



You have downloaded a document from
RE-BUŚ
repository of the University of Silesia in Katowice

Title: Pseudomallada venosus (Rambur, 1838) - a green lacewing new to Russia - and some new faunistic data on lacewings (Neuroptera: Chrysopidae, Hemerobiidae, Mantispidae) from Dagestan

Author: Roland Dobosz, Gadzhimurad N. Khabiev, Victor A. Krivokhatsky

Citation style: Dobosz Roland, Khabiev Gadzhimurad N., Krivokhatsky Victor A. (2016). Pseudomallada venosus (Rambur, 1838) - a green lacewing new to Russia - and some new faunistic data on lacewings (Neuroptera: Chrysopidae, Hemerobiidae, Mantispidae) from Dagestan. „Acta Entomologica Silesiana” (Vol. 24 (2016), s. 1-6)



Uznanie autorstwa - Licencja ta pozwala na kopiowanie, zmienianie, rozprowadzanie, przedstawianie i wykonywanie utworu jedynie pod warunkiem oznaczenia autorstwa.



UNIwersYTET ŚLĄSKI
W KATOWICACH



Biblioteka
Uniwersytetu Śląskiego



Ministerstwo Nauki
i Szkolnictwa Wyższego

***Pseudomallada venosus* (RAMBUR, 1838) – a green lacewing new to Russia – and some new faunistic data on lacewings (Neuroptera: Chrysopidae, Hemerobiidae, Mantispidae) from Dagestan**

ROLAND DOBOSZ^{1,2}, GADZHIMURAD N. KHABIEV³, VICTOR A. KRIVOKHATSKY⁴

¹Upper Silesian Museum, Natural History Department, Pl. Sobieskiego 2, 41-902 Bytom, Poland

²Department of Zoology, Faculty of Biology and Environmental Protection, University of Silesia, Bankowa 9, 40-007 Katowice, Poland, e-mail: dobosz@muzem.bytom.pl

³Precaspian Institute of Biological Resources, Dagestan Scientific Centre, Russian Academy of Sciences, Dagestan, Russia, e-mail: genom90@mail.ru

⁴Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, 199034 Russia, e-mail: krivokhatsky@yandex.ru

ABSTRACT. *Pseudomallada venosus* (RAMBUR, 1838) – a green lacewing new to Russia – and some new faunistic data on lacewings (Neuroptera: Chrysopidae, Hemerobiidae, Mantispidae) from Dagestan. Data on Neuroptera of the Dagestan (North–Eastern Caucasus) are presented. Eleven species are reported; *Pseudomallada venosus* (RAMBUR, 1838) is new to Russia and six species are new for the Republic of Dagestan.

KEY WORDS: Chrysopidae, Hemerobiidae, Mantispidae, Neuroptera, Republic of Dagestan, Russia, faunistics.

INTRODUCTION

Dagestan is an autonomous republic in the Russian Federation with an area of more than 50.000 km². Most of this Caucasian republic is very mountainous, with the highest peaks reaching altitudes of more than 4.000 m above sea level. The highest peak is Bazar Diuzi (4466 m). Beyond the mountains, the climate in Dagestan, lying as it does on the Caspian Sea, is temperate, warm and dry. But apart from the long mountain ranges, Dagestan also has numerous isolated and intrazonal enclaves of woodland, steppe and semi-desert habitats with interesting relict faunas and floras. Lowlands cover the northern part of the republic and the coastal areas, whereas the piedmont and mountainous areas are in the south, centre and west.

Data on Neuropterida (Megaloptera, Raphidioptera, Neuroptera) in Dagestan are scattered in many publications. The numerous changes of names and borders that have taken place, especially since the breakup of the Soviet Union, have led to a multitude of interpretational errors, only some of which have been corrected (ZAKHARENKO & KRIVOKHATSKY 1993). This paper also contains a checklist of 31 species of Neuropterida found in Dagestan (Dilaridae – 1; Mantispidae – 1; Hemerobiidae – 10; Chrysopidae – 9; Myrmeleontidae – 10). In recent years a number of papers on the antlions of Dagestan have been published (ILYINA & KRIVOKHATSKY 2012, ILYINA *et al.* 2013, KHABIEV & KRIVOKHATSKY 2014, KRIVOKHATSKY *et al.* 2015); a total of 19 species of this family have so far been recorded there. The state of knowledge regarding the other families in the Neuropterida has not changed since 1993.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Few specimens were caught with an entomological net near the village of Kufa on the bank of the River Samur and near the “Terskaja biostation” on the bank of the River Terek. More specimens were collected during fieldwork in the “Sarykumskie dunes” Nature Reserve, a largest isolated sandy area in Europe. This Nature Reserve is situated in Kumtorkalinsky District, 18 km north-west of Makhachkala, at the base of the northern slopes of the Narat-Tube ridge, on the left bank of the River Shura-Ozen.

The material examined consists of 25 dried and pinned specimens preserved in the Upper Silesian Museum, Bytom. Species new to Dagestan are asterisked (*).

Review of species

Mantispidae

Mantispa styriaca (PODA, 1761)*

- 1♂1♀ – 12.09.2013, Dagestan, “Sarykumskie dunes” Nature Reserve, leg. G.N. Khabiev;
1♂ – 15.06.2014, Dagestan, Terskaja biostation, leg. N.M. Gasanova & E.V. Ilyina; 1♂
– 15.06.2014, Dagestan, Kufa villige on the Samur River, Rutulsky district, leg. E.V. Ilyina.

Mantispa aphavexelte U. ASPÖCK & H. ASPÖCK, 1994*

- 1♂ – 12.09.2013, Dagestan, “Sarykumskie dunes” Nature Reserve, leg. G.N. Khabiev.

Sagittalata perla (PALLAS, 1772)*

- 1♀ – 12.09.2013, Dagestan, “Sarykumskie dunes” Nature Reserve, leg. G.N. Khabiev.
Remarks.

Previously, only one species of mantis-flies (Mantispidae) was known from Dagestan: *Mantispa lobata* NAVÁS, 1912 (ZAKHARENKO 1987, ZAKHARENKO & KRIVOKHATSKY 1993).

Chrysopidae

Italochrysa italica (ROSSI, 1790)*

- 4♂♂ 2♀♀ – 12.09.2013, Dagestan, “Sarykumskie dunes” Nature Reserve, leg. G.N. Khabiev.
The first Russian record of this species was from the North–Western Caucasus (MAKARKIN & SHUROV 2010).

Chrysopa commata KIS et ÚJHELYI, 1965

- 1♂ – 12.09.2013, Dagestan, “Sarykumskie dunes” Nature Reserve, leg. G.N. Khabiev.

Chrysopa formosa BRAUER, 1851*

- 2♀♀ – 12.09.2013, Dagestan, “Sarykumskie dunes” Nature Reserve, leg. G.N. Khabiev.

Chrysopa pallens (RAMBUR, 1838)

- 1♀ – 12.09.2013, Dagestan, “Sarykumskie dunes” Nature Reserve, leg. G.N. Khabiev.

Pseudomallada prasinus (BURMEISTER, 1839)

- 1♂ 7♀♀ – 12.09.2013, Dagestan, “Sarykumskie dunes” Nature Reserve, leg. G.N. Khabiev.

***Pseudomallada venosus* (RAMBUR, 1838)**

1 ♀ – 12.09.2013, Dagestan, “Sarykumskie dunes” Nature Reserve, leg. G.N. Khabiev.

This is the first record of the species from Russia.

Remarks.

Only three species currently classified in the genus *Pseudomallada* were recorded from the USSR: *P. flavifrons*, *P. ventralis* and *P. prasinus* (DOROKHOVA 1979). This green lacewing species (Fig. 1) has a characteristic pattern on the head and the dorsal side of the antennal scape (Figs 2, 3). The colouring of the pronotum and head has been illustrated in ASPÖCK *et al.* (1980) and MONSERRAT (2016), but only the second publication is provided with a photograph, albeit not very sharp, but highlighting the colouring of the dorsal part of the scape.

This species was recorded by DUELLI *et al.* (2015) from neighbouring Georgia.

***Chrysoperla carnea* (STEPHENS, 1836) s.l.**

1 ♂ – 12.09.2013, Dagestan, “Sarykumskie dunes” Nature Reserve, leg. G.N. Khabiev.

Hemerobiidae***Micromus variegatus* (FABRICIUS, 1793)**

1 ♂ – 12.09.2013, Dagestan, “Sarykumskie dunes” Nature Reserve, leg. G.N. Khabiev.

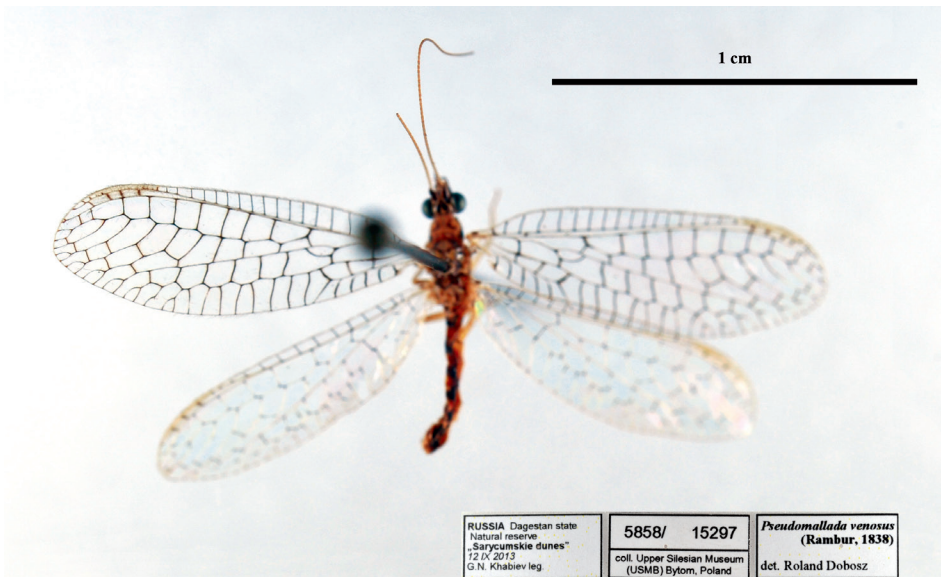


Fig. 1. Habitus of *Pseudomallada venosus* (photo A. Larysz).

Ryc. 1. Postać dorosła *Pseudomallada venosus* (fot. A. Larysz).



Fig. 2. *Pseudomallada venosus* – pronotum, head and antennal scape with the characteristic pattern (dorsal view) (photo A. Larysz).

Ryc. 2. *Pseudomallada venosus* – przedplecze, głowa i nasada czułków z charakterystycznym rysunkiem (widok z góry) (fot. A. Larysz).



Fig. 3. *Pseudomallada venosus* – the face with its characteristic pattern (photo A. Larysz).

Ryc. 3. *Pseudomallada venosus* – twarz z charakterystycznym rysunkiem (fot. A. Larysz).

REFERENCES

- ASPÖCK H., ASPÖCK U. & HÖLZEL H. (unter Mitarbeit von H. Rausch). 1980. Die Neuropteren Europas. Eine Zusammenfassende Darstellung des Systematik, Ökologie und Chorologie der Neuropteroidea (Megaloptera, Raphidioptera, Planipennia) Europas. Krefeld: Goecke & Evers, 2 vol.: 1–495, 1–355.
- DOROKHOVA G.I. 1979. Сетчатокрылые сем. Chrysopidae (Neuroptera) фауны СССР [Lacewings of the family Chrysopidae (Neuroptera) of the USSR]. *Энтомологическое Обзорение [Entomological Review]* 58: 105–111.
- DUELLI P., BOLT D., HENRY C.S. 2015. Neuroptera of the Caucasian Republic of Georgia. *Entomological News, Philadelphia* 124: 229–244.
- ILYINA E. I., KHABIEV G.N., KRIVOKHATSKY V. A. 2013. Мирмелеонтоидные сетчатокрылые (Neuroptera: Мурмелеонтиды, Ascalaphidae) Сарыкума и его окрестностей [Murmeliontoid lacewings (Neuroptera: Murmeleontidae, Ascalaphidae) of Sarykum and environs]. *Труды Государственного Природного Заповедника „Дагестанский“ [Proceedings, State Natural Reserve „Daghestanskyi“]* 5: 32–36.
- ILYINA E.I., KRIVOKHATSKY V.A. 2012. О фауне муравьиных львов (Neuroptera: Мурмелеонтиды) Дагестана [To the fauna of antlions (Neuroptera: Murmeleontidae) of Daghestan]. *Кавказский Энтомологический Бюллетень [Caucasian Entomological Bulletin]* 8(1): 159–160.
- KHABIEV G.N., KRIVOKHATSKY V.A. 2014. Rare species of antlions (Neuroptera: Мурмелеонтиды) new for the fauna of Caucasian and Middle Asian countries. *Zoosystematica Rossica* 23: 122–126.
- KRIVOKHATSKY V.A., KHABIEV G.N., ILYINA E.I. 2015. К фауне муравьиных львов (Neuroptera: Мурмелеонтиды) Острова Тюлений и Низовой Кумы [On the ant lion fauna (Neuroptera: Murmeleontidae) of Tyuleny Seal Island and the lower Kuma river]. *Труды Государственного Природного Заповедника «Дагестанский» [Proceedings, State Natural Reserve „Daghestanskyi“]* 11: 44–51.
- МАКАРКИН V., ШЧУРОВ V.I. 2010. К познанию фауны сетчатокрылых (Neuroptera) Северо–Западного Кавказа [Contribution to the knowledge of the Neuroptera fauna of the North–Western Caucasus]. *Кавказский Энтомологический Бюллетень [Caucasian Entomological Bulletin]* 6(1): 63–70.
- MONSERRAT V.J. 2016. Los Crisópodos de la Península Ibérica y Baleares (Insecta, Neuropterida, Neuroptera: Chrysopidae). *Graellsia* 72(1), e037: 1–123. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3989/graellsia.2016.v72.143>
- ЗАКХАРЕНКО, А.В. 1986. [abstract] К фауне сетчатокрылых (Neuroptera) Кавказа [The lacewing fauna (Neuroptera) of the Caucasus], In: Первая Закавказская конференция по энтомологии, Ереван, 17–19 ноября 1986 г. Тезисы докладов [First Transcaucasian Conference on Entomology. Abstracts (Yerevan, 17–19 November 1986)]: 85–86.
- ЗАКХАРЕНКО А.В. 1987. Сетчатокрылые (Neuroptera) фауны СССР. I. Сем. Mantispidae [Lacewing (Neuroptera) fauna of the USSR. I. Family Mantispidae]. *Энтомологическое Обзорение [Entomological Review]* 66: 621–626.
- ЗАКХАРЕНКО А.В., КРИВОХАТСКИЙ В.А. 1993. Сетчатокрылые (Neuroptera) европейской части бывшего СССР [Neuroptera from the European part of the former USSR]. *Известия Харьковского Энтомологического Общества [Kharkov Entomological Society Gazette]* 1(2): 34–83.

STRESZCZENIE

***Pseudomallada venosus* (RAMBUR, 1838) – złotook nowy dla fauny Rosji wraz z nowymi danymi faunistycznymi o owadach siatkoskrzydłych (Neuroptera: Chrysopidae, Hemerobiidae, Mantispidae) z Dagestanu**

W pracy, na podstawie niewielkiej kolekcji owadów pozyskanych w roku 2015, opublikowano dane o występowaniu owadów siatkoskrzydłych w autonomicznej Republice Dagestanu. Spośród stwierdzonych 11 gatunków, sześć (*Mantispa styriaca*, *M. aphavexelte*, *Sagittalata perla*, *Italochrysa italica*, *Chrysopa formosa*, *Pseudomallada venosus*) to taksony nowe dla Dagestanu. Ostatni z wymienionych *P. venosus* jest gatunkiem nowym dla fauny Rosji.

Accepted: 26 November 2016; published: 6 December 2016

Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution License <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/pl>