## Larvae of *Pamphilius alnicola* (Hymenoptera, Pamphiliidae), Gregarious Leaf-rollers on *Alnus hirsuta*

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and

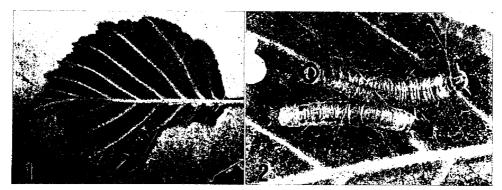
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Pamphilius alnicola Ermolenko, 1973, was described from Shikotan Island, the southern Kuriles, and later recorded from Hokkaido and Honshu, Japan and Primorskij Kraj, Russia (Shinohara, 1988, Kontyû, Tokyo, 56: 307-320). The host-plant has been unknown, although all the type specimens (4 \, \mathbb{G}\) were captured from Alnus hirsuta Turcz. (Ermolenko, 1973, Zb. prats' zool. Mus. Kyjiv, 35: 24-29).

On July 1, 1992, Hara found a pamphiliid larval abode (24 mm long) with seven young larvae (6 mm long) in it and seven hatched and two dead eggs arranged in a row on the underside of a leaf of *Alnus hirsuta* (Fig. 1) at a height of 4-5 meters in the yard of the Doto Branch, Hokkaido Forestry Research Institute, Shintoku. By July 20, the larvae matured (Fig. 2) and buried themselves in the soil. On examining earthen cells in the soil on June 15, 1993, two dead female adults were found, and they were identified with *P. alnicola*.



Figs. 1-2. Pamphilius alnicola. —— 1, Larval abode and remains of eggs on a leaf of Alnus hirsuta, July 1, 1992; 2, late instar larvae, length 15 mm, July 10, 1992.

The gregarious larval habit is known only for *P. sylvaticus* (L.), *P. volatilis* (SMITH) and *P. alnicola*, all belonging to the *sylvaticus* group, in *Pamphilius* (SHINOHARA, 1985, Syst. Ent., 10: 323-351), whereas it is common in *Neurotoma* and *Onycholyda*.

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