

Remarks on Mongolian Chrysopidae with description of a new species (*Planipennia*, Chrysopidae)

by

HERBERT HÖLZEL

The chrysopids of Mongolia, collected by Dr Z. KASZAB, Budapest, in the years 1963—1964, were discussed by STEINMANN (1965), who simultaneously described two new species: *Chrysopa* (*Chrysoperla*) *reticulata* and *Chrysopa* (*Metachrysopa*) *gobica*. Later on, I was occupied with the chrysopids collected by the Mongolian-German-Expeditions 1964 (Hölzel 1967a); on that occasion I have not had any possibility of studying the types of the new-described species. Through the courtesy of Dr H. STEINMANN, Zoological Department of the Hungarian National Museum, Budapest, I now have received these types for study.

Chr. reticulata was described according to a male from the Uburchangaj aimak, Arc Bogd ul, 20 km south of Somon Chovd, 1760 m, 22.VI.1964, KASZAB leg. It is a true *Anisochrysa venosa* (Rambur), which species has not been recorded from Mongolia until today. I have examined the genital structures and compared them with those of a Spanish specimen. *A. venosa* has been identified from Spain, France, North Africa, Turkey, South Russia, Lebanon, Iran, Afghanistan and West Pakistan (HÖLZEL 1967b). It belongs to the group of brown *Anisochrysa*-species, which is represented in Western and Central Asia also by *A. sybaritica* McL. and *A. derbendica* HÖLZEL. *A. venosa* is easily distinguishable by its simple claws; *Chrysopa nanchanica* Navas from China is most probably the same species.

The synonymy is as follows:

Hemerobius venosus Rambur, 1842

Chrysopa (*Chrysoperla*) *reticulata* Steinmann, 1965

Chrysopa (*Anisochrysa*) *venosa* Hölzel, 1967b

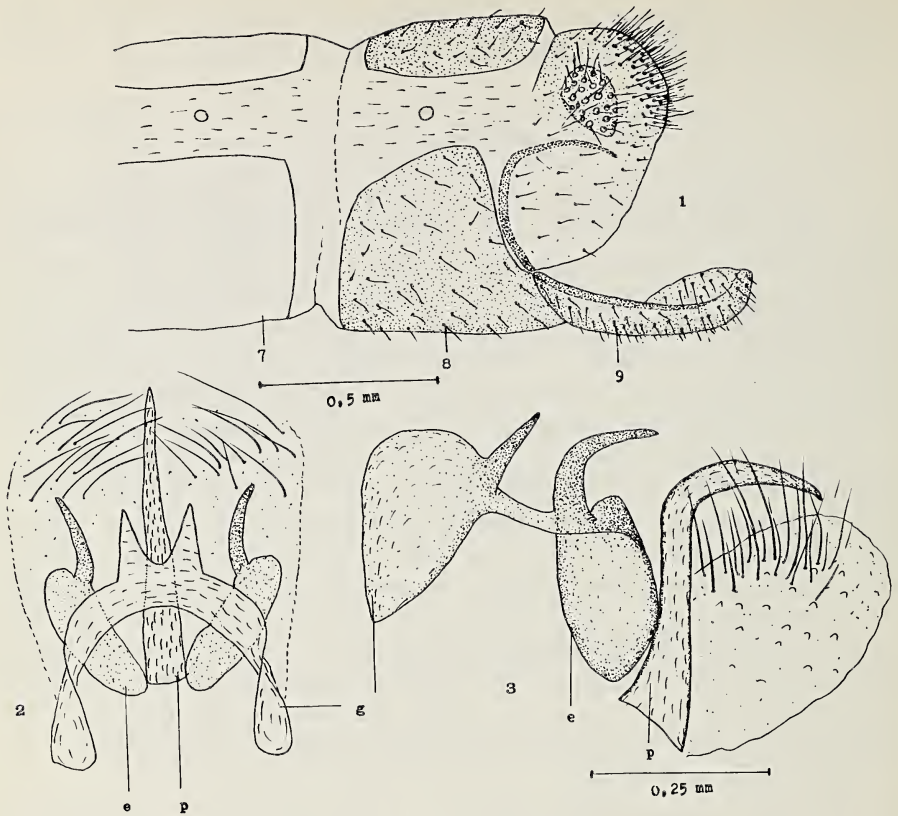
Anisochrysa venosa Hölzel, 1970

The description of *Chrysopa gobica* was based on a single female from the Südgobi aimak, 60 km west of Somon Bulgan, 1120 m, 20.VI.1964, KASZAB leg. STEINMANN (1965) writes "Holotype male", but his figure 10 shows clearly the abdomen of a female; it is also a female, which was sent to me as holotype. *Chr. gobica* is likewise known since many years. TJEDER (1936) first described the species as *Prochrysopa mongolica*. Outside Mongolia it was recorded from Iran and Afghanistan (HÖLZEL 1967b). The specimen does not show very distinctly the red lines on frons and vertex, but it has a black line along the outer margin of the scape and a black spot on its hindside. (STEINMANN writes "scapes without spots"). I have compared the structures of the genital region i.e. subgenitale and spermatheca with *mongolica*-specimens, which I have determined in correspondence with a paratype Dr. TJEDER kindly lent me some years ago. The differences between these structures of *mongolica* and the next related *caviceps* McL. I have already pointed out (HÖLZEL 1967b)

The synonymy is now as follows:

Prochrysopa mongolica Tjeder, 1936

Chrysopa (*Metachrysopa*) *gobica* Steinmann, 1965



Chr. schamona n. sp. — 1: apex of abdomen, laterally; 2: gonarcus, entoprocessus and pseudopenis, dorsally; 3: same, laterally. (e = entoprocessus, g = gonarcus, p = pseudopenis).

