

Gonatopus brooksi Olmi, 1984 found in Greenland (Hymenoptera, Dryinidae)

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Gonatopus brooksi Olmi, 1984 (Hymenoptera, Dryinidae) is recorded from the southern part of Greenland (61°8'N, 45°34'W). 1 ♀ was found in a pitfall catch together with several *Psammotettix lividellus* (Zetterstedt, 1840) (Homoptera, Cicadellidae). One of these carried a dryinid larva.

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1 ♀ of the dryinid *Gonatopus brooksi* Olmi, 1984 was found during a general survey (made by PN) of the insect fauna in the sheppfarming district in the southern part of Greenland.

The specimen was found in a pitfall catch from 10 pitfalls placed in a heavily browsed *Salix glauca* shrub on a south-facing slope at Ruin-group Ø 200 (61°8'N, 45°34'W) 200 m above sea level (during the period 18/8-30/8 1983).

As no dryinids are mentioned among the 88 species of Hymenoptera in the most recent index to the Hymenoptera of Greenland (Henriksen, 1939), and as no dryinids are present in the material of Hymenoptera from Greenland in the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen (not less than 130 species sorted by Dr. Børge Petersen), this seems to be the first record of this family.

The species was identified using Olmi's 1984 – key. A comparison with the holotype revealed the following differences: the Greenland specimen is a much darker insect, so that the gena, molar space, lower face and the legs are blackish (yellowish in the holotype). Furthermore the number of lamellae in the fifth foretarsal segment is 15 (Fig. 1), as compared to 19 in the holotype.

Olmi (1984) reports the scapus as being

approximately as long as the pedicellus. However, an examination of the holotype revealed the scapus to be almost twice as long as the pedicellus and thus concordant with the specimen from Greenland.

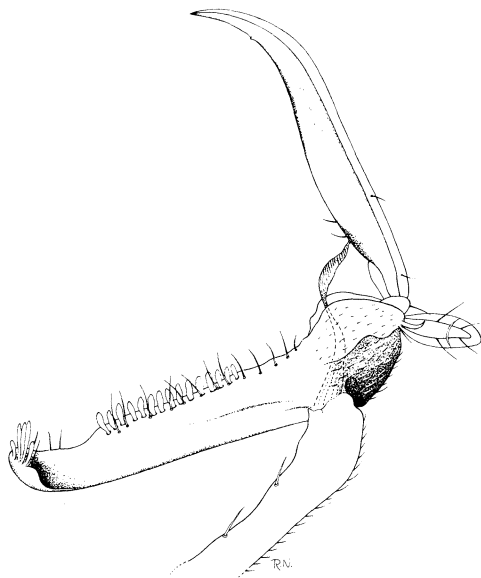


Fig. 1. Fifth foretarsal-segment of *Gonatopus brooksi* Olmi, 1984. ♀ from Greenland.

Fig. 1. Klosaksen af *Gonatopus brooksi* Olmi, 1984. ♀ fra Grønland.

All dryinids are parasites on Homoptera. In these the dryinid eggs are laid between sclerites on the abdomen, and the larva develops in here. From Southern Greenland only two species of Cicadellidae are reported, viz. *Psammotettix lividellus* (Zetterstedt, 1840) (Henriksen 1939) and *Macrosteles laevis* (Ribault, 1927) (Vibe 1951). Further to the north *Macrosteles fascifrons* (Stal, 1858) has been reported as the third Greenlandic species (Richard & Harmston 1972).

The above-mentioned pitfall catch included only one species of Cicadellidae – *Psammotettix lividellus* – and one of the males carried a dryinid larva, so it seems possible that *Gonatopus brooksi* is a parasite of *P. lividellus* in southern Greenland.

Gonatopus brooksi is only known from one other specimen – the holotype, collected in Saskatoo (52°N, 107°W), Saskatchewan, Canada (Oلمي 1984).

The material is kept at the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen.

Sammendrag

Dryiniden (klohvepsen) *Gonatopus brooksi* Oلمي, 1984 er fundet for første gang i Syd-

grønland. Det formodes at den lever som parasit på cikaden *Psammotettix lividellus* (Zetterstedt, 1840). Denne dryinide kendes ellers kun fra holotypen fra Saskatchewan i Canada.

Acknowledgements

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