

Report on the host associations of the genus *Macrosiagon* (Coleoptera: Ripiphoridae) in Sulawesi (Indonesia)

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Abstract. The wasp hosts of three species of the genus *Macrosiagon* Hentz, 1830 (Coleoptera: Ripiphoridae: Ripiphorinae: Macrosiagonini) are recorded from Central Sulawesi (Indonesia). *Macrosiagon nasuta* (Thunberg, 1784) was reared from the nests of *Rhynchium haemorrhoidale* (Fabricius, 1775) and *Epsilon manifestatum crassipunctatum* (Gusenleitner, 1991) (both Vespidae: Eumeninae), *Macrosiagon* cf. *punctulaticeps* (Blackburn, 1899) was reared from the nests of *Pison* sp. (Crabronidae: Trypoxylonini) and *Chalybion* sp. (Sphecidae: Sceliphronini), and *Macrosiagon pusilla* (Gerstaecker, 1855) was reared from the nests of *Auplopus* sp. (Pompilidae: Auplopodini). A review of known associations between the hosts and reared parasitoids is provided. The family Pompilidae is recorded as a host group for the genus *Macrosiagon* for the first time.

Key words. Coleoptera, Ripiphoridae, *Macrosiagon*, Hymenoptera, Crabronidae, Pompilidae, Sphecidae, Vespidae, Oriental region, Sulawesi, Australia, Solomon Islands, parasitoids, host associations, trap nest

Introduction

Species of the genus *Macrosiagon* Hentz, 1830 (Ripiphoridae: Ripiphorinae: Macrosiagonini) are known to parasitize different groups of aculeate hymenopterans (such as the Apidae, Crabronidae, Halictidae, Scoliidae, Sphecidae, Tiphidae and Vespidae – FALIN 2002) but their bionomics are poorly known. As in other genera of the subfamily Ripiphorinae, the eggs are laid on different parts of plants where the newly hatched first instar larvae of the parasitoid, generally called ‘triungulins’, actively attach to the body of the host wasp or bee and are transported into the host nest. *Macrosiagon* is widely distributed in all continents except for cold polar areas, and some species of the genus have large distributions throughout several zoogeographical regions (BATELKA 2004, 2007).