Chrysopa (*Suarius*) *mongolica* Tjeder, 1966

Chrysopa (*Suarius*) *mongolica* Hölzel, 1967b

Suarius (*Prochrysopa*) *mongolica* Hölzel, 1970

A small collection of chrysopids from Mongolia, forwarded to me for determination by Mrs. L. A. ZHILTOVA, Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Leningrad, contained, apart from hitherto known Mongolian species as *Chrysopa hummeli*, *altaica*, *dubitans*, *phyllochroma*, *Suarius paghmana*, *mongolica*, also a male of *S. afghana*. Besides this I found one specimen which I am unable to identify with any species so far described; it belongs to the genus *Chrysopa* s.str. and seems to be next related with species of the *nigricostata*-group. It may be described as follows.

Chrysopa schamona nov. spec.

Available material: 1 ♂ (pinned), Mongolia, Schun-gol, 12.VII.1969, KOSLOW leg. (in the collections of Zool. Inst. of Academy of Sciences, Leningrad)

Description of holotype.

Size: length of body 7 mm, of forewing ca. 8 mm, of hindwing ca. 7 mm. Colour of body green. Head green with a small brownish interantennal spot; palpi pale, brownish. Vertex with four vague brownish spots in pairs, one after another. Scape and pedicel green, flagellum broken. Pronotum broad, not longer than wide, with a fine yellowish longitudinal stripe; short black, laterally longer white hairs.

Wings longish, slender, apex broken; membrane hyaline without spots or shadings. Pterostigma very indistinct, pale greenish. Longitudinal veins green, crossveins partly brownish. First costal crossvein green, the others brownish, except a short middle piece; basal crossvein between Sc and R brown; all other crossveins inclusive gradates chiefly brownish. First intermedian cell elongate, the tip reaching beyond the first radio-medial crossvein. Hairs on veins short, dark; marginal fringes very short, pale. Legs yellowish with short brown hairs. Claws brown, simple (i.e. without basal dilatation).

Abdomen dorsally green, ventrally yellowish; hairiness short, pale. Tergite 9+ ectoproct form in lateral view an oblique downwardly dilated structure, divided by a long curved apodeme as shown in fig. 1, the part below the apodeme being the ninth tergite proper. Upper hind angle of ectoproct rounded; callus cerci large, with about 24 trichobothria. Sternite 8 broad, in lateral view almost quadrangular; sternite 9 in lateral view slender and long; with its apex reaching beyond the hind margin of the ectoprocts; a pair of long apodemes present. Gonarcus arched with parallel side-pieces and with a large forked mediuncus. The entoprocessus very large, basal part broad oval with a slender, strongly bent apex; pseudopenis tubular, bent, apex acute. Gonosaccus with long gonosetae (Fig. 2—3).

The shape of the genital structures shows some resemblance with those of *Chr. nigricostata* Br. From this species *schamona* is easily distinguishable by the markings of the head and the simple claws.

According to our present knowledge of the Mongolian fauna of chrysopids it consists of 19 species — listed below — all belonging to the subfamily of Chrysopinae.

List of chrysopids, hitherto recorded from Mongolia

<i>Chrysopa abbreviata</i> Curtis	<i>Anisochrysa (Anisochrysa) ventralis</i> (Curtis)
<i>Chrysopa altaica</i> Hölzel	<i>Anisochrysa (Anisochrysa) venosa</i> (Rambur)
<i>Chrysopa astarte</i> Hölzel	<i>Anisochrysa (Anisochrysa) flavifrons</i> (Brauer)*
<i>Chrysopa dubitans</i> McLachlan	<i>Anisochrysa (Chrysoperla) carnea</i> (Stephens)
<i>Chrysopa formosa</i> Brauer	<i>Anisochrysa (Chrysoperla) iranica</i> Hölzel
<i>Chrysopa hummeli</i> Tjeder	<i>Anisochrysa (Chrysoperla) sinica</i> Tjeder
<i>Chrysopa phyllochroma</i> Wesmael	<i>Suarius (Prochrysopa) afghana</i> (Hölzel)
<i>Chrysopa schamona</i> Hölzel	<i>Suarius (Prochrysopa) gobiensis</i> (Tjeder)
<i>Chrysopa walkeri</i> McLachlan*	<i>Suarius (Prochrysopa) mongolica</i> (Tjeder)
<i>Suarius (Prochrysopa) paghmana</i> (Hölzel)	

* according to STEINMANN (1965)

Summary

The synonymy of two Mongolian chrysopids was discussed. The examination of types proved *Chrysopa reticulata* Steinmann to belong to *Anisochrysa venosa* (Rambur) and *Chrysopa gobica* Steinmann to *Suaris mongolica* (Tjeder). A new species, *Chrysopa schamona*, was described. All species hitherto recorded from Mongolia were listed.

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