastern parts of Europe (Taeger & al. 2006, 2010) and additionally known from Siberia and Russian Far East (Haris 2000; Heidema & Viitasaari 2009).



**Fig. 5.** Period of appearance of *Dolerus harwoodi* Benson imagines in Central Poland (maximum intensity of swarming marked with red); II – IX – months from February to September; 1, 2, 3 – decades of particular months.



**Figs 6-7.** *Carex pilulifera* L., a host plant of *Dolerus harwoodi* Benson



**Figs 8-10.** Larvae of *Dolerus harwoodi* Benson; 8 – younger stage larva;  
9-10 – larvae of the last feeding stage.

Rare forest species of low vagility, only recently (Huflejt 1997), on grounds of few specimens collected in two localities, recorded from Poland. Swarming peaks in third decade of April and usually does not extend beyond the first decade of May (Fig. 5). Males and females fly in the same time, rather slowly, low over the undergrowth, keeping within small cleared surfaces covered with host-plants, frequently sitting on top of herbs and often drinking the water that remains on plants after rain or morning dew.

Copulation on various herbaceous plants lasts for more than ten minutes. Fertilized females walk or fly over short distances searching for the host-plant – *Carex pilulifera* L. (Fig. 6-7). Eggs are laid singly, on upper and middle part of a leaf, mostly 1-2 cm. from its top, near the central vascular bundle.

Larvae feed at dusk and in night, hiding in sunny days near the soil at the bases of plants. Feeding or resting larvae, when disturbed, scroll and fall to the ground. Feeding lasts to mid-June, then larvae burn themselves in soil for winter. Younger larvae are greenish-gray (Fig. 8) with yellowish-white head, those of the last instar become yellow with narrow dark dorsal stripe (Fig. 9-10) and yellow head (Fig. 11).



**Fig. 11.** Larva of *Dolerus hrwoodi* Benson – a head of the last feeding stage.

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