

Aphanogmus terminalis (FÖRSTER), a rare ceraphronid wasp discovered in Western Poland (Hymenoptera: Ceraphronoidea: Ceraphronidae)

Aphanogmus terminalis (FÖRSTER), rzadka błonkówka znaleziona w Zachodniej Polsce (Hymenoptera: Ceraphronoidea: Ceraphronidae)

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ABSTRACT. The fauna of Ceraphronoidea in Poland is exceptionally poorly known; only eleven species of Ceraphronidae and five of Megaspilidae have been recorded so far. The occurrence of another species, *Aphanogmus terminalis* (FÖRSTER) (Ceraphronidae) is reported here, on the basis of a male specimen reared from a gall of *Rhabdophaga* sp. (Cecidomyiidae) collected near Poznań, Western Poland. This minute wasp has been known so far only from Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Ireland and Romania.

KEY WORDS: Hymenoptera, Ceraphronidae, new record, Poland.

Introduction

The Ceraphronidae and Megaspilidae are relatively small families of Ceraphronoidea, together comprising over 600 nominal species. They are endo- and ectoparasitoids of Diptera, Hemiptera, Neuroptera and Thysanoptera or hyperparasitoids of Hymenoptera. The majority of these wasps are minute in size, rarely exceeding 2 mm, and although they are commonly collected using standard methods, e.g., by using sweeping nets or sifting leaf litter, they are unpopular among entomologists and knowledge of their distribution even in Europe is exceptionally fragmentary. Merely nine species of Ceraphronidae and five of Megaspilidae known to occur in Poland were listed by GARBARCZYK (1997), but the recently updated

checklist (KRZYŻYŃSKI & ULRICH 2015) comprises eleven species of Ceraphronidae and five of Megaspilidae. This is a relatively small number, compared to 28 species of Ceraphronidae and 64 Megaspilidae known in the Great Britain (BROAD & LIVERMORE 2014)

Only two genera of Ceraphronidae are known to occur in Poland, *Aphanogmus* THOMSON, 1858 (with eight species) and *Ceraphron* JURINE, 1807 (with three species). *Aphanogmus* is known to parasitize Cecidomyiidae (Diptera) developing in galls and in prepupae and pupae of Cybocephalidae (Coleoptera); a hyperparasitic development on various other insects was also reported in this poorly known genus (EVANS *et al.* 2005). Interestingly, species of *Aphanogmus* were reported as endoparasitoids (e.g., PARNELL 1963) and ectoparasitoids (LUHMAN *et al.* 1999; EVANS *et al.* 2005), both idiobiont and koinobiont.

In the present paper a record of another species of *Aphanogmus* is given. The voucher specimen is deposited in the collection of the second author, Wrocław, Poland.

Aphanogmus terminalis (FÖRSTER, 1861)

- Wielkopolsko-Kujawska Lowland: XU51 Promno ad Poznań, 23 III 2015, 1♂, reared from galls of a gall midge *Rhabdophaga* sp. (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae) collected from willows in marshland, adult obtained in April 2015, leg. & cult. P. JAŁOSZYŃSKI.

Aphanogmus terminalis (Fig. 1) has been recorded from the following countries: Switzerland (FÖRSTER 1861) Sweden, Denmark (POLASZEK, www document), Finland (HELLÉN 1966), Ireland (BUHL & O'CONNOR 2011) and Romania (TEODORESCU 1967).



Fig. 1. *Aphanogmus terminalis*, male.

STRESZCZENIE

Aphanogmus terminalis, rzadka błonkówka należąca do rodziny Ceraphronidae, jest po raz pierwszy wykazana z terytorium Polski, na podstawie samca wyhodowanego z galasu *Rhabdophaga* sp. (Cecidomyiidae) zebranego w okolicach Poznania. Gatunek ten był wcześniej podawany tylko ze Szwajcarii, Szwecji, Danii, Finlandii, Irlandii i Rumunii.

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