

FOUR NEW RECORDS OF DRYINIDS (HYMENOPTERA: DRYINIDAE) FROM RICE LEAF-AND PLANTHOPPERS IN KANLAON, NEGROS ORIENTAL, PHILIPPINES

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Dryinids are ectoparasitoids of nymphs and adults of leafhoppers, planthoppers and treehoppers (Hemiptera: Auchenorrhyncha) (Perkins, 1905; Esaki & Hashimoto, 1932; Riek, 1979; Yasumatsu *et al.*, 1982; Olmi, 1984). The predaceous habit of the female dryinids armed with chelate foretarsi make these small-bodied insects important in the biological control of rice hoppers in Tropical Asia. Female dryinids in particular have dual feeding habits - as ectoparasitoids and predators.

In the Philippines, five species of dryinids belonging to three genera were reared by Chandra (1980) on nymphs and adults of the brown planthopper, *Nilaparvata lugens* (Stal) (Hemiptera: Delphacidae) and green leafhoppers, *Nephotettix* spp. (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae). All records were limited to the IRRI Experimental Farm, Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines. The correct species names for the above five taxa are *Echthrodelpax fairchildii* Perkins, *Haplogonatopus* sp. 1 (= *Haplogonatopus apicalis* R.C.L. Perkins), *Haplogonatopus* sp. 2 (= *Tetrodontochelys lucens* Olmi), *Pseudogonatopus nudus* Perkins (= *Pseudogonatopus sarawaki* Moczar) and *P. flavifemur* Esaki (= *Dicondylus indianus* Olmi). Hence, five genera of dryinids instead of three parasitize rice leafhoppers and planthoppers in the IRRI Farm.

This paper reports four species of dryinids newly recorded from Kanlaon ricefields in Negros Oriental and Panay Is. and a new host record of *Gonatopus* sp. from the leafhopper genus *Balclutha*. All four dryinids belong to the subfamily Gonatopodinae and are identifiable by their unique body color and number of lamellae (peglike teeth) in the enlarged claw of leg I. The most common is the black-bodied *Dicondylus indianus* Olmi with its claw bearing a subapical tooth and five lamellae, and fifth segments of tarsus I with about 20 lamellae. *D. indianus* parasitizes the fourth instar whitebacked planthopper and adult brown planthopper.

Pseudogonatopus sarawaki is shiny redish brown with black abdomen. Its pronotum has distinctly transverse striae, claw with a subapical tooth and six lamellae, and fifth foretarsal segment has two rows of 19-20 lamellae. *P. sarawaki* was reared from *Sogatella furcifera* (Horvath).

Tetrodontochelys lucens is brownish black with black petiole, smooth and shiny pronotum, without subapical tooth in the enlarged claw and fifth foretarsal segment has 16-20 lamellae in the middle and apex with 8-10 lamellae. *T. lucens* was reared from nymphs and adults of green leafhoppers, *Nephotettix virescens*

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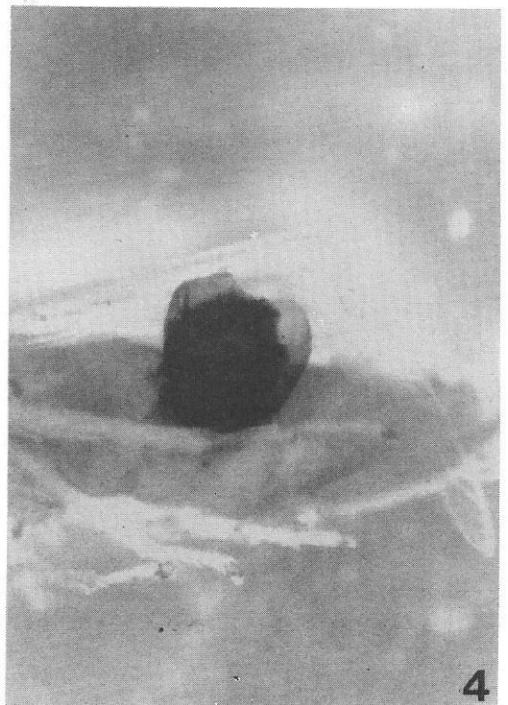
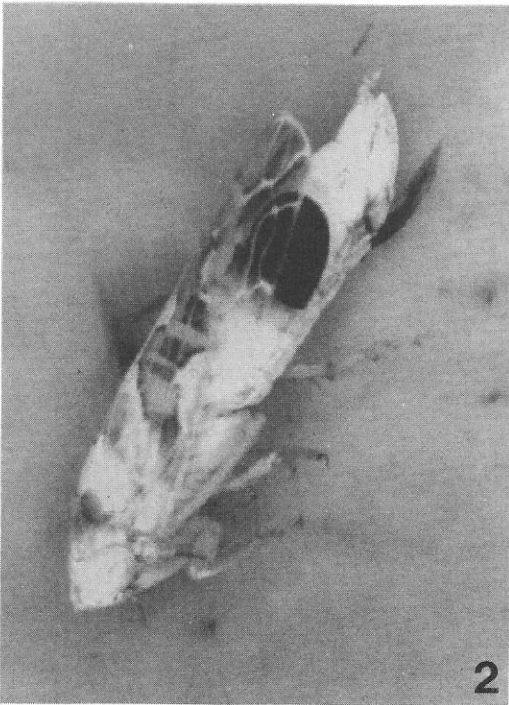
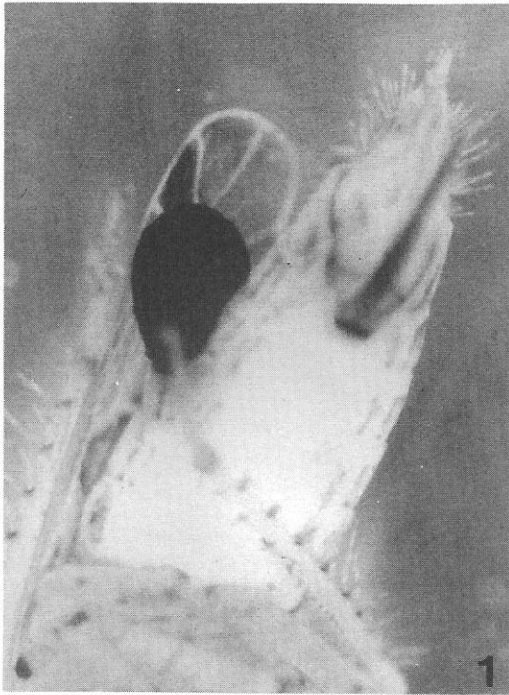
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dorsalis (Motschulsky) The external sac or thylacium of *T. lucens* is black and smooth and bulges out in the dorsolateral part of tergites III or IV (Figs. 1 & 2).

Gonatopus sp. collected from the cicadellid, *Balclutha* sp. in Kanlaon is a new Visayas and Philippine record. Similarly, the genus *Balclutha* is reported as host of the dryinid *Gonatopus* for the first time. The thylacium of *Gonatopus* sp. is gray black emerging from the lateral (Fig. 3) and sternites IV or V (Fig. 4) of the abdomen.

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Figures 1-4. Position of the thylacium in the abdomen of the zigzag leafhopper, *Recilia dorsalis* (Motschulsky) (1&2) and the cicadellid genus *Balclutha* sp. (3&4).