

CIMBEX CONNATUS (SCHRANK, 1776) (CIMBICIDAE, HYMENOPTERA) – FIRST FINDING FOR THE ENTOMOFAUNA OF SERBIA. Z. Nikolić, M. M. Brajković, S. B. Ćurčić, and Tamara Milivojević.
Institute of Zoology, Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

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The family Cimbicidae includes large and medium sized sawflies with body length fluctuating from 9 to 28 mm. The antennae end in a club and have six or seven segments. There is no hypostomal bridge on the head, but sometimes there is a hypostomal membrane. The pronotum is short, with a convex back line. The front tibiae have two simple claws, but claws are absent on the middle tibiae.

The abdomen is laterally concave, dorsally convex, and ventrally flattened. The sawsheath is slightly longer than the tip of the abdomen. Male genitalia are of the strophandrial type. Larvae of some Cimbicidae have wax glands whose secretion dissolve the larval case. Larvae feed on plants of the families: Rosaceae, Betulaceae, Salicaceae, Caprifoliaceae, and

Dipsacaceae (Bolton and Gauld, 1988).

This small family of the superfamily Tenthredinoidea is divided into four subfamilies — one Neotropic and three Holarctic. There are around 50 European species, belonging to seven genera (Quinlan and Gauld, 1981)

During study on the sawfly fauna of Belgrade in April of 2007, one female specimen of the species *Cimbex connatus* (Schrank, 1776) (Fig. 1) was caught in Surčin, nr. Belgrade. This is the first finding of the given species for the entomofauna of Serbia. The specimen is housed in entomological collection of the Institute of Zoology, Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade.



Fig. 1. *Cimbex connatus* (Cimbicidae, Symphyta, Hymenoptera)

Characteristics of this specimen (Fig. 1): body length 18 mm; dark brown head, upper lip and clypeus light brown. Antennae unicolored, yellow-brownish. Wing clear, with slightly darker first half of forewing (above the subcostal and cubital

nerves). Thorax dark-brown, pronotum yellow. Legs brown. Coxae and femora of the second and third pair of legs have dark stripes. Abdomen yellow. First and second tergites black. Third tergite with small central dark spot, the fourth mostly dark. The

other tergites have a small central darkening.

Different authors describe various coloring in this species.

Range: Europe, the species belongs to the European chorological type (Nikolić, 2004).

Biology: Larvae developed on trees and bushes of the genus *Alnus*.

Parasites: So far only parasitic Ichneumonidae (Hymenoptera) are known: *Campoplex argentatus* (Ratzb.), *Mesochorus splendidulus* (Grav.), and *Paniscus glaucopterus* E.

(Vasilev, 1978).

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