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## Notes on the Pupation of the Sawfly, *Trichiosoma triangulum* (Hymenoptera)

Betty J. Burch  
*University of Northern Iowa*

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Notes on the Pupation of the Sawfly, *Trichiosoma triangulum* (Hymenoptera)BETTY J. BURCH<sup>1</sup>

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SYNOPSIS: *Trichiosoma triangulum* pupae have previously been

found only beneath the ground. However, a pupa of *T. triangulum* was collected from a sapling in Michigan in the Fall of 1971. This find may indicate a need to revise the life history as it is now understood.

No single paper exists on the sawfly *Trichiosoma triangulum* Kirby. Very little has been written on the genus or related species. The only available sources of information are faunal lists, catalogs or data on specimens in collections. At present, there are three specialists on sawflies: David R. Smith (U. S. Department of Agriculture), Woodrow W. Middlekauff (Department of Entomology, University of California), and H. H. Ross (Department of Entomology, University of Georgia).

*T. triangulum* is transcontinental in distribution, being found from coast to coast in Canada and northern and central United States. Known food sources for the larvae include species of *Prunus*, *Alnus*, *Betula*, *Salix*, *Populus* and *Fraxinus* (David R. Smith, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture; personal communication). There is one generation produced per year. Adults emerge in early spring and insert eggs in the leaves of the host plant. The larvae hatch and feed on the foliage.

As currently understood, the larvae of *T. triangulum* pupate only beneath the ground (David R. Smith, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture; personal communication) to spend the rest of the summer and overwinter until the cycle begins again. However, on October 15, 1971, a pupa was collected in Ottawa State Park, Michigan, four feet above the ground on a sapling. This pupa was subsequently reared on an indoor window sill subject to outdoor temperature influences; it emerged April 18, 1972. Identification was made by David R. Smith of the U. S. National Museum and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The cocoon was cylindrical with rounded ends and was securely attached to a twig along the length of a side. Leaf material had been incorporated into the cocoon.

The specimen along with the cocoon attached to the twig has been deposited in the entomology collection of Iowa State University.

This new item of information regarding the pupation of *T. triangulum* emphasizes the need for revision of the life cycle and more work concerning the genus since very little is known about this insect.

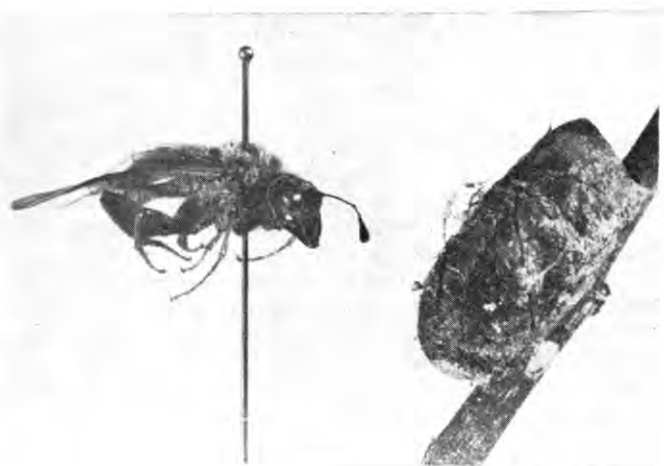


Figure 1. *Trichiosoma triangulum* and pupa case.

<sup>1</sup> Department of Biology, University of Northern Iowa